carried out in the different wings of the Police Department. Women police may not be efficient in carrying out all the duties of the Police Department. But there are certain duties, which could be performed more efficiently by the women police. The government should identify such duties and put them in the proper places so that more number of women also can be accommodated and their services could be properly utilized in the Police Department.

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.

Background of the Study

In the first chapter an attempt has been made to explain the organization and the role of Central Police Organizations in India such as Central Reserve Police Force (C.R.P.F.), Border Security Force (B.S.F.), Railway Protection Force (R.P.F), Government Railway Police, Assam Rifles, Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.), Intelligence Bureau (I.B.) and Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.). The various Central Police Organizations have been created to enforce uniformity in the standards of efficiency of the police throughout the country and help the State Police Organizations by providing specialized help and guidance.

Review of Literature

Review of literature is a significant part of any research. It helps to acquire information about what has been done in the field of study, gather up-to-date information about previous researches in the area and obtain information on the topic of investigation. A familiarity with available literature in the area of research is required for making new grounds and the proper
Commission of 1855, The Report of the Police Commission of 1860, A History of the Andhra Pradesh Police, A History of the Madras Police, History of the Orissa Police, History of Madhya Pradesh Police, All Women Police Administration and The Role of Women Police in All Women Police Stations with Reference to Tamil Nadu have been reviewed. The literatures reviewed and appended in bibliography have not analyzed in detail the organization of the Police Department with reference to Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the researcher thought it appropriate to take up this research study for detailed analysis.

**Setting of the study**

The research study is about the organization of the Police Department with reference to Tamil Nadu. It is essential to have a comprehensive knowledge of the area of the study in order to understand the setting of the findings of the organization of the Police Department in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, an attempt has been made to explain the area profile of Tamil Nadu in the third chapter.

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.

**Design of the Study**

In the fourth 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.

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.

The important objectives of the study are to explain the background of the study; to review the literatures relating to police administration; to provide the design of the study; to give details relating to the setting of the study; to examine the organization of the police department at State level; to analyze the organization of the police at District level; to assess the organization of the police in big cities; and to evaluate the organization of the all women police stations.

**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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

**Organization of Police at State Level**

In the fifth 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. 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 is 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 takes steps to reduce the police population ratio by increasing the strength of the police personnel and to fill up all the vacancies that exist in the police department, the police department can function more efficiently by containing the problems relating to law and order and crimes.

**Organization of Police at District Level**

In the sixth chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the organization of the police at District level. The data furnished about the population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in each District reveal that there are variations. The population of the Districts in Tamil Nadu indicates that one District has less than 10 lakhs population, nine Districts have population between 10 lakhs and 15 lakhs, nine Districts have population between 15 lakhs and 20 lakhs, seven Districts have population between 20 lakhs and 25 lakhs and four Districts have population above 25 lakhs. The area particulars of Police Districts reveal that one District has less than 2000 square kilometers, 12 Districts have an area between 2000 square kilometers and 4000 square kilometers, 12 Districts have an area between 4000 square kilometers and 6000 square kilometers and five Districts have above an area above 6000 square kilometers. The particulars relating to the number police personnel in each Police Districts reveal that three Police Districts have less than 1000 police personnel, 24 Police Districts have police personnel between 1000 and 2000 and three Police Districts have more than
3000 police personnel. The details relating to the number of police vehicles in each Police District reveal that three Districts have less than 100 police vehicles, 23 Districts have police vehicles between 100 and 200 and four Districts have more than 200 police vehicles. The details relating to the number of Sub-Divisions in each police District reveal that three Districts have one to three police Sub-Divisions, 16 Districts have four to six police Sub-Divisions and ten Districts have seven to nine police Sub-Divisions. The details relating to the number of law and order police stations reveal that three Districts have less than 20 law and order police stations, 20 Districts have 21 to 40 law and order police stations and seven Districts have more than 41 law and order police stations. The details relating to the number of All Women police stations reveal that three Districts have less than 2 All Women police stations, 17 Districts have 3 to 5 All Women police stations and ten Districts have more than six All Women police stations. The details relating to the number of Railway police stations reveal that 12 police Districts do not have Railway Police Stations, 15 police Districts have one Railway Police Station each, two police Districts have two Railway Police Stations each and one District has three Railway Police Stations.

A perusal of the organization and the role of police personnel reveal that each Police District has Law and Order Wing, Administrative Wing and Specialist Wings. Each police District is divided into Sub-Divisions, Circles, Law and Order Police Stations and Out Posts in the Law and Order Wing. Each Police District is headed by a Superintendent of Police, each Sub-Division is headed by Assistant Superintendent of Police/Deputy Superintendent of Police, each Circle is headed by a Circle Inspector and each Law and Order Police Station is headed by Inspector (Law and Order) or Sub-Inspector (Law and Order) and assisted by Sub-Inspector, Head Constables and Constables and each Out Post is headed by a Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable and assisted by Constables in the Law and Order Wing.
Discussions held with the police Officers in the District police Headquarters reveal that there are lot of variations relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations in each police District. The police organization has not been restructured taking into consideration of the variations. If Government take steps to reorganize the police taking into consideration of variations relating to population, area, strength of the police personnel, number of police vehicles, number of sub-divisions, number of law and order police stations, number of all women police stations and total number of railway police stations at the District level, the police at the District level will be able to discharge the functions more efficiently.

**Organization of Police in Big Cities**

In the **seventh chapter** an attempt has been made to assess the organization of the police in big cities of Tamil Nadu. The data furnished about the number of sub-divisions, law and order police stations, all women police stations and railway police stations in each Cities having Commissioner of Police System reveal that there are variations. The details relating to the number of Sub-Divisions in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has four Sub-Divisions, one City has six Sub-Divisions, three Cities have eight Sub-Divisions each, one City has 13 Sub-Divisions and one City has 29 Sub Divisions. The details relating to the number of law and order police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has seven law and order police stations, one City has 11 law and order police stations, one City has 15 law and order police stations, one City has 17 law and order police stations, one City has 39 law and order police stations and one City has 83 law and order police stations. The details relating to the number of All Women police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has 2 All Women police stations, three
Cities have three All Women police stations, one City has four All Women police stations, one City has eight All Women police stations and one City has 27 All Women police stations. The details relating to the number of Railway police stations in each City having Commissioner of Police System reveal that one City has one Railway police station, one City has two Railway police stations and one City has four Railway police stations.

CERTAIN POWERS HAVE BEEN VESTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY IN THE FOLLOWING STATE AND CENTRAL ACTS.

21. THE EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1908.
22. THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.
24. THE TAMIL NADU HACKNEY CARRIAGES ACT, 1911.
27. THE TAMIL NADU PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS ACTIVITIES OF BOOTLEGGERS, DRUG OFFENDERS, GOONDAS, IMMORAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS AND SLUM GAMBLERS ACT (ACT XIV OF 1982).
29. THE TAMIL NADU PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT ACT, 1888 (ACT 2 OF 1888).
30. THE POLICE (INCITEMENT TO DISAFFECTION) ACT, 1922.
31. THE TAMIL NADU PAWNBROKERS’ ACT, 1943.

THE ABOVE POWERS VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY ARE NOT EXTENDED TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE IN OTHER BIG CITIES. THERE ARE VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-DIVISIONS, LAW AND ORDER POLICE STATIONS, ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS AND RAILWAY POLICE STATIONS IN BIG CITIES HAVING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM. DISCUSSIONS HELD WITH THE OFFICERS IN BIG CITIES HAVING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM IN TAMIL NADU REVEAL THAT THE POWERS VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE IN CHENNAI CITY SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO THE OTHER CITIES HAVING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM AND THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM SHOULD BE REORGANIZED TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION OF THE VARIATIONS IN THE NUMBER OF SUB-DIVISIONS, LAW AND ORDER POLICE STATIONS, ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS AND RAILWAY POLICE STATIONS FOR THE EFFICIENT FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SYSTEM.

Organization of All Women Police Stations

In the eighth chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the organization of All Women Police Stations in Tamil Nadu.

A perusal of the duties carried out by women police makes it clear that women police in All Women Police Stations mainly attend to the grievances of women. Though women police in All Women Police Stations are given the power to register and investigate all dowry related cases, the cases that are put an end by counseling only, are dealt with by All Women Police Stations. The dowry related cases and other cases under Indian Penal Code and Special and
Local Laws are referred to the concerned Police Stations where police men are given the responsibility to investigate the cases and the women police assist in the investigation of cases. This arrangement makes it clear that All Women Police Stations mainly attend to the grievances of women. Women living in big cities can very easily approach the All Women Police Stations and get their grievances solved. Women living in rural areas also have problems. They cannot go to cities all the way from the villages to express their problems and get their problems solved. There are more than one thousand fifteen Law and Order Police Stations in Tamil Nadu as on 2011. All Women Police Stations cannot be created as Police Stations are created in the different parts of Tamil Nadu to attend to the problems of rural women as it has been already pointed out. A suitable organization to attend to the problems of women both rural and urban areas is required.

All Women Police Stations mainly attend to the grievances of women and children. The grievances are mainly settled through counseling. Therefore, women police who are qualified and trained in counseling work are required. Unfortunately women police are not trained in counseling work. Women police in All Women Police Stations get the assistance of Social Workers working in the Social Welfare Department for counseling work. Therefore, women police officers are not properly utilized in the All Women Police Stations for the purposes for which they have been recruited. Since the grievances of women are mainly settled through counseling work, it is necessary to recruit trained women police on counseling work and post them in All Women Police Stations.

The number of crimes committed against women has grown considerably in India as well as in Tamil Nadu. The statistics regarding the crimes committed against women are of different kinds. They are:

10. Eve Teasing,
11. Dowry Death,
12. Attempt to Murder of Dowry,
13. Cruelty by husband or his relatives,
14. Death Due to non Dowry,
15. Rape,
16. Kidnapping and Abduction,
17. Molestation,
18. Problems in working environment, etc.

Special units have been created to deal with crimes committed against women. They are:
5. Dowry Cell,
6. Abduction and Kidnapping Unit,
7. Anti Vice Squad (Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women) Unit and
8. Juvenile Aid Unit

These units mainly consist of policemen and women police assist the policemen in these units. In addition to the above special units, few more special units have to be created to deal with eve-teasing, rape, molestation, harassment in the working places, etc. Since Women’s problems could be effectively dealt with by the various specialized units dealing with crime against women, it is necessary that these units should consist of trained women police instead of manned by policemen at present.

Women also commit large number of crimes. The various crimes committed under different crimes heads under IPC and Special and Local Laws make it clear that women commit lot of crimes and these crimes are dealt with in the concerned Police Stations by Policemen. Since women police are more suited to deal with women offenders, it is necessary that women police should be allowed to handle these problems.

The research studies reveal that women police are suited to perform majority of the police duties carried out in the police department. The policy of Central and State Governments is to provide 33% reservation for women in all services including the police service. In order to utilize the services of the women police properly, the researcher wanted to find out whether women police could perform the different kinds of police duties carried out in the police department. The research studies on All Women Police