

ROLE OF POLICE IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



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Nisha

Abstract:

(The welfarist principles) represented a move away from executive (social worker) to judicial decision making, and from the belief in the child in need to the juvenile criminal- what Tutt (1981) called the rediscovery of the delinquent (Gelsthorpe and Morris, 1994)

In order to prevent Juvenile Delinquency we have to deal not only with maladjusted children and youths whose difficulties bring them before law, but also with those who while not violating laws, but who are also disturbing others in school and in the street. Prevention is necessary for such children, if they are not prevented then they would become the habitual offender so their prevention is necessary.

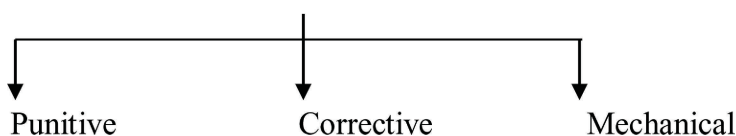
Key words: Juvenile delinquency.

Introduction

Prevention is necessary overcome on the Juvenile Delinquency who's seem to contribute to their delinquency. They make mistakes and become excited and fail to behave according to legitimate expectations. First of all we should do diagnosis of such juveniles and after give treatment. They will become the habitual offender if they are not timely prevented from committing the offence. If, a person is ill and he is brought to the Doctor for treatment then it is primary duty of the doctor to make a diagnosis of his illness and gives treatment according to his illness.

It would become a great problem for him if it is not given treatment timely and the treatment will not be effective and his/her end would be definite. Like that a juvenile who does or commits an offence then he should be primarily or timely prevented. If, he is not prevented he would become the habitual offender on one day and all efforts would be ineffective to prevent him therefore, prevention is necessary or they are needed to be properly controlled. It is a kind of adjustment of such children with the social sub systems of which they are part of it.

Theories of Prevention



1. Punitive Prevention: The main aim of it to control the crime through the punishment.
2. Corrective Prevention: The main aim of it is to eliminate those causes, factors and motivations, which stimulate the commission of crime.
3. Mechanical Prevention: It is entirely different from both to prevent the offenders, the obstacles are produced or placed in their way which make them difficult and impossible for committing an offence. Today there is much confusion in the field of prevention among the criminal lawyers and practitioners of corrective prevention and legislator's at large. Such confusion should be finished and they should work in the main stream and should be stopped them from committing an offence. Prevention is not a job of merely of that a police officer or probationary officer or Court but it is a joint duty or responsibility of groups which represent the variety of social sub systems viz. legal, penal, educational and correctional etc.

Kinds of Programmes

There may be two kinds of programmes for preventing the delinquency. One is individual programme, which involves the prevention of delinquency through counseling, Psychotherapy and proper education.

Second is environmental programme, which involves the employment of techniques with a view to changing the socio-economic context likely to promote delinquency. These two forms of preventive approaches are reflected in the following strategies, which are adopted in crime prevention programmes their main function is to protect them from harm and maintaining law and order.

Role of Police

The Police are a separate agency from the Juvenile court and they are also guided as well as directed by the policies and philosophies of the juvenile Court with which they work. All the delinquent and misbehaving children are picked up and arrested by the police but less than half are referred to the juvenile court and other half are to be handled independently by the police and police decide which children will handle and how. In addition, police have many more informal functions and they encounter with children on streets and in places where their main function is to protect them from harm maintaining law and order. (Ruth Shonle Cavan Theodare & Ferdianand).

Law Enforcement

The basic or main function of the police is to enforce the laws. The function may involve. Interfering with crime that stepping in to prevent a crime. It is duty of the police to inspect such places where illegal activities are carried on and lured the children attract them to be involved in these activities. The police are empowered by the laws to arrest the juveniles involved in delinquency every and criminal acts. Those drunker youth, girls looking on the streets late night; boys found trying to locks on doors and windows, rowdiness and fighting, all of these should be arrested immediately and take strict action according to rule and regulations so that they could not repeated such type of activities.

Juvenile attitude towards the police

The juvenile towards the police is a fearful substance. It is generally said that a police has to act as a friend.

Police attitude toward the Juvenile

As it is said that a police has to act as a friend. It means that police attitude toward the Juvenile should be lenient. Attitude should be favorable not the hostile. It is also said that police attitudes towards Juvenile are affected by the pressures of youth and by the occupational determinants of police work. It has been mentioned that 50 to 75% at police agency work. Directly or indirectly affects adolescence. (Bartollas and Miller)

While handling the juveniles who come to contact of police, the law enforcement officer should make difference or learn to discriminate between dangerous, hard core offenders and harmless offenders, the attitude of police must be hard toward the hard core nature offenders and dangerous offenders and lenient towards harmless.

In view of the pressure created by the youth and by the occupational determinates of police work, it would seem that police officer would have considerable animosity towards law, violating juveniles. Walter Miller, in his national securing of youth gangs does not find this to be true.

Police as a preventive force

It has been considered that police is a preventive force. Police should prevent the crime in the society and do welfare for the public. This is saying that prevention is better than cure. It is an essential duty of the police to prevent the crime on criminal from committing the crime. When in 1947 partition of India held a vast masses of people migrated to a new area and has forced them to live in very small slum area. Avenues of income have been chocked. Sweet home were destroyed. It is necessary that police should act as a preventive force and also should take police should act as a preventive force and also should take various preventative steps like:-

- (a) Mapping of Delinquency area: It is duty of the every in charge of the thana (S.H.O.) to prepare a map of delinquency pockets within its area. At present it is true is now growing the tendency among the criminals to immediately migrate from the place of crime and live in the thick of area or place so that he could not be arrested. A map should be upto date. The area may develop in delinquency pockets with the migration tendency of population from rural to urban areas and restricted to unrestricted areas. That is why an update map is necessary. The map should be kept at the conspicuous place in the thana.

Deep understanding of pre-delinquency activities

A list of pre-delinquent activities are to be made and kept in the record such activities are mostly found in the pockets Delinquency. There is a need of deep understanding about the pre-delinquent activities. Preventive steps should be taken for prevention of such activities by the every thana. Unless there is deep understanding about their activities, such activities could not be curbed so, deep understanding is necessary for this purpose. (Johanson, 1974).

Police as a Detective Force

Detecting force is also a primary function of the police. The following are the primary functions of the police as a detecting force:

- (a) Discovery of the delinquent/potential delinquents including neglected, children as early in the life as possible and apprehending or arresting them into custody.
- (b) Detention and escorting
- (c) Investigation of children cases
- (d) Disposition by referring such cases to the juvenile Court or to other competent authority.

Social History of Juvenile

The investigating officer should prepare the social history of 'Juvenile' accused after arresting him. This problem cannot deal with alone by the policemen. The investigating officer about the offenders should make an enquiry. It is also true that it may not be possible for the police department to go deep into the socio-psychological phenomena in which child is forced to commit the delinquency, for the lack of expertise. Such information may be collected by the probation officer (Mishra,). Section 19 of C.A. empowers the P.S.H.O. whose arrests the child that he shall inform the probation officer for obtaining the information when he is released from the corrective institution police may play an important role for rehabilitation of the juvenile offender.

Police as a Protective Force

When police come in contact with the juvenile offender, the officer concerned has to understand the socio-economic condition or situation of the child in which he is forced to commit the crime. In this way the treatment may restart the mental change and too soft may encourage the separation (Mitra,).

Protection after the decision of Court

It is a fact that police play an important and vital role as a protector. The police may provide the protection to the juvenile. Often the decision of the Court. The Court may leave the juvenile delinquent or send to jail. There may two process of providing the treatment. One may be indoor other may outdoor. Outdoor treatment means leaving the boy under the care of parents in their home. It is also considered that when a person is at his home his criminal propensity is generally minimum. He may be corrected maximum in the home instead of indoor or jail. It has been also been gradually seen that the outdoor treatment are becoming very important way of punishment in child delinquency like releasing him after making enquiry or investigation or repatriations or released on bond under supervision on the probation when he gives to home with other members of the family, he has to be under the supervision of the police. Probation is considered or regarded as the most important or effective way of treatments. (Robert Partum, 1971).

Conclusion

Juvenile Delinquency is a problem all over the world. It is more rooted in the developed countries. In India also cases of juvenile Delinquency are increasing every year. Hearly noted researcher of crime conation narrates the following main causes of juvenile delinquency bad

Company, Adolescent instability and impulses, early sex experience, Mental conflicts, school dissatisfaction and poor recreation etc. In any case, the presentation and treatment of juvenile is very important so that they could be made good persons of socially (Hearly&Bmanner,). The responsibility of law is both the deal with maladjusted of children as well as youth with facilities as well as their reformation and rehabilitation. Prevention is most safe approach to deal with the delinquent. Generally, it is found that they make mistakes and get excited and started behaving against the norms of legitimate expectations.

Suggestions

Some important suggestions are given below in this context to reform and prevent juvenile delinquent in the state;

1. The police attitude towards the juvenile should be lenient, favourable and if n o t t h e hostile. Therefore, police should act as a friend while dealing with the delinquents.
2. There should be a trained staff dealing with such problems.
3. There juvenile delinquents should not kept inside the jail for more time they should visit outside of the jail with proper grounding staff at least twice in a month for their mental development.
4. The report the probation officer should be compulsory requirement for consideration by the juvenile Court and juvenile welfare board.
5. It would be better, if separate coder are created for this purpose. A J.W.O. drawn from such coder may have to preside over the juvenile welfare boards and also may have to discharge the function of probation officer for preparing the case history are with the help of voluntary social workers.
6. Finally, it is that success of all these would depend on the implementation of these measures or how these measures are being implemented.

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