CHAPTER IX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Overview

The inferences drawn in the body of the thesis are provided in the form of summary and conclusion in this chapter.

Plan of the Study

This Thesis is divided into nine chapters. Background of the study forms the first chapter. In the second chapter an attempt has been made to explain the review of literature. The design of the study has been explained in the third chapter. In the fourth chapter an attempt has been made to examine the area profile of Theni District. In the fifth chapter an attempt has been made to describe the organization of District Police Administration in Theni District. In the sixth chapter an attempt has been made to examine the present system of District Administration and District Police Administration and to suggest suitable reforms in the District Police Administration. In the seventh chapter an attempt has been made to analyze whether the present system of recruitment, training and conditions of service is adequate or any improvements are required for the effective functioning of District Police Administration. In the eighth chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the Police public relations and to suggest suitable methods to improve Police public relations so that the Police can discharge their functions efficiently. Summary and conclusion form the final chapter.

Background of the Study

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

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

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

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

**Review of Literature**

Review of literature is an important part of any research. The reasons for review of literature are to gain a background knowledge of the research topic, to identify the concepts relating to it, to categorize potential relationships between them, to formulate researchable hypotheses, to identify appropriate methodology, research design, methods of measuring concepts and techniques of analysis, to identify data sources used by other researchers and to learn how others structured their reports. The scholar has reviewed some of the literatures related to the topic District Police with the above objectives in mind in the second chapter. The various literatures examined in the review of literature and appended in the bibliography have not analyzed in detail the District Police Administration with reference to Theni District. Therefore, the scholar has taken up this study for detailed analysis.
Design of the Study

In the third chapter an attempt has been made to explain the statement of the problem, objectives of the study and methodology of the study.

Statement of the Problem

The District is an important unit of administration and occupies the most important and a unique position in the administration of a State. During the British period the District was an important unit of administration. Each District was divided into Revenue Divisions, Taluks, Firkas and Villages for the convenience of administration. District was put under the control of the District Collector, Revenue Division was put under the control of Revenue Divisional Officer, Taluk was put under the control of Tahsildar, Firka was put under the control of Revenue Inspector and Village was put under the control of Village Munisif for the efficient functioning of the District Administration. Corresponding to the District Administration, District Police Administration was created in each District. Each Police District was divided into Police Division, Sub Divisions, Circles and Police Stations. The Police Division was headed by the District Superintendent of Police, the Sub Division was headed by Assistant Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police, and the Circle was headed by the Circle Inspector. Police Station was headed by a Sub Inspector and assisted by Head Constables and Constables. At Village level Village Munisif was assisted by Thalayaries. Thus corresponding to the District administration, District Police Administration was created in each District during the British period. The main function of the District Administration was to collect revenue during the British period. In order to assist the District Administration in the collection of revenue, the District Police Administration was created. Therefore the District Collector was made responsible for the District Police Administration and the District
Superintendent of Police at the District level was made to work under the general direction and control of the District Collector. District Collector as in charge of the District Police Administration enjoyed certain Police powers. The same position continues even today. At present the District Superintendent of Police wants to be in charge of the District Police Administration. He is not interested to work under the general direction and control of the District Collector. It is necessary to analyze whether the present system of the District Collector as in charge of District Police Administration should continue or the District Superintendent of Police should be made in charge of District Police Administration. Since the present study is about District Police Administration with reference to Theni District, it is necessary to understand the system of policing at the State level, the setting of the District chosen for the study, the present system of organization of the Police Department in the chosen District, an analysis of the controversies that exist in District and District Police Administration, the present system of recruitment, training and conditions of service of the Police personnel and the need for improvement and the present state of Police Public relations and the need for strengthening good Police public relations in order to enable the Police personnel at the District level to carry out their functions efficiently. So far, no attempt has been made to analyze the District Police administration with reference to Theni District having in mind the above mentioned problems. A detailed study on District Police Administration could help to sort out the various problems that stand in the way of effective functioning of the District Police and to suggest suitable reforms for the effective functioning of the District Police Administration. Therefore, the scholar thought it proper to take up this research study.
Objectives of the Study

Having in mind the problems of District Police Administration, it has been proposed to have the following objectives in this study. They are:

1. To explain the background of the study;
2. To examine the review of literature;
3. To explain the design of the study;
4. To examine the profile of Theni District;
5. To describe the organization of District Police Administration in Theni District;
6. To examine the present system of District Administration and District Police Administration and to suggest suitable reforms in the District Police Administration;
7. To analyze whether the present system of recruitment, training and conditions of service is adequate or any improvements are required for the effective functioning of District Police Administration; and
8. To analyze the Police public relations and to suggest suitable methods to improve Police public relations so that the Police can discharge their functions efficiently.

Scope of the Study

As it has been already mentioned the main focus of the study is the District Police Administration with reference to Theni District. Therefore, the scope of the study is limited to the District Police Administration with reference to Theni District.

Method of Research

Case study method has been made use of in this study, as the study is limited to the detailed discussions on Theni District Police Administration.
Sources of Data

The data for this study have been collected both from primary and secondary sources. The secondary sources of data have been collected from Books, Journals, Police Commission Reports, Police Acts, Manuals and Monographs. The primary sources of data have been collected from Police Files, Manuscripts, and Discussion held with the Police Officers from Theni District.

Study Design

The primary purpose of the study is not the testing of any hypothesis. Being an exploratory-cum-descriptive study, its basic thrust will be to gain familiarity and insight into the reorganization of the District Police Administration with reference to Theni District.

Data Analysis

The purpose of analysis is to summarize the complete observation and to search for the broader meaning of the collected data by linking them to other available knowledge. In this study descriptive and analytical methods have been made use of to analyze the data. Simple statistical tools, charts and diagrams have been made use of in the analysis of 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 requirements of the study designed earlier.

Significance of the Study

A large number of books, articles, reports have been written on Police Administration. The various written sources available on Police Administration have discussed the District Police administration. The various sources referred in this study have been given in the Bibliography. But these sources have not discussed in detail the District Police Administration in which District Magistracy
system is combined. A detailed discussion on the District Police Administration in Theni District could highlight a detailed analysis of District Magistracy system. This study will provide necessary guidelines for policy makers and administrators to evolve a suitable administrative organization for the District Police Administration. In this respect, this work is a pioneering effort on the studies on District Police Administration.

**Setting of the Study**

The present study aims to analyze the District Police administration with reference to Theni District. It is essential to have a comprehensive knowledge of the area of the study in order to understand the setting of the findings of Theni District Police administration. In the *fourth chapter* an attempt has been made to explain the area profile of the Theni District.

In the profile of Theni District the details relating to Tamil Nadu, Districts in Tamil Nadu, history of Theni Municipal Town, traditional importance of Theni Town, history of Theni District, population, households, child population (0 to 6 years), scheduled caste population, scheduled tribe population, literates, illiterates, workers, main workers, main cultivators, main agricultural labourers, main household workers, main other workers, marginal workers, marginal cultivators, marginal agricultural labours, marginal household workers, other marginal workers, non workers, details showing revenue divisions in Theni District with Taluks Panchayat Unions, Revenue Firkas and Revenue Villages, total number of Local Bodies & Habitations in Theni District and block wise vital statistics of Theni have been explained.

The profile of Theni District shows that it is in the process of development in different sectors. The social and economic changes that have been brought about in Theni District have put the tasks of the Police much more difficult. In order to set right the problems of
law and order and criminal administration, policing in Theni District need to be restructured. In the forthcoming chapters the organization and the need for restructuring of the District Police Administration in Theni District have been analyzed.

**Organization of District Police Administration in Theni District**

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

**District Administration and District Police Administration**

In the **sixth chapter** an attempt has been made to analyze the crimes position in Theni District and how far the District Administration stands in the way of the effective functioning of District Police Administration and the need for restructuring of District Police Administration for its effective functioning.

The crime statistics under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws Cases under Indian Penal Code and other Special and Local Laws Cases analyzed in the above pages make it clear that there
has been on increase of crime under Indian Penal Code and phenomenal growth in the Special and Local Laws Cases under Indian Penal Code and other Special and Local Laws Cases. In order to deal with crimes effectively, the District Police Administration should be strengthened. It is said that the District Police are unable to tackle the crimes effectively because of the existing arrangements between District Administration and District Police Administration in dealing with Law and Order problems and Crimes at the District level. In the following pages an attempt has been made to analyze how far the District Administration stand in the way of the effective functioning of District Police Administration and the need for restructuring of District Police Administration for its effective functioning.

In this chapter the controversies relating to District Administration and District Police Administration have been examined elaborately. Arguments in favour of the District Collector as in charge of District Police Administration and arguments in favour of District Superintendent of Police as in charge of District Police Administration have been elaborately discussed. Critics of District Police Administration have observed that the Collector’s control over the Police is unnecessary as it leads to delays, indecision and inefficiency, for the Collector is often unable to devote adequate time to Police matters because of his various other preoccupations. Further, the Collector’s exercise of general functional control over the Superintendent of Police breeds discontent and confusion, as the former is not subject to any control by the Inspectors General of Police. The report of the study group on Police Administration set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission (1969) questions the rationale of the continuance of the District Magistrate’s position as the Officer ultimately responsible for the administration of law and order and cautions that dichotomy of responsibility for law and order results in duality of command, which prejudices the efficient performance of
the Police and, ultimately, the welfare of the people. It underlines the need for accepting the basic principle of sound administrative organization that authority and responsibility should follow a direct and unbroken lien from the apex to the base and that this is nowhere more important than in the administration of law and order. Therefore, in the interest of District Police Administration the Researcher opines that the District Superintendent of Police should be made in charge of District Police Administration.

**Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service**

In the seventh chapter an attempt has been made to analyze whether the present system of recruitment, training and conditions of service are adequate or any changes are required for the effective functioning of the District Police Administration.

The efficiency of a department largely depends upon the intellectual and technical qualifications of its incumbents. No matter how sound the structural organization or managerial mechanics may be, administrative excellence can never be attained unless the organization is staffed by intelligent and energetic persons. If the Police service is manned by qualified, alert, honest and industrious and dedicated persons, its public image and reputation will certainly be of high order. Any attempt of reform or reorganization of the existing Police organization, therefore, necessarily presupposes the introduction of a sound and correct recruitment procedure. There cannot be any place for inadequate persons in any rational scheme of recruitment. Under the heading recruitment, the present system of recruitment and the improvements needed in the various aspects of recruitment such as the problems of recruitment, recruitment at Constable level, educational qualification, age, physical and medical qualification, character verification, mental caliber, recruitment of Sub-Inspector level, age, physical standards, character verification, mental caliber, direct recruitment to the Deputy Superintendent of
Police/Assistant Superintendent of Police/Assistant Commission of Police, the new scheme of recruitment, preliminary examination, the main civil services examination, compulsory papers, optional papers, interview and Indian Police service have been discussed in the body of the Thesis.

Promotion means moving up an employee from a given position in the hierarchy to a new and higher position usually involving at least some new duties and responsibilities. Thus promotion involves change of duties, more difficult work, greater responsibility and change of title and an increase of pay. In any Governmental agency promotions are made according to certain laws, rules and practices. Under the heading promotion, the present system of promotion and the improvements needed in the various aspects of promotion such as promotion in Tamil Nadu Police Executive Service - I – Additional Superintendent/Commandant, Tamil Nadu Police Executive Service - II Deputy Superintendent/Assistant Commandant, Tamil Nadu Police Constabulary Service - I Inspector/Reserve Inspector, Tamil Nadu Police Constabulary Service - II Sub-Inspector/Reserve Inspector, Tamil Nadu Police Constabulary Service - III Sub-Inspector/Reserve Assistant Sub-Inspector, Tamil Nadu Police Constabulary Service - IV Head Constables and Tamil Nadu Police Constabulary Service - V Constable have been discussed in the body of the Thesis.

Training of the Police personnel performance of an organization depends largely on the quality of its members and the efficiency of the members in turn depends on the type of training, which has been imparted to them for fulfillment of the organizational goals. Training is an effective tool for bringing about requisite professional skills, competence and attitudes. Krishna Mohan Mathur says that training is a practical and vital necessary because it heightens the morale of the employees helps in reducing
dissatisfaction, complaints, grievances and indiscipline and it helps in bridging the gap between existing performance ability and desired performance, training generally aims at improved individual performance. Under the heading training, the present system of training and the improvements needed in the various aspects of training such as for policy level, for supervisory level, for action level, pre-service training, the cadet scheme, recruit training, specialized training, roll call training, promotion training and refresher training have been discussed in the body of the Thesis.

No amount of care in recruiting and training Police personnel would make the Police attain a high standard of efficiency unless the service conditions are soundly conceived. Service conditions is a comprehensive term and includes scale of pay, special pay and other allowances, housing, leave and pension benefits, medical, educational, recreational and other welfare facilities and the system of reward and punishment. Under the heading conditions of service, the present system of conditions of service and the improvements needed in the various aspects of conditions of service such as scale of pay, special pay, allowances, dearness allowance, traveling allowance, conveyance allowance, city compensatory allowance, uniform maintenance allowance, the risk allowance, overtime and meal allowance, barbour allowance, children’s education allowance, house rent allowance, medical facilities, welfare and amenities, leave facilities and rewards and punishment have been discussed in the body of the Thesis.

**Police-Public Relations**

The study of the role of Police in the District Police administration must be supplemented by the study of relations between the Police and the public. In the eighth chapter an attempt has been made to examine whether the present machinery of law and order is adequate in the context of Police-Public Relations or any
improvements are necessary. In this chapter Police public relations have been analyzed under the headings the present state of Police public relations, the causes of public antagonism and measures to improve Police public relations. In the body of the Thesis, suitable suggestions have been made to improve the present state of Police Public relations, to remove the causes of public antagonism and the measures to improve Police public relations.

Every Policeman is expected to follow the ‘Principles of Police Conduct’ enunciated by the Policeman them and accepted by the Central and the State Government of India. If these high principles were adhered to and the Police conduct molded according to them, the Police in India would have become the most popular and efficient Police force in the world. Unfortunately though these precepts are taught in all Police Training Colleges and Schools, they are forgotten the moment the Policeman leave those institutions. Not one single principle is respected and all canons of good conduct and work are violated in a most irresponsible manner. The Police administration owes it to the public, to the Government, to the country and above all to itself to ensure the strict observance of each of these principles in every sphere of Police works. The administration must see that these principles do not remain counsels of perfection only, but are practiced every day in the lives of every Policeman under the administration. It is only then that the Police can hope to achieve satisfactory Public relations.

**Conclusion**

District has been an important unit of administration from the days of Manu. During the days of Manu each District consisted of about one thousand Villages. At present the same number of Villages is found in each District. Therefore, there has not been much difference between the District during the days of Manu and the District at present by the number of Villages. During the
British period District was an important unit and the District Collector was made in charge of the District Administration. For the convenience of the District Administration, each District was divided into Revenue Divisions, Taluks, Firkas and Villages. The main function of the District Administration was to collect revenue. In order to help the District Administration in the collection of revenue, the District Police Administration was created. For the convenience of the District Police Administration, Police Division at the District level was divided into Sub Divisions, Circles and Police Stations. The Police Division was headed by the District Superintendent of Police, the Sub Division was headed by Assistant Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police and Police Station was headed by a Sub Inspector and assisted by Head Constables and Constables. At Village level Village Munisifs were assisted by Thalayaries. Thus corresponding to the District administration, District Police Administration was created in each District during the British period. As in charge of the District Police Administration the District Collector enjoyed certain Police powers and the Superintendent of Police was made to assist the District Collector. The same position continues even today. At present the District Superintendent of Police wants to be in charge of the District Police Administration. He is not interested to work under the general direction and control of the District Collector. A number of arguments have been put forward in favour of the District Superintendent of Police to be in charge of District Police Administration. On the other hand certain arguments have been put in favour of the District Collector to be in charge of District Police Administration. The State Police Commissions and the National Police Commissions have recommended that the Superintendent of Police should be made in charge of the District Police Administration. Since there are good arguments in favour of the Superintendent of Police to be in charge of the District Police Administration, it is desirable that
the Superintendent of Police should be made responsible for the District Police Administration. It is desirable to restructure the District Police Administration with the improvements suggested in the body of the Thesis under the headings recruitment, promotion, training and conditions of service of Police personnel and bringing about a suitable environment for proper Police public relations for the efficient functioning of the District Police Administration.