CHAPTER V
ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICT POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THENI DISTRICT

Overview

In this chapter an attempt has been made to describe the organization of District Police Administration in Theni District.

South Zone

Madurai South Zone is divided into four Ranges and headed by an Inspector General of Police (Law and Order). There are four Ranges in Madurai South Zone. They are Madurai Range, Ramanathapuram Range, Thirunelveli Range and Dindigul Range each headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police as shown in Diagram 5.1.

Diagram 5.1
South Zone

Inspector General of Police

Dindigul Range

There are two Police Districts in Dindigul Range. They are Dindigul Police District and Theni Police District as shown in the following Diagram 5.2.

Diagram 5.2
Dindigul Range

Inspector General of Police

Dindigul Range

Dindigul Police District Theni Police District
The Superintendent of Police is the head of the District Police. He is responsible for all matters relating to its internal economy and management and for the maintenance of all its preventive and executive duties. His work is multifarious in nature. The Superintendent of Police would consider it as part of his duty as far as possible to give the Sub-Divisional Officers the benefit of his personal guidance and instruction whenever necessary. The Superintendent of Police is empowered to take all sorts of preventive measures, if a breach of peace is apprehended in the District. To avoid untoward situations, he may advise the Collector to issue prohibitory orders and even to clamp curfew, if situation so warrants. He is expected to make adequate Police arrangements to cope with the situation. Special arrangements are made for crowd control during festivals and fairs. The Superintendent of Police must take special precaution consistent with the susceptibilities of special groups.

The efficiency of Police depends on the prevention of crime rather than dealing with the crime situation. Deliberate violations of law are a crime and even where it does not disturb public peace or security, it has to be plugged in time in the larger public interest. The Superintendent of Police controls the incidence of crime through effective patrol, investigation of grave crimes and administrative supervision. The function entails a number of subsidiary duties. The Superintendent of Police has to call for reports, supervise in person and visit the scene of crime soon after its occurrence. The Superintendent of Police gives the Deputy Inspectors General of Police all assistance in making his inspection and enquiries and consults him in times of difficulty. The Superintendent of Police is armed with various kinds of administrative functions. He has plethora of organizational and personal responsibilities at the District level. When

---

at the headquarters he should attend office on all working days and
should ordinarily transact all official business in his office. He may,
however, dispose off such confidential matters as he thinks proper at
his residence. He inspects Police Stations within his jurisdiction and
provides necessary physical condition to keep his men working in a
satisfactory state of morale and motivation. He is responsible for
seeing that his assistants and deputies work efficiently. He evaluates
the performance of those officers and takes disciplinary action as and
when needed. The Superintendent of Police must develop and
maintain friendly and cordial Police community relations in the
District. The aggrieved parties usually approach the Superintendent of
Police for redressing their grievances. He must always keep his fingers
on the pulse of the people which will help in avoiding several tense
situations. Thus, the Superintendent of Police enjoys a central place
in the District Police administration. As District Police chief, he deals
with his juniors, seniors, non-colleagues, people, political parties and
endless variety of political and quasi-political pressure groups. His
enormous powers make him a really powerful District Officer who
occupies a pivotal position in the District Police administration.

Theni District Police

For the convenience of Police administration in Tamil
Nadu, the Police Department is divided into four Zones. They are
North Zone, East Zone, West Zone and South Zone. 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).²

**Diagram 5.3**

Theni Police District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theni Police District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theni Sub Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodi Sub Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uthamapalayam Sub Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andipatty Sub Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each Police District is divided into a number of Sub-Divisions. Theni District is divided into four Sub Divisions. They are Theni Sub Division, Bodi Sub Division, Uthamapalayam Sub Division and Andipatty Sub Division. An Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police is in charge of a Sub-Division. He is entirely under the orders of Superintendent of Police whom he is bound to keep fully informed of his doings and of what is going on in the Sub-Division. His functions include maintenance of Law and Order in the Sub-Division, crime control and supervision of special classes, collection and supervision of special classes, collection and communication of intelligence from the Sub Division, submission of periodic reports, returns and statements to the Office of the Superintendent of Police, initiation of programmes aimed at the development of friendly relations between the Police and the community, inspection of Police Stations and out posts and touring the areas extensively and making himself available on the spot to undertake relevant measures necessary for the discharge of above duties. The details relating to Police Stations under each Sub-Division

² Police and Prisons Department, Theni District, 2005-2006.
Theni Sub-Division

Theni Sub Division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under this Division there are five Police Stations and one Outpost. They are Theni Police Station, Allinagaram Police Station, P.C. Patti Police Station, Veerapandi Police Station and Theni All Women Police Station and Theni Bus Stand Outpost. The details relating to Theni Sub Division and the Police Stations are explained in the following Diagram 5.4.

Diagram 5.4

Theni Sub-Division

Superintendent of Police

Deputy Superintendent of Police

Theni Sub Division

PS I  PS II  PS III  PS IV  PS V

OP I

PS I  -  Theni Police Station
PS II -  Allinagaram Police Station
PS III -  P.C.Patti Police Station
PS IV -  Veerapandi Police Station
PS V -  Theni All Women Police Station
OP I -  Theni Bus Stand Outpost

Bodi Sub-Division

Bodi Sub Division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under this Division there are eight Police Stations. They are Bodi Town Police Station, Bodi Taluk Police Station, Kurangani Police
Station, Thevaram Police Station, Kombai Police Station, Chinnamanur Police Station, Highway Police Station and All Women Police Station, Bodi. The details relating to Bodi Sub Division and the Police Stations are explained in the following Diagram 5.5.

**Diagram 5.5**

**Bodi Sub-Division**

Superintendent of Police

Deputy Superintendent of Police Bodi Sub Division

- PS I - Bodi Town Police Station
- PS II - Bodi Taluk Police Station
- PS III - Kurangani Police Station
- PS IV - Thevaram Police Station
- PS V - Kombai Police Station
- PS VI - Chinnamanur Police Station
- PS VII - Highway Police Station
- PS VIII - All Women Police Station, Bodi

**Uthamapalayam Sub-Division**

Uthamapalayam is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under this Division there are nine Police Stations. They are Uthamapalayam Police Station, Odaipatti Police Station, Cumbum North Police Station, Cumbum South Police Station, Gudalur North Police Station, Gudalur South Police Station, Royappanpatti Police Station, Kumuli Police Station and Women Police Station, Uthamapalayam Police Station. The details relating to Uthamapalayam Sub Division and the Police Stations are explained in the following Diagram 5.6.
Diagram 5.6

Uthamapalayam Sub-Division

Andipatti Sub-Division

Andipatti is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Under this Division there are eleven Police Stations and three Outposts. They are Andipatty Police Station, G.Vilakku Police Station, Rajathani Police Station, Gandamanur Police Station, Kadamalaigundu Police Station, Myladumparai Police Station, Varusanadu Police Station, Vaigaidam Police Station, Ethakovil Police Station, K.P.Patti Police Station and Women Police Station, Andipatti Police Station, Vaigaidam Outpost, Eathakoil Outpost and Kanniappapillaipatti Outpost. The details relating to Andipatti Sub Division and the Police Stations are explained in the following Diagram 5.7.
Each Police Station is divided into Law and Order Wing and Crimes Wing. The Police Station is headed by an Inspector of Police (Law and Order). He is assisted by Sub Inspectors (Law and Order), Head/Grade I Constables (Law and Order) and Grade II Constables (Law and Order). The Law and Order Wing of the Police
The Police Station occupies the most important and a unique position. This is the place at which all information is lodged and from all action, preventive, detective or repressive, detective or repressive, is initiated. Indeed the code of criminal procedure may almost be said to acknowledge no Police functioning other than the Officer incharge of higher ranks with any powers, which the Officer-incharge of a Police Station does not possess. The Police Station is the hub around which the entire law and order, criminal administration resolves and good its jurisdiction revolves and good or bad administration in a State depends on the good or bad management of the Police Station of the State.

If the Police Station function property, legal constitutionally and honestly, the State administration will be proper, legal constitutional and responsive to the interest of the people. On the other hand, if the Police Station functions improperly, does not uphold the constitutional rights of the people, does not follow paths of honesty, then the entire administration falls into dispute. No other unit in the administration occupies the position which a Police Station does and therefore, in the preparation of any plan for improvement of the Police works in any area the first preference must be given to the needs of the Police Station and to ensure that this unit functions in the way the law requires and the people expect it to do.

---

3 Police and Prisons Department, Theni District, 2005-2006.
The various works which are carried out from the Police stations are duty office work, maintenance of station diary, recording first information report, maintaining first information report index, maintaining petition index register, maintaining rowdy register, maintaining prisoners search, maintaining arrest card, maintaining bail bond, marching of day and night beats, checking of beats, maintaining of hospital memo book, maintaining of general memo, maintaining cash book, maintaining current paper register, maintaining informant register, maintaining village roster, maintaining register of block spot villages, administrative duty, maintaining if important proceeding, maintaining and instructions from superiors gun licence register, maintaining case diary, investigation cases, arrest suspects, reception duty, recording statement of witnesses accused etc., recording confessions from accessed, recording dying declaration in the presence of magistrate, maintaining summons and warrant register, file maintenance, maintaining government property register, lock up duty, escot duty, patrol duty, surveillance duty, tapal duty, maintaining despatch register, messenger duty, sentry duty, summon and process duty, prosecution duty, phone waiting duty and bandobust duty.

The above functions are the standard of functions of the Police Station. The Police of different cadres say that they can also perform all the works carried out from the Police Station. Some work such as registering First Information Report, investigating cases, relating to suspects, reception duty, interrogation of suspects, persecution duty relating to offenders, escot of men suspects lock-up duty, administrative duty, maintenance of file duty band about duty, petrol beat duty etc. could be better performed by all Police Station of Theni District. Some duties such as message duty, tapal duty and investigation of cases relating to men suspects could be assigned to Police experienced Police men.
If this arrangement is put into practice, not only large number of Police Station could be accommodated but also their services could be properly utilized in the Police Department. Because the eminent and efficient Police man in the Police Station can also enhance the image of the Police Station. Therefore, it is desirable to accommodate efficient Constable more in number in the Police Station.

The Police Stations are the smallest field units of the Police Department. A Police Station is a place specifically declared as such by the State Government and includes any local area specified by the State Government on this behalf. It is the primary unit of Police Investigation, which receives and registers information and complaints about cognizable offences. It can be considered the most important unit of the State Department of Police because it actually comes into contact with the people.

The Inspector should see that orders of his superiors are carried out and discipline of the force under him is properly maintained. He should acquaint himself with the people of his Station especially Village officials and enlists co-operation. He should keep all his superior officials informed of the probability that comes to his knowledge of any crime or occurrence likely to affect public peace, suggesting precautionary measures as he may consider it advisable to take. He should, whenever necessary, correspond directly with the Police authorities of neighbouring Police Stations and act in concert with them in apprehending offenders.

The Inspector is expected to organize and undertake preventive measures, which may include preventive action to avoid undesirable situations of violence and public disorders; arrest of suspects under provisions of Criminal procedure code; timely dispersal of unlawful assemblies threatening breach of peace; and

---

4 Criminal Procedure Code, Section 4 (1) S.
submission of reports to competent and relevant authorities for punitive and preventive actions under provisions of Criminal Procedure Code if the situations warrant emergency operation of the Police or the Magistracy.

As the Inspector (Crime) has the function of preventing and controlling Crime, he must keep a close watch over the movements and activities of notorious bad characters, ex-convicts and professional offenders living or operating in the jurisdiction of his Police Station; and he must organize and launch preventive actions against suspects and Criminal characters before they indulge in law breaking activities.

The Inspector is responsible for collection, assessment and communication of relevant intelligence pertaining to commission of cognizable offences in his area. He must also collect factual information affecting peace and security of the State and pass the same for analysis and study of his administrative seniors.

The Inspector is also entrusted with the duties of executing law and has to assist in the administration of justice. He has to work in close liaison with the Magistracy and the courts. The courts entrust him with additional duties including servicing of court summons, execution of court warrants and implementation of powerful orders issued by competent judicial authorities.

As the head of the Police Station, the Inspector has to look after administrative management of his Police Station. He has to maintain a number of Police registers. He has to co-ordinate the activities of all the Junior Police Officers. He is the person to supervise the work of his subordinate staff and keep them in high morale.

The Sub-Inspectors are appointed in Police Stations to lessen the burden of the Inspectors. The work is distributed between them in a suitable manner subject to the final authority being rested with the Senior Sub-Inspector. The division may be regional or
functional depending on local condition. The appointment of Sub-Inspector provides promotional avenues to senior Head Constables. It also provides a training ground for juniors who can learn and profit a great deal in practical field situation.

The routine job of an Inspector in a Police Station is shared by Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables. In some important Stations, the Head Constables are employed as Writers. They do various kinds of clerical work with regard to the maintenance of reports. Their duties include routine administrative functions of official nature a part of which is delegated to the Station House Officers.

In actual practice, the Head Constable enjoys an enviable position in the Police Station hierarchy. He remains in a Police Station during a sufficiently longer period than the Inspector. This stability of tenure makes him an influential person in Police administration of the area. The Station House Officer depends to a great extent on the Head Constable for aid, help and cooperation. The Constables look to him for leadership, guidance and command. His role gives efficiency, honesty and quality performance in the Police administration. The offenders and criminals can be brought to book through judicial process only by maintaining systematic records. Actually he maintains all the records.

**All Women Police Stations in Theni District**

There are four All Women Police Stations in Theni District. They are located at Theni, Bodi, Uthamapalayam and Andipatti.

All Women Station attend to all functions assigned to All Women Police Stations in Tamil Nadu. For a long time, the grievances of women were given least priority or left unattended. All Women Police Stations were created exclusively to attend to the grievances of women. These Police Stations have been created to attend to few
Police duties. They are registration and investigation of all dowry related cases, enquiry into all petitions preferred by women or on behalf of women, tracing of and looking after stray and run away female children, counseling in domestic disputes and discords, registration and investigation of IPC cases involving women accused or complainant which are referred to the units by the Commissioners of Police or Superintendents of Police and providing guard and escort for female prisoners. If any woman has to be detained for the night in the other Police Stations in the City/District Head quarters under unavoidable circumstances, they should be kept only in the All Women Police Station.

They attend to various cases referred to the All Women Police Stations. The various cases reported in the All Women Police Stations are related to dowry related cases, enquiry into petitions preferred by women or on behalf of women, cases relating to runaway female children, cases reported on domestic dispute cases and IPC and SLL cases.

**Theni District Outposts**

There are four Police Outposts in Theni District. They are Theni Bus Stand Police Station Outpost, Vaigaidam Outpost, Eathakoil Outpost, Kanniyappapillaipatti Outpost. Theni Bus Stand Police Station Outpost is located under Theni Police Station. Vaigaidam Outpost is located under Andipatti Police Station. Eathakoil Outpost is located under G.Vilakku Police Station. Kanniyappapillaipatti Outpost is located under Rajathani Police Station. The details of Police Outposts under different Police Stations are explained in the following diagram 5.8.
An Outpost is supervised by a Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable. He is not empowered to record the First Information Report of a cognizable offence within the meaning of Section 154 or Criminal Procedure Code. If information is lodged with an Officer-in-charge of an Outpost, he shall record the fact in his Outpost General Diary and send a report immediately to the Police Station where the First Information Report will be recorded.

The Constables are the lowest link in the organizational hierarchy of Police administration of a District. They generally do jobs of manual nature and merely execute such orders, which entail little discretion and decision-making. They always execute laws and rules in a mechanical fashion. They represent and symbolize the law and are even called “the limbs of law”.

Yet they are neither participants nor decision makers in the administration of law and order. On the occurrence of any crime for which the Police may arrest without warrant. Constable should at once act without waiting for orders and should make an immediate report to the nearest superior Police Officer.

---

5 Ibid., Orders 209, Chapter XIV, p.126.
The Constables do social service of a high order. They have to save human life and property at times of need. When a fire occurs, they must hasten to the scene in order to extinguish it. The cyclone victims are to be given proper assistance in times of need. Constables must be courteous and considerate to the public for they must realize that the Police force exists for the service of the public.

**Armed Police**

The Armed Police are equipped with better arms and are made more mobile but this Armed Unit has continued to remain a part of the District Police under the District Superintendent of Police. The Armed Police are deployed to carry out different duties. They are fixed guards at the residence of Very Important Persons, fixed guards at various installations like the power house, water works etc., escort for prisoners, patrols etc. whenever required in the outlying areas, law and order work, drivers, tear smoke squad and band duty.

**Traffic Police Administration**

The traffic problems are becoming much more complex, and more difficult. The present situation is far from satisfactory and it further deterioration and frustrating failures to be avoided, it is necessary to take careful stock of the present position examine the short comings and analyze the causes so that appropriate remedies can be planned well in advance and applied in the raps movement.

Regulation of traffic is the main function carried out in big cities. Now, this function is also carried out in other areas when accident take place in other areas by the nearer Police Stations. When ever accident take place in other areas the Police from the nearest Police Station have to go to the place of accident, and rescue the injured person. They want to record First Information Report and remove the vehicles so that traffic could be regulated properly. If the accident occurred in other Police Station jurisdiction after registering First Information Report then transferred to concerned Police Station
for further investigation. In big cities like Theni the Traffic Police carry out different duties related to traffic regulations. They are fixed point traffic regulation, traffic regulation at important places, mobile traffic enforcement, investigation squad, research planning, enforcement statistics, accident statistics and education of public.

**Specialist Services**

Certain services have been considered as specialist services in the Criminal Investigation Department. They are carried out through Finger Print, Forensic Science Laboratory, Dog Unit, Plan Drawing, Intelligence and Research and Legal Aid.

**Special Branch of Criminal Investigation Department (SBCID)**

The functions of the Special Branch (or Intelligence Branch) of Criminal Investigation Department are to collect disseminate and record intelligence on political matters and matters of interest from the security permit of view. The Special Branch also makes secret enquiries to assist the investigation of important cases, which have political significance. The various duties of the Special Branch of Criminal Investigation Department are carried out in different forms. They are field intelligence groups duty, interceptions, protection intelligence, press, reports and miscellaneous enquiry work.

**Communication Branch**

It is true that the Police cannot function efficiently without a properly communication system. It is not necessary to give detailed equipments in support of this statement because all over the world this has been found to be the only solution for tracking day to day and hour to hour law and order problems that occur in big cities and unless communication are speedy and extensive the Police will always be trailing behind and forestall any sinister developments.
A good communication system is required not only during large scale disorders but even for the performance of normal duties of daily crime control work, patrols, surveillance accidents, smuggling, rash and dangerous drinking, arrest of suspects, help in five and other calumniates in fact, in every aspect of Police work dealing with the protection of the citizens. Communication duties are of different kind. They are telephone control duty, wireless control duty for mobile vehicles, wireless control duty for the traffic, security and administrative vehicles duty, traffic mobile vehicle duty, administrative mobile vehicle duty, control Room duty, sub control station duty, mobile security duty, traffic mobile duty and mobile patrols duty.⁶

**Crime Branch of Criminal Investigation Department (CBCID)**

The function of the Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department is to assist the District Police in the prevention and detection of crime. The assistance is given without in any way diluting the responsibility of the District Police in the respect. In-fact the District Police continues to remain solely responsible for the prevention as well as the detection of crime. The Criminal Investigation Department gives it such specialist assistance as may be required in some of the more complicated and difficult cases. In order to do this, the crime branch of the Criminal Investigation Department should itself be properly organized and should raise itself be properly organized, and should raise itself to the standard of an expert body before it can be either be useful or can make its advice acceptable to the District Police.

The functions of the Crime Branch of Criminal Investigation Department are to collect, collate and disseminate information regarding professional crimes and criminals; to collect

---

⁶ Communication Branch, Theni District, 2009.
intelligence about criminal gang or important criminals and send out advance warning to the Police Stations, about their likely activities and also to collect intelligences after the commissions of a particular types of offence, about the possible complicity of some criminals who are known to the addicted to such types of offences; to study and analyze the general incidence, distribution pattern and trends of crime so that preventive measures can be suggested and also special staffs can be deputed for the investigation of particular types of crimes which may be prevalent at any time; to investigate or assist in the investigation of selected offences; and to cater to the services of certain technical branches to the Police Stations and to the specialist investigators.7

**Welfare Department**

Welfare works have to be done for the Policemen and their families to boost the morale of the Police personnel at Constable and Head Constable levels, within the existing financial restrictions, by the Head of the District Police with the help of a small staff drawn from the Police. In Theni District the Superintendent of Police carries out the welfare functions with the help of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Headquarters) and a small staff drawn from the Police.8

**Stores Department**

The Police normally require certain categories of stores. In Theni District a Central Stores Department has been created to store and supply the articles of uniform for both summer and winter, sleeping coats and boxes lathis, canes, handcuff etc., photographic goods, motor transport stores, articles of furniture, arms and ammunition, spare parts and tentage.9

---

7 Criminal Investigation Department, Theni District, 2009.
8 Welfare Department, Theni District, 2009.
9 Stores Department, Theni District, 2009.
Public Relations Wing

The maintenance of good Police public relations is an art, the importance of which has been recognized throughout the world, and in various countries many measures have been taken to improve public relations and to project a proper image of the Police amongst the public. It is obvious that if the image of the Police is not properly placed before the people the latter will continue to mistrust and hate the Police. Generally Police public relationship is at low level. Therefore, public relations work has to be immediately started and taken up not as a defensive measure but as a more active and positive operation. The Superintendent of Police and his assistants in Theni District hold periodical press conference in which they review the crime situation and reveal their plans for the importance of Police work and the development of the Police work; frequently appears on television and informs the public about crime and other aspects of Police work; employ writers to contribute articles to new papers and magazines giving a good image of the Police and pointing out the difficulties of Police work and how the public can co-operate in the detection and prevention of crime and for their own security; address clubs and other gathering of the community on various aspects of crime and criminals and Police work; visits are made to schools and colleges regularly and talks are given to the students about Police work, traffic rules and regulations, road safety and other subjects of general interest; trained Policemen social workers visit clubs and other institutions and guide their activities; trained Policemen visit the house of suffered people to help the families; visits are arranged by citizens to Police headquarters to see the working of Police Departments; prompt response to a call for assistance from the public recognized as the best means of improving public relations; and
exhibitions, mobile or static are regularly held to publicize different aspect of Police work.\(^\text{10}\)

**Ministerial Staffs**

The office administration of the District Police is carried out with the help of Ministerial Staffs appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The Ministerial Staffs include the Office Superintendents, Assistants, Junior Assistants, Typists, Record Clerks, Office Assistants, Sweepers and Gardeners. The duties of the Ministerial Staffs are furnished in the following pages.

**Duties of Office Superintendents**

Superintendents verify the tapals which are received from tapals seat whether they are related to their section and ensure proper registration in the Personal Register by the Junior Assistant Concerned. They extract work from the Junior Assistant of their section on priority basis according to the importance of the tapals and put up [them to the Personal Assistants to Superintendent for approval. They also watch the important tapals received from the higher authorities (i.e) from DIG, IGP, DGP etc., and ensure proper reply in time. They write running notes on pending currents in each seats of the section concerned every month by giving use instructions on the currents. Also, they supervise the work of the Jr. Assts/Assts and extract proper work from them.\(^\text{11}\)

**Duties of Assistants/Junior Assistants**

The Assistants/Junior Assistants receive the tapals from Tapal seat through the Superintendents concerned and register them in the personal register for taking further action. After registering in the personal register, they take appropriate action on priority basis on the tapals and put up them to the higher authorities (i.e) to Superintendent or Personal Assistants to Superintendent for approval.

\(^{10}\) Police Public Wing, Theni District, 2009.  
\(^{11}\) District Crime Records Bureau, Theni District, 2004.
After getting approval, they send the reports to the concerned and watch further improvements. They also prepare bills (in case if they are in bill sections) and send them to Treasury for encashment. After encashment of bill they send the amount to the concerned and get the ACQ rolls. After getting ACQ rolls they should audit the bills.\footnote{12}

**Police Quarters Available during 2005 in Theni District**

The details relating to the number of Police quarters available to the Police personnel in Theni District during 2005 are provided in table 5.1.

**Table 5.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gazetted Officers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inspectors</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sub-Inspectors</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Constables</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to the number of Police Quarters available in Theni District during 2005 are provided in table indicate that Quarters are made available for 4 Gazetted Officers, 6 Inspectors, 25 Sub-Inspectors and 418 Constables in Theni District.\footnote{13}

**Number of Transports Support during 2004 in Theni District**

The details relating to the number of vehicles available in Theni District are provided in table 5.2.

\footnote{12}{District Crime Records Bureau, Theni District, 2004.}
\footnote{13}{District Crime Records Bureau, Theni District, 2004.}
Table 5.2
Number of Transports Support during 2004 in Theni District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Category of Vehicles</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Motor Cycle</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Car</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Jeep</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>150</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The details relating to the number of vehicles available in Theni District provided in the above table reveal that there are 58 Motor cycles, 3 cars, 57 jeeps and 35 other vehicles in Theni District.\(^\text{14}\)

**Conclusion**

The details relating to the organization of District Police in Theni District, South Zone, Dindigul Range, Theni District Police, Theni Police Sub-Division, Bodi Police Sub-Division, Uthamapalayam Police Sub-Division and Andipatti Police Sub-Division, All Women Police Station in Theni District, Theni Police Outpost, Armed Police, Traffic Police Administration, Specialist Services, Special Branch of Criminal Investigation Department, Communication Branch, Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, Welfare Department, Stores Department, Public Relation Wing, Ministerial Staffs, duties of the Office Superintendents, duties of Assistants/Junior Assistants, Police quarters available during 2005 in Theni District and number of transports support during 2004 in Theni District have been explained in this chapter.

\(^{14}\) Ibid.,