The details of development related indicators in Tamil Nadu furnished in the above Table indicate that 29.16 % families are Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, 38.12% families are SC/ST BPL families, 62.78% families are agriculture BPL families, percentage of irrigated to net area sown is 51.20%, total rural literacy rate is 54.6%, female rural literacy rate is 41.8%, infant mortality rate is 40.32%, maternal mortality rate is 1.49%, life expectancy at birth is 66.40% and school drop outs is 14.52%

In this chapter an attempt has been made to explain the details relating to location of Tamil Nadu, total area of Tamil Nadu, population, households, child population, Scheduled Caste population, Scheduled Tribe population, literates, illiterates, different kinds of workers and development related indicators in Tamil Nadu. The details furnished above indicate that Tamil Nadu State lack development and has different category of workers. These factors could create lot of law and order problems and crimes in the State and there is a need for the reorganization of the police department.

## CHAPTER IV

### DESIGN OF THE STUDY

**Overview**
In this chapter an attempt has been made to explain the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, methodology of the study and plan of the study.

**Statement of the Problem**

THE TERM ‘POLICE’ IS NOW USED TO DENOTE A BODY OF PEOPLE ORGANIZED TO MAINTAIN CIVIL ORDER AND TO INVESTIGATE BREACHES OF THE LAW. IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES THE TERM WAS USED MORE GENERALLY TO DENOTE THE INTERNAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF A STATE OR A TOWN, INCLUDING THE DOMESTIC REGULATION OF SUCH MATTERS, AS TAXES, BOUNTIES, MONOPOLIES AND THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES OF CORPORATION. THE DUTIES OF POLICE HAVE BEEN MORE WIDELY DEFINED TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS CONCERNING PUBLIC HEALTH.\(^{87}\)

THE ROLE OF THE POLICE HAS UNDERGONE CHANGES OVER THE YEARS DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD AND ULTIMATELY THE ROLE OF POLICE HAS BEEN CONFINED TO CERTAIN POLICE FUNCTIONS. THE POLICE ACT OF 1861 HAS LAID DOWN THE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE. THEY ARE:

1. TO OBEY AND EXECUTE ALL ORDERS AND WARRANTS LAWFULLY ISSUED TO THEM BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY,
2. TO COLLECT CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE,
3. TO PREVENT COMMISSION OF CRIME AND PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE,
4. TO DETECT AND BRING OFFENDERS TO JUSTICE,
5. TO APPREHEND ALL PERSONS WHOM THEY ARE LEGALLY AUTHORIZED TO APPREHEND ON VALID GROUNDS,
6. TO TAKE CHARGE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY,
7. TO REGULATE PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES AND PROCESSIONS AND
8. TO MAINTAIN ORDER ON THE PUBLIC ROADS AND SO FORTH.

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 had 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 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 reorganizing the police department. The police department has been reorganized at State level, District level, City level for the convenience of police administration in Tamil Nadu. All Women Police stations have been created in the police department to protect the interests of the women and children. So far no attempt has been made to analyze the adequacy of reorganization of the Police Department in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the researcher thought it appropriate to take up this research study.

**Objectives of the Study**

The important objectives of the study are:

1. To explain the background of the study;
2. To review the literatures relating to police administration;
3. To provide the design of the study;
4. To give details relating to the setting of the study;
5. To examine the organization of the police department at State level;
6. To analyze the organization of the police at District level;
7. To assess the organization of the police in big cities; and
8. To evaluate the organization of the all women police stations.

**SCOPE OF THE STUDY**
The main focus of the study is to examine the organization of the police department at the state level, district level and in big cities in Tamil Nadu. Large number of all women police stations has been created in the police department to redress the grievances of women and children in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the major thrust is to examine the organization of the police department at the state level, district level, big cities and all women police stations with reference to Tamil Nadu.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

Since the study confines to examine the organization of the police department at the state level, district level, big cities and all women police stations with reference to Tamil Nadu, case study method has been made use of in this research study.

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 Tamil Nadu.

Study Design

The primary purpose of the study is not the testing of any hypothesis. Being an exploratory-cum-descriptive study, its basic thrust is to gain familiarity and insight on the organization of the police department with reference to Tamil Nadu.

DATA COLLECTION
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*