

History of Women Police in Global and India

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Abstract:

The study is depends on secondary data. Throughout the history, women have been found to be scattered. Despite all fields of capacity women are not easily inclusion. They are many reasons for this. But the main objective of the study is to identify those reasons, and slowly how women are able to include in police force. This study can help to know what requirements are present to enter into police force.

Keywords: Police, monitor, moral degradation

Introduction:

Police profession is often considered as a domain of men, because it requires physical power. Police officers are often exposed to the violent and anti-social element of the society. They are also expected to exercise discretion under critical conditions. People have expectations on police to be a dynamic organization of the society, who is needed at the time of danger, difficulty and crisis. The word '**police**' are derived from the Greek word '**polis**' which means a city. However, in administrative terminology, police is regarded as an executive civil force under a state, whose duty is maintenance of public order and the prevention and detention of crime. (**Kakati Nirmalee, 2019, Women in the police service in Assam exploring gender roles and challenges**)

In administration of the law, the institution of "police" plays a central role in maintaining "law and order" and controlling the behavior of the people. By using "official means" to regulate death gestures, the police can be seen as agents of "social order and control. Men were allowed to be elegant, suitable for police duties and responsibilities, and the term "policeman" was used to indicate the image of men. However, this sexist portrayal of "the police" as a male profession is fading. Women constantly join the police force and do their work with complete loyalty and efficiency. Now the contribution of women to policing cannot be ignored and is almost clearly significant. In addition, the study highlighted the gift of "female police officers"; They continue to this day. The idea of "femininity" in the police is embedded in the concept of "female police", which a patriarchal society is sensitive to accept.

Review of Literature:

- **Tim Prenzler, et al (2013)**, this study presents the results of a review of English-language police department websites, periodic reports, and other data in order to determine key features of women police officers' standing around the world. England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Eire, the United States, Canada, Australia (eight departments), New Zealand, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, and Fiji are among the countries whose findings are given. Data on the proportion of female officers was available from 18 of the 23 locations, ranging from 5.1 to 28.8 percent. Recruiting statistics were available for six locations and varied

from 26.6 to 37.0. Overall advancements were shown by the little data on rank and deployment. Longer-term trend data revealed that the increase in female cops was slowing or levelling off. Overall, the study revealed a vital need to improve gender-based statistics in order to better inform efforts targeted at increasing women's engagement in law enforcement.

- **N. Shanmughavadivu, et al (2018)**, in their article “Occupational stress and work life balance among married women police”, conveyed their thoughts on the stress that comes with being a cop. Working as a cop is commonly thought to be a demanding job. Women police officers, in particular, have arduous and stressful professions. Stress causes imbalances in the lives of women police officers in both their personal and professional lives. As a result, the research. The position of occupational stress and work-life balance among married women police officers was investigated. For the study, the experimenter advocated for a descriptive exploratory design. A sample of 226 repliers was chosen using a simple arbitrary slice manner. The investigation was based on a structured verification using a questionnaire with married women police officers in the Coimbatore District. Descriptive statistics were used to organise the data. Wed women cops had a moderate level of occupational stress and work-life balance, according to the data. Age, experience, salary, working hours, and the number of women police officers vary. Children, enlisting hubby's assistance, and (a) workplace stress and (b) work-life balance The correlation result suggests that while women police officers have a lower level of occupational stress, they have a higher level of work-life balance. Wedded women police officers' work-life balance is strongly influenced by their age, salary, number of children, and total number of working hours each day.
- **Mangai Natarajan, (2008)**, this chapter explores the need for female police officers while outlining the numerous obstacles to their complete integration. It has been demonstrated time and time again that there has been strong opposition to women joining the police force. The chapter describes the research that provides the strong sense that research on women police has been dominated by a feminist perspective, whether explicit or tacit. In 1920, Parliament formally examined the function of women police, and in 1922, women were given the entire authority of a sworn constable. When it comes to advocating equality within the police force, American women cops are assertive and direct. Susan Martin carried out the empirical research on female police officers. Her research examined how the 1972 amendment to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed discriminatory practices, affected the hiring of female officers.
- **Cordner, G., & Cordner, A. (2011)**, this article examines the factors that contribute to the relatively low and seemingly stagnant employment of female police officers in the United States. In a three-county region of Pennsylvania where the percentage of female police officers is lower than the national norm, surveys were sent to all female officers and police chiefs. Regarding the significance of numerous elements of the hiring process, the chiefs and female officers were mainly in agreement. However, compared to the chiefs, female officers saw more flaws in the recruitment process and placed a greater focus on the male-dominated cultures of police organizations and academies as barriers to recruiting and retaining female officers.

Objectives of the study:

- To know the history of women in India.
- To identify the need of women police.

History of Women in Policing:

The first women in the police service were known as Police Matrons, they were civilians assigned to search, monitor and control the arrest of women held in police stations or courts, and to prepare the bodies of women brought to police station morgues for examination by the police. a surgeon . The first two men were with the Metropolitan Police in 1883, and in the 1890s into Manchester Police. Indeed, often the husbands were the wives of serving police officers.

In August 1914, Miss Damer Dawson and the militant suffragette Miss Nina Boyle formed a committee that later became the Women Police Levies, later the Women's Police Service. (WPS). They worked with the blessing of the Ministry of the interior. They were a group of over 40 upper class female car attendants who arranged to meet and transport Belgian exile families arriving in London by rail to prestigious apartments to prevent the women and girls from falling into systematic prostitution. , then known as White Slave Traffic. Later, they turned their opportunity to suppressing the rogues who gathered at the highway stations of the capital. Miss Dawson's father-in-law, Captain Kensington, was posted to Grantham, Lincolnshire, and was indispensable to the "policemen" there. Shielding the young women of the town from the comforts of 25,000 men of the 11th Division encamped near Grantham. Therefore, the first female police officers in the UK to perform real police duties were Miss Damer Dawson, Miss Mary Allen and Miss Harburn, all based in the town of Grantham. They used the invariant designed by Miss Dawson, but they weren't sworn in, so they didn't have custody. They drove around drunk, visited the families of girls they thought were in "moral danger" and enforced a controversial curfew imposed on women in Grantham by the military.

At the same time, the Union of Women Workers of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (NUWW) established a "rival" association in the form of voluntary scouting panels of women. Concerned again with the suppression of the White Slave Traffic, they wore armbands and, with the blessing of the Ministry of the Interior, went to preside over open areas and way stations. As the war continued, the Metropolitan Police Commander wanted to work with members of the NUWW, while the WPS worked for the Ministry of Munitions, which oversaw large-scale operations. the number of women among the 3 million workers involved in the manufacture of munitions. Duty included searching women for smuggling traps, checking unruly behavior in canteens, and searching factories for stolen property. At the end of the First World War in 1918, the Metropolitan Police took direct responsibility for the recruitment and organization of policewomen, and the first Metropolitan Police Women Details, in uniform but not yet sworn, began road work in February 1919. At the same time, in Manchester in 1913, it was decided to hire two women to inspect a women's residence and check the household register. They were sometimes given other tasks, including "finding soothsayers."

A public meeting in Manchester in May 1916 appointed new police officers, but progress was slow – in 1917 female mercenaries were offered the opportunity to patrol the city center in colours, but by 1921 there were only four police officers. were employed by the Manchester Police and after 1923 they began to work in civilian clothes. Manchester's Chief Constable at the time, Sir Robert Peacock, another avant-garde moderniser, was less than enthusiastic about female police officers who felt they were not fighting prostitution, which was seen as their main job. He also found that giving them powers of arrest would not improve their effectiveness. Further progress was made between the wars in 1921 when Clara Walkden of the Oldham Borough Police became the first female police officer in the Greater Manchester area. Along with two women from the Lancashire Constabulary, they appear to have been the only sworn female Bobbies in the area until the late 1930s. Many authorities continued to delay giving

women police powers - some even argued that it was illegal for a woman to be sworn in as a constable because she was not physically capable of arresting a violent man (a legal challenge was overcome by the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act of 1919).

Having two types of female officers in the police - one with full powers and one without WAPC - can cause operational problems. Some troops preferred the simple method of letting only sworn ruffians go on command, and those without permission were not allowed to leave the station - preferring to spend their time behind the telephone or typewriter. but the war finally made women an integral part of the police service, and when the WAPC was disbanded in 1948, many joined the service as women. expanded with female police departments - by 1951 Manchester Police had 34 female officers.

Before that, the world war broke out again, that great engine of social change that led to the full integration of women into the police service. In August 1939, the Ministry of the Interior approved the creation of the Women's Auxiliary Police Corps (WAPC) during the war. This association would consist of non-sworn women who are always detailed to assist the regular police force.

The next major change that really affected the proportion of women in the police force was the Community Restrictions Act of 1975, which abolished separate sections for policewomen and equalized pay. and opened up all aspects of policing to women.

Nationally, the British Association for Women in Policing was founded in 1987. The association sought to draw attention to several issues related to women in the service, one of which was the performance of women in senior and command sports. Greater Manchester Police, meanwhile, made progress on the issue when Chief Constable Margaret Gornall became the force's first female division head, taking charge of Manchester South.

In 1995 it was finally possible to say that there are women in all police branches when Pauline Clare QPM became the UK's first female Chief Constable of Lancashire Police and twelve years later Greater Manchester Police appointed Justine as its first female Assistant Chief Constable. Curran in 2007.

According to a Report on Gender Issues and the Police in India, "Unlike, the developed Western Countries, in India as mentioned earlier women entered policing very late. In 1938, during the Labour strike, when a large number of obstructing women workers had to be lifted physically, women police force was used. There was also a few other examples of women police in other states like Travancore 1939, Greater Bombay 1939 and Kerala 1943, before independence.

The partition of India in 1947, brought endless misery and moral degradation. Kidnapping, abduction and rape became the order of the day in the riots that followed. The heavy flux of refugee women also brought complexities of problems. So a few women constables were recruited in 1948. Gujarat and Punjab also employed women police in 1948-49, but the number of women in police remained negligible.

The Report of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners stated, "although the recruitment of women as police began in parts of India prior to independence, it has progressed very slowly. Even today whereas women form a part of the police force, in nearly all States and Union Territories, their numerical strength in absolute and relative terms is consequential". (Subhash Joshi, et al, A Report on Gender Issues and the Police in India, pg.no 24-25)

Conclusion:

When we gone through the history of women police, the requirement of women was very slow in earlier period. There were three reasons for not entering of women in police profession. One is the patriarchal

system, second one is the interest and lastly resistance. Once they enter into this profession they have to face some challenges too. This is the main reason. People must raise them to be strong and courageous. Once they will get the opportunity women can create their own history.

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