CHAPTER III

THE STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND HYPOTHESES
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In the light of the facts presented in Chapter I (Introduction) and Chapter II (Review of some previous studies) it was thought for purpose of in-depth study to consider only the Police Constables and Police Head-Constables herein after referred to as Constabulary of the Tamilnadu Police force as the population of study. From the constabulary upwards to the Director-General of Police, it is the police constables and head constables who come into close contact with the public and thereby become very important functionaries in the police force. Studies related to the organisation of the police force in a given country or state and studies related to conduct both of efficiency and integrity, have not been lacking. However, the need is felt to consider each segment of the police force and study them on a number of parameters. The purpose is to make an in-depth study of the constabulary taking into account the socio-economic profile and personality factors which would add to the existing knowledge of the conduct of police constabulary.

Among the police force there are three levels where direct recruitment takes place, namely, the constables, sub-inspectors and the group B (Dy. Supdts. of Police). While the Indian Police Service (IPS) officers (group A) are recruited by the Union Public Service Commission, the first two categories come under the State Police Recruitment Board and the group B officers under Tamilnadu Public Service Commission.
A study of the constabulary regarding socio-economic factors and personality dimensions could throw light on the very important aspects of their efficiency and integrity. There are two ways of doing this:

i. Allowing the usual practice of recruitment and doing a follow up study on relevant parameters and, ii. study the existing personnel using the ex-post-facto research design. Each has its own advantages. The follow up study is time consuming and also involves the risk of having the undesirable elements in the force. The latter has the advantage of saving time but still get at the facts, but has the disadvantage of having no control over the already occurred independent variables. Nevertheless it can show the lead for strengthening recruitment process itself. Besides ex-post-facto design is an accepted method in social science research and is being extensively used by social scientists.

Therefore, the present study followed by ex-post-facto research design and studied the three groups of police constabulary, namely, 1. those who came to repeated adverse notice; 2. those who were indicated for corrupt practices; and 3. those who had clean unblemished record and received awards for such good conduct and efficiency.
THE PROBLEM

On the basis of the facts gathered by way of review of literature and the above analysis it was envisaged to study socio-economic profile and personality of the constabulary of the Tamilnadu Police force. In other words, stated in detail, it was a study of socio-economic aspects and personality factors of the constabulary who came to repeated adverse notice, those who were charged and punished for corruption charges and those who have done good work maintaining clean defaulter sheet, exhibited good conduct and thereby, have been rewarded by the department / government.

Objective of the Study :

The proposed study as stated in the form of a research problem was designed to meet the following objectives :

1. To identify the socio-economic factors related to the three kinds of behaviour of the police constabulary to know differences if any in socio-economic factors among the three groups, namely those who came to repeated adverse notice, those who were charged and punished for corrupt practices and those who were awardees for good conduct.

2. To identify personality factors that differentiate the three groups.
Several factors have been related to crime and delinquency. Among them socio-economic factors and personality are important factors related to behaviour characterised as criminal or delinquent, or good. There have been contradictory views regarding socio-economic factors and studies relating to personality are not many particularly with respect to police constabulary. Apart from departmental and legal actions taken against erring constabulary and granting of awards for good behaviour, precious little in-depth research studies have been made using personality as an important independent variable.

Therefore it is envisaged to investigate socio-economic profile and personality characteristics of the police constabulary who have come to repeated adverse notice, corrupt practice and those who have received awards for good conduct. For the purpose of the present study, the following hypotheses were formulated and tested:

**Statement of Hypotheses**

**A - Socio Economic Factors -**

**Main Hypothesis**

1. The criterion groups namely, adverse notice, corrupt and awardees among police constabulary differ in their socio-economic background.

In order to test the above hypothesis the following secondary hypotheses were formulated.
Secondary Hypotheses

1. Misconduct and corruption are not out of ignorance.

2. Misconduct and corruption groups deny the charges.

3. Awardees exhibit constructive activity outside their normal routine duties while adverse notice and corrupt groups do not have such worthwhile activities.

4. Awardees have more peaceful life than the corrupt and adverse notice groups.

5. The adverse notice and corrupt groups are aware of consequences of their action.

6. Incidents of indebtedness is high in adverse notice and corrupt groups.

7. Incidence of alcoholism is high among adverse notice and corrupt groups.

8. Awardees come from families where there is free interaction among members. They lead a happy family life.

9. Adverse notice and corrupt groups blame others for their action.

10. Those detected and punished, repent their misconduct.
B. **Personality**

**Main Hypotheses**

The criterion groups, namely, adverse notice, corrupt and awardee police constabulary differ among themselves in personality.

In order to test the hypothesis it was planned to measure personality characteristics of the criterion groups of police constabulary by using Form E of sixteen personality Factors Questionnaire (Cattel 1976, printed in India, 1991). The reason for the choice of this test are discussed in detail in Chapter IV (The method of investigation). It is felt that all the sixteen personality factors considered discretely may not show relationship with the conduct of police constabulary. Therefore an attempt is made to use a multi-variate analysis and processing in addition to univariate processing taking factor by factor.

The above stated main hypothesis related to personality is approached through the formulation of the fell wing secondary hypotheses.

**Secondary Hypotheses**

The criterion groups namely adverse notice, corrupt and awardees are well defined and identified in the police records (details are furnished in Chapter IV Method of Investigation). In view of this and personality factor descriptions of the 16 personality factor questionnaire, the following
secondary hypotheses have been formulated:

1. Adverse notice group and corrupt group do not differ significantly on the 16 personality factors.

2. Adverse notice group and corrupt group score lower than awardees group on Factors A (reserved, detached, critical and cool), B (less intelligent), C (emotionally less stable), G (expedient, evades rules) higher on M (careless of practical matters), Lower on Q-3 (indisciplined self-conflict, careless of protocol)

3. Awardees score higher than adverse notice and corrupt groups on Factors A (outgoing, warm hearted, participating), B (Intelligent, abstract, thinking bright), C (emotionally stable), E (assertive), F (happy-go-lucky, lively, gay, enthusiastic), G (conscientious, rule bound), M (Venturesome, specially bold, spontaneous), I (tender minded, sensitive), lower on N (forthright, natural, sentimental), O (placid, self assured, confident, serene), Q1 (conservative, respecting established ideas), higher on Q2 (self-sufficient, resourceful, prefers own decisions) higher on Q3 (controlled, socially precise with self concept), lower on Q4 (relaxed, tranquil, unfrustrated, lowergic tension).

It can be seen from the above that several hypotheses have been formulated indicating the relationship between conduct of police
constabulary's socio-economic factors and personality. These hypotheses have been subjected to empirical verification employing suitable instruments, methods and statistical processing. These are presented and discussed in the next chapter, namely, Chapter IV method of investigation, and in Chapter V Discussion and interpretation of results.