

Women in Khaki & Prision Administration - The Challenges

What is the issue?

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- Percentage of women in police service in general & prison management in particular has steadily been raising over the years. \n
- While this is a healthy trend, there are also numerous challenges. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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What are the wider implications of more women in policing?

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• A larger percentage of women will increase the accessibility of the police to women.

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- Women police are being involved almost all kinds of policing duties like regulating traffic, managing control rooms, PCR vans.
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- In some cases they also conduct night rounds and investigating serious crimes and supervise large bandobasts. $\gamman \ensuremath{\n}$
- All this would have a large psychological impact that potentially would push the debate on women empowerment to a higher track. \n

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How have women police personals been placed with prisons?

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• Numbers - Their presence in prisons is gradually increasing.

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• From being wardens to jailers and deputies, women handle sensitive duties from managing prison gates, barracks, peripheral and internal security to

sending inmates to courts.

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• Many states like Maharashtra now have 33% reservation for women in prison administration.

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- Their increased number means that they are assigned duties in male prisons too. $\sc n$
- Their Assimilation Most prison superintendents are however apprehensive of having women staff.

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 Prison staff are steeped in a male-dominated culture that has developed over time.

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• The security of prisons and counting of prisoners is thought to be their main occupation.

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 All this, compounded by the belief that prisons are places for criminals that pose an inherent threat to the society makes it an uphill task for women to assimilate into.

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What has been the status of training programs?

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• **Overall Issue** - The Bureau of Police Research and Development has been tasked to revise the existing syllabi for the training of prison officers/staff – an area that has been long overdue.

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• After basic training during induction, there is hardly any in-service training currently.

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- Training at regular intervals, linking it with promotions and updating technical knowledge deserve the attention of all state. \n
- Prision Administration There is a strong need for their reorientational training towards correctional administration.
- Prison staff need to veer towards an attitude of reformation and rehabilitation shifting focus from the current punitive attitude. \n

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What are other issues concerning prision administration?

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- Prisons in most metros and district headquarters are over crowded. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- This is bound to have an adverse effects on the hygiene and health of prisoners and the staff on duty, that is visible now. \n
- As security risks in such cases is also enormous, relieving even one staff member for in-service training appears to be a luxury. \n
- Thus, besides regular training, filling the around 34% vacancies in prisons currently needs immediate attention. \n

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How can women specific issues be addressed?

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- Prison administration needs to get its officers and staff in sync with the culture of gender equality, respect and cooperation. \n
- Women come with their certain specific strengths that is usually found to be lacking in men and this needs to be harnessed. \n
- Notably, they are intuitively found to herald a shift in favour of a correctional administration instead of the traditional punitive mindset which is a big plus with regard to prisions.
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- Women officers working in the pathetic prison conditions have the extra burden of traditional family responsibilities their problems need to be studied further and acted upon.

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• A continued dialogue about problems and possible solutions can greatly help women in prison administration reach their potential.

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Source: Indian Express

