



PROBLEMS FACING BY WOMEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN BANGALORE CITY

¹Saraswathi. S, ²Dr. Rekha K Jadhav

¹Research scholar, Assistant Professor, ²Professor & Research Guide

¹Department of sociology, Maharani's Arts College for Mysore, ²Maharaja's College
University of Mysore, Mysore.

ABSTRACT: Women constitute half of the population in the world. They are not only in the teaching and nursing professions; they are in the uniforms as well. The job of the police was once considered masculine-oriented, but the situation has quite changed. Women have gradually entered the police service in India over the years, although the process has been relatively slow and has faced certain challenges. such as being neglected, oversimplified, having a negative perception of their male colleagues, lacking confidence, having lengthy working hours, having a dual role of females, etc., thus focusing on the importance of studying women in the police organization in Bangalore city.

Key words: Meaning of police, origin of police in India, slow and gradual entry into service, perception, problems in Bangalore city.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term 'Police' has been derived from the Latin work 'Politia' which means Citizenship or government or administration. 'polis' means city in Greek, (In ancient Greece, it originally referred as administration and religious city centre as distinct from the rest of the city later it is meant the body of citizens under a city's jurisdiction. In other words "police" refers to the group of persons who carry out law enforcement functions, including investigating crimes and enforcing the law".

Study of police in India, which unfolds the number of different periods. The Harappa civilization which mentions as the first Urban civilization, well planned townships, production system, and trade activities where performed in those days. It was assumed that some sort of police organization were also existed in during the civilization.

For the smooth running of the social order in the society, like-minded and peace-loving people decided to frame a code of conduct for the whole society by self-imposing and practicing the laws known as the Dharma. Dharma was believed to be divine power that is attached to good conduct and a fear of the spirit; these were described in the Shanthi Parva of the Mahabharata. Manu-Smriti, and in his book Manu-Smriti, he makes reference to the rules that were in effect in the past. 9 distinct police stations, including "Sthankas," were the first to be established in ancient India as part of a police force that was to aid the king in the justice system.

II. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Karnataka state had its origins in the Mysore state. Formally known as Mysore is a state of South western region on India. It was formed as the state of Mysore on 09th August 1947.

The Bangalore is one of the districts of Karnataka in India. Districts has been divided into urban and rural area. Bangalore has a total area of 2,196sq km (805 sq.mi) and covers 741 1 km² ((286 sq mi) urban and rural area respectively. As per 2011 census total population of Bangalore city was 96,21,551, out of which males consists of 50,22,661 and females 45,98,890 . And sex ratio was 916 females per 1000 of males. Bangalore has high percentage of working of women. In fact, women from around 39% of city's work force. Crime and criminal activity is also high National Crime Records Bureau Report in 2020, released Bangalore has surpassed all major metropolitan cities in south India with a Maximum number of murder cases. Bangalore stands 2nd highest place after Delhi which reported highest crime rates out of 19 metropolitan cities in India.

There is a need to focus on women's safety, education, development, and empowerment. Major step was taken for female safety in the city. In 2021 September 26th Karnataka Government Announced in Bengaluru, 31 Female officers are specially trained with monitoring the crime incidents women as well as offering counselling sessions. The team will be known as "Rani Chennamma Pade" which means by women, for women, of women. The officers would also work on creating awareness about women safety and child related law and legal procedures. And also include training women on basic self-defence techniques. Awareness on the appropriate use of social media and caution the users about cybercrime and ways to prevent it Sensitization the public, especially the auto rickshaw, cabs, Bus drivers etc.,

III. PROBLEMS FACING BY THE WOMEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

- 1) Women are generally neglected in assigning critical situation and filed work.
- 2) They have been side-lined often, biased. Lack of rewards and recognition.
- 3) Firstly women is treated as oversimplified manner, later professionally.
- 4) Many a times, dual role of the women may not possible to concentrate in carrier building. And they hardly spend much time with family members.
- 5) After the child birth, the health condition of the women may deteriorate and lack concentration.
- 6) Lengthy working hours of the women, stress at working place, gender differentiation, which affects personally and professionally.
- 7) Perception of men towards women police in an organization
- 8) Types of cases assigned to women in the department
- 9) Obstacles in attending professional courses
- 10) Inter and Intra district transfer policies.

IV. IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

- 1) The present study makes an attempt to study the quality of work life of women police, and the working policies and practices followed by the police department for women police.
- 2) Quality of work life is a system that promotes and maintains employee satisfaction to improve working conditions and organisational effectiveness for employees
- 3) Women are actively participating in various economic activities and managing their roles in the organisation promptly
- 4) It involves job security, working conditions, compensation, employment opportunity, involvement and empowerment, and other organisational factors.
- 5) It encourages the younger generations to opt policing job for their future.
- 6) And without hesitation and fear women could go to register their cases in the station.
- 7) In India Women in police service stands less than 10% of total police force. Though Government as allocated 33% women participation in work force, No state in the country were have more than 12% of women personnel. In many states it is less than 8.7%. they basically suffer from patriarchal, prejudiced and are considered unfit for field work tasks.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

“A study on problem and challengers faced by women police constables in Coimbatore city” by R. Jayasathy & Swathi focused on work –life has an become important part in 20th century. Women has to balance irrespective of age, education, qualification etc.,

“Workplace problems of women police constable” by Dr. Maheshwari S Kachapur (2017) focused on work place problems of women police constable in North eastern range of Karnataka

“Need for DNA based technologies for police” by Gururaj D Kulkarni, Harendra Modak, Pramod B (2016) Authors emphasis There is urgent need to deal with DNA based technologies to deal with different types of cases.

VI. OBJECTIVES:

- 1) The nature of police system is altogether different from work in the other departments and male oriented work.
- 2) The police work demands to work more hours, to work at late night and to work in dangerous and uncongenial places.
- 3) The present study is an effort in understanding the problems of police women at their work place and at their family.
- 4) women police have been emerging as a significant development especially among the lower middle class group.
- 5) It has not only changed their economic status but also overall status. At the same time.
- 6) women police have been facing problems at work place in respect of working hours, wages, gender discrimination, promotion, career etc. Still majority of women have a sense of satisfaction of serving a society.
- 7) To understand the types of the empowerment of women in terms of social, political, economic and administrative fields

VII. HYPOTHESIS:

Women choices have been undergoing change in recent times. one can draw the hypothesis is, women in modern times are more prone to take up masculine oriented job because of recognition and dignity. And it is a positive influence to the new comers to choose the path.

The image of the public may change because of inclusion of women in the department. The presence of women makes the environment more humane. It may tend to change organizational structure, culture and perspective of men.

Chances of women registering cases will be high due to presence of women in the police station.

Women sometimes set back herself in taking action oriented activity due to specific changes. Like biological, Emotions, because Women experience emotions more intensely and share their emotions more openly with others.

VIII. RESEARCH DESIGN

Primary data will be collected from Bangalore city . Before conducting the study, the objective of the study will be explained to the subject. The area will be divided in seven zones of east , west, north and south. Central, South-East and North East. Each Zone is further divided into three sub-division, each headed by the Assistant Commissioner or Police. Further it is made more approachable to the women to move themselves exclusively established two women police stations in Bangalore. All women police stations (AWPS) Halasuru Gate Police station has been shifted to Shivajinagar and Basavanagudi Police station in Bangalore.

Survey method will be used to acquire response with the help of questionnaires. The questionnaires have to be filled with the help of 300 sample . Data will be collected through Random Sampling method by the researcher. The aim of my research is also to explore the factors among samples. So the respondents will be randomly selected. Bangalore is a metropolitan city and diversified culture, over populated and crime rate is also high.

IX. TOOL FOR THE DATA COLLECTION

Descriptive method is applied for the study. Observational method, interview and Survey method is applied for collection of data. Structured and open -end questionnaire are used for availing further information provided to the respondents. Qualitative research is followed for research.

X. MAJOR FINDINGS

- 1) Major finding from this research would be to know problems in the organization and what restricts them to attain higher cadre within the department
- 2) The second finding would be to know the role of the family support.
- 3) Third finding would be why women Less tend to go for action or risk-oriented activity.
- 4) Lastly to find out women's decision making in different situations.

XI. LIMITATIONS

- Lack of support from the family.
- Traditional and stereotyped perspective of women's work has to be changed. Status of the women hardly changes because women is treated as women though she is in police service. Many male fellows in the organization hardly accept as equal as male.
- Dual role of the women may tend to lose interest and may not possible to concentrate in the working place.

XII. CONCLUSION

Women in the public service are given prime importance because to remove the disparities between the genders in the working place. Women under the cadre of constables to upgrade with new technologies, given them the on par with coworkers, gendered sensitized, encouraging women to choose the profession.

With the advancement of society, this balance of power was disturbed. Women gradually come out in the open and started encroaching upon the so-called 'exclusive male domain'. Police was one such area. It is hundred years since women entered this field but even today they are not considered equal to their male counterparts. There are no legal barriers to their acquiring

REFERENCES

- [1]. Amarjit, Mahajan, Indian police women "A sociological study of new role, Deep and Deep New Delhi 1982
- [2]. Mangai Natarajan. women police in changing society back door to equality
- [3]. Mangai Natarajan 2001. women police in a traditional society test of a western model of Integration. International Journal of comparative sociology
- [4]. Mukherjee, Tumpa. Women police: Their Unexplored Private Sphere ISBN 978-81-933650-07-7, E-ISBN 97881933650-1-4
- [5]. Punam sahal: Gender discrimination: beliefs and experiences A comparative perspective of women and men in the Delhi

police

- [6]. Singh Vishnoi, Om Raj. Women police in India New Delhi: Aravallui Books International PLT
womenpoliceindia.org
- [7]. Bureau of police Research and Development, History of Home Affairs Govt. of India.
- [8]. ksp.karnataka.gov
- [9]. <https://bprd.nic.in/>
- [10]. bengaluruurban.nic.in