CHAPTER III

THE POLICE SYSTEM

The "Police" are said to be the agency to maintain law and order and afford safety and confidence to the society. The Children Act assigns them a special role of assisting the JJS. Hence, such responsibility rests on the police to enforce the criminal law enacted by the State. Due to various factors delinquency created disturbance in the harmony in the society and in many cases adults aid and abet children in committing criminal acts. In such cases, the State has enacted certain laws for differential treatment for children as also for the adults. Hence, a duty is cast on the police to enforce such laws and take care to see that the juveniles are treated differently from the adults.

Sholnick states that "the police in a democratic society are required to maintain order and to do so under the rule of law. As functionaries charged with maintaining order, they are part of bureaucracy. The ideology of the democratic bureaucracy emphasizes initiative rather than disciplined adherence to rules and regulations. By contrast, the rule of law emphasizes the right of the individual citizen and constrains upon the initiative of legal officials. The tension between the operational consequences
of ideas or order, efficiency and initiative, on the one hand, and legality on the other, constitutes the principal problem of police as a democratic legal organization" (Jerome J. Skolnick, 1966:6).

As observed by Skolnick, the problem stems from the conflict between a set of forces stressing the social order, initiative, efficiency, and another set of forces stressing the 'rule of law'. The conflict is more in juvenile justice because of the special procedure in handling the children.

In certain circumstances, the police are not forbidden from using reasonable force while arresting an adult accused juvenile delinquents are not excepted from this rule in the matter of their apprehension.

Before the enactment of the Children Act, there was no difference in handling both juveniles and the adults by the police. At present, JJS is concerned with the rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents, and police have some part to play in this work. They must extend their full co-operation to the other agencies of JJS in the execution of the noble task of the rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents. If juvenile delinquents are properly handled and treated, it may help improve them, thereby reduce the crime rate, when such juveniles become adults. Hence, the police
have to conduct themselves with utmost care and diligence in handling the juvenile cases. The Karnataka Children Act provides for differential treatment to delinquent children.

The functions of the police under the Karnataka Children Act are:

1) Apprehension or arrest.
2) Detention and escorting.
3) Investigation.
4) Watch the inmates after their release from correctional institutions.

The police have the power to apprehend a juvenile if they find grounds to believe that the child is either neglected or is an offender, and thereafter produce, according to law.

As per the law, the apprehension of juveniles is to be carried out by police not below the rank of a Sub-Inspection, but it is observed that police constables usually apprehend juveniles and produce them before the police Sub-Inspector or any other higher police officer.

It is noticed that, while apprehending juveniles, the police are in uniform. The researcher observed with pain and anguish that in some cases the police handcuffed delicate juveniles as if they were adults who committed heinous offences. Rule 10(2)
of the Karnataka Children Rules specifically prohibits a police officer from handcuffing or roping a juvenile offender in custody or while being escorted to the Court or hospital or to the place of safety, as the case may be. The Rule also prohibits a police officer from wearing an uniform while accompanying a juvenile offender. The purpose of this statutory prohibition appears to be two-fold vis-

1) to save the child from the social stigma permanently sticking to it;

ii) to prevent injury being caused to delicate hands and hurt to his delicate mental feelings;

Hence, in dealing with juvenile delinquents, the police are well advised to consider the possible effect of their uniform, and their act of handcuffing on the juveniles. The children always feel that police punish them. So, the differential treatment contemplated under the Children Act is conspicuously absent in actual practice.

Then interviewed, 23 per cent of police stated that, in majority of the cases, police used handcuffs while apprehending juveniles. They further stated that they had their own difficulties in apprehending juvenile delinquents without the use of handcuffs.
They expressed that habitual and professional juvenile offenders could not be escorted to the police station without being handcuffed. If such offenders escaped or gave a slip to them on the way to the police station, the concerned police official would be punished for dereliction of duty by the higher authorities.

Though the object of legislation in prohibiting the police from handcuffing children and juvenile delinquents is laudable, there appears to be some substance in what the police plead. In such cases the police should have some discretion whether or not to use handcuffs, but it should be limited and should have prior permission of either Juvenile Court or the Head of the Department. So this is a point worthy of consideration by the State Government as well as the legislature.

The researcher met some of the juveniles apprehended by the police and interviewed them to know how police treated them. The following conversation with a delinquent apprehended by police provides some insight into the behaviour of the police:

Date of Interview: 24th July, 1984.
Place of Interview: City police station, Bharatpur.

Researcher: Where were you apprehended?
Delinquent: At the railway station.
Researchers
Delinquents

Researchers: Why did the police apprehend you?
Delinquent: Because I had stolen a briefcase.

Researchers: Did you admit at the first instance that you had stolen it?
Delinquent: No.

Researchers: Then how did police deal with you?
Delinquent: Police beat me severely and made me confess the guilt.

The above conversation clearly shows that police were harsh and ruthless towards juvenile delinquents. In many cases, it is observed that the police were very cruel, and adopted methods of treatment generally meted out to adults.

In India, police are generally looked upon with aversion, distrust and hatred due to their uncivil and overbearing behaviour with the members of the public.

The researcher sought to know from the inmates, ex-inmates, social workers, probation officers, lawyers and Juvenile Court Magistrates, as to how the police usually behaved with the juvenile delinquents. Their opinion is delineated in Table No. III.1.

Table No. III.1 reveals that 83.33 per cent of the respondents were of the opinion that the general attitude of the police towards the juvenile delinquents was hostile. As a counter check,
### Table No. III.1

**Usual Attitudes of the Police Towards the Juvenile Delinquents**

(In percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Ex-inmates</th>
<th>Social Workers</th>
<th>Probation Officers</th>
<th>Lawyers</th>
<th>Juvenile Court Magistrates</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Mean Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hostile</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>500.0</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Friendly</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>13.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ill</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>600.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the police were interviewed to discover the amount of sympathy they bore towards the juvenile delinquents. 77 per cent of the police expressed that they had no sympathy for the juvenile delinquents. 57 per cent of police stated that they paid little attention to offences committed by juveniles, as they paid more attention to crime committed by adults than the delinquent acts done by juveniles. 72 per cent of police expressed that their strength was quite inadequate, compared to their multifarious responsibilities. 62 per cent of police responded that they did not have sufficient modern scientific equipment to deal with serious offences. In such circumstances, if police come across juveniles they practice torture on the juveniles to find out whether they committed an offence or not. When the police apprehend destitute children, they may not contact the probation officer, who is in charge of Reform Home, in that area. Instead, they simply harass juvenile delinquents, and, in some cases, they release them. Immense powers vested in the police under the ever-expanding laws make them uncivil and overbearing and adopt tortuous third degree methods in their investigation.

While apprehending juveniles, the police should adopt a humane and compassionate approach in handling them, as the impression printed on the mind of the juveniles by the crude and rough methods used by the police, remain permanent.
It is believed that many juveniles belonging to the lower strata of the society are inclined to be delinquent or to commit offences. It is observed that, owing to this preconceived notion of the police, the children of these lower classes are usually suspected and apprehended by them. Tannenbaum says, "crime is a maladjustment arising out of the conflict between a group and community at large. The issue involved is not whether an individual is maladjusted in society but the fact that his adjustment to a special group makes him maladjusted to the larger society because the group he fits into is at war with society" (Tannenbaum Frank, 1938:6-22). Being prejudiced against the children coming from lower strata of the society, while apprehending delinquents, police exercise their discretionary power without hesitation. Even juvenile delinquents belong to the upper economic class, police usually consult their parents, and, some times, let them off without booking the case. The criteria for apprehension and charge-sheeting should not be based on socio-economic status of juvenile delinquents. All, irrespective of their status in life, are equal before law. It is observed that the police may take cognizance of an offence, alleged to have been committed by errant juveniles.

If juveniles are alleged to have committed petty offences, such as smoking, drinking alcohol etc. at the instigation of adults, the Karnataka Children Act empowers police to apprehend
then. But, in practice it is found from the records maintained in the police stations, that the police did not file charge-sheets against such offenders.

It is provided in the Karnataka Children Act that, as soon as a child is apprehended and/or released on bail, the police officer of the area has to intimate the probation officer in the matter, so as to help him make social investigation in respect of the said juveniles. But, in actual practice, police do not bother to inform the probation officer, but instead, they keep the juveniles in the lock-up or try to contact parents or guardians for unlawful gain, and release the juveniles after a warning.

Regarding police bail, they have strange criteria. It is noticed that the act of police in releasing delinquents on bail is governed, not so much by the provisions of law, as by extraneous circumstances. As stated earlier, in case the juveniles belonging to a lower strata of the society are apprehended, usually police refuse bail and keep them in custody.

Bail is not granted, if there are grounds to believe that the release on bail is likely to bring the juvenile delinquent into association with a reputed criminal or to expose him to moral danger where his release would defeat the ends of justice. If, in
a case, the police produce before the Court, material to show that their exist grounds to believe that the juvenile delinquent should not be released on bail, the Court naturally refuses bail to them. Hence, when the police produce a juvenile, who is given to committing offences habitually, they should produce necessary material before the Court, along with the juvenile, so that it may decide whether or not to release him on bail. The researcher observed that, in practice, when the police produced a habitual juvenile offender before the Court, they do not produce the necessary material to convince the Court not to release such juvenile delinquents on bail, in consequence whereof the Court exercises its discretion and releases the habitual offender on bail.

In the opinion of the researcher, the Juvenile Court may be empowered to release on bail, if traced, except in the following cases:

1) Where the juvenile is a destitute, or
2) Where he is in moral danger, or
3) Where the juvenile is a danger or nuisance to the community, or his being let loose is likely to affect the public peace, or
4) Where he is a bad case of medical care, such as one suffering from leprosy or mental deficiency, or
5) Where the interview has failed to elicit the background of the juvenile.

The researcher observed another curious practice followed by the police. When they apprehended a juvenile offender who was alleged to have committed a grave or serious offence, they booked the offence and took necessary further proceedings. But then they were called upon to act in the cases of trivial offences, they, no doubt, apprehended the juvenile offenders and took them to the police station. However, in some cases they did not register the offences or took other further proceedings according to law, but simply let off the offender after admonishing or warning him. This practice, in the opinion of the researcher is neither healthy nor conducive to curbing juvenile delinquency. The police should not arrogate to themselves the power and functions of the Juvenile Court. The Act also does not permit them to act in the way they do. If such a practice is allowed to persist, that gives scope to the police to act high-handedly or capriciously. If, in given circumstances it is in the interest of the juvenile, his parent or guardian, not to pursue a case of a very petty offence, the Act may be amended to empower the police to let off a petty juvenile offender after warning or admonishing him or his parents/guardians. But on no account, the case should go without being
hooked by the police. If the police, in such a case act and let off the petty juvenile offenders they should be made to submit a report to the Court after letting off the juvenile offenders. This will help the Court supervise and control the acts of the police in letting off petty offenders. And in suitable cases the Court should have power to reopen them and take necessary action against such juvenile offenders, according to law.

The duty of the police is to apprehend a juvenile offender, book a case against him, and exercise their discretion whether or not to release him on bail and then take necessary further legal proceedings against the juvenile delinquent as provided by the Children Act. In the interest of the JJS the police should not be empowered to decide whether an offence is of a grave or petty nature. It is the natural function of the Court to decide the gravity or otherwise of any offence.

It is observed that apprehension of female delinquents is usually done by the male police and, in rare cases, by lady constables, when the researcher met female delinquents to know their feelings towards male police. 62 per cent of female juveniles expressed that police were trying to exploit them. So, if lady police apprehend such juveniles, then misdeeds of male police are avoided, or at least minimised.
Normally, juvenile delinquents face police at the stage of their apprehension. Hence, the behaviour of the police towards the delinquents tends to leave on the delicate minds of the delinquents an impression which they carry for a very long time and even during the period of their likely incarceration in the correctional institutions. Therefore, compassionate attitude of the police at this stage, assumes considerable importance.

**DETECTION**

According to the Karnataka Children Act, the juveniles apprehended by police must be produced before the Juvenile Court Magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the time taken to transport them to respective Juvenile Court. It is observed that, usually, police keep juvenile delinquents for more than twenty-four hours in their lock-up. The researcher took many sample interviews in order to know the truth. 72 per cent of the juvenile delinquents expressed that the police detained them for more than 24 hours. The following conversation with a delinquent with regard to his detention by police for more than 24 hours is quite illuminating:

Date: 20th December 1935.
Place: Dharwad, Remand Home.

Researcher: When were you kept in Police custody?
Delinquent: I was kept in police custody on 17th December, at 10 a.m.
Researcher: When were you taken to the Juvenile Court or Remand Home?
Delinquent: Today, at 11 a.m.
(i.e., on 20th December, 1985).

Above responses clearly show that police keep juvenile delinquents for 2 days; in many cases, they keep juvenile delinquents for more than 24 hours in the lock-up with adult offenders. Prudence requires that the juveniles should be segregated from the adults. As there is only one lock-up room in most of the police stations, these juveniles have to spend, sometime with adult criminals, which adversely affects their behaviour. The police officers circumvent the law by not showing the actual date and time of apprehension, and, the entry in the police diary is, sometimes, postdated. However, 33 per cent of the police expressed the opinion that the delinquents were kept in the police custody for not more than the maximum period of 24 hours. They did not reveal the truth. It is only 12 per cent of police stated categorically that the delinquents were detained in the lock-up for more than 24 hours.

Juveniles stay in the lock-ups under the shadow of fear and anxiety. They apprehend torture and abuse at the hands of the police, which is likely to lead to mental and emotional shock. The police, probation officers and inmates expressed their opinions
regarding problems faced by juveniles during their police custody. 71 per cent of police, 68 per cent of probation officers and 62 per cent of ex-inmates revealed that the juveniles remained in constant fear of being beaten up. Most of the juveniles faced problems in respect of food, and accommodation. They were in emotional shock. Usually, the juveniles are not in a position to bear such hardships.

Law upholds human dignity and personal liberty as enshrined in the chapter on the "Fundamental Rights" in our Constitution, irrespective of age or sex or position in life. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees individual liberty. It says:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

The Children Act lays down that police should produce the apprehended juvenile within 24 hours before Juvenile Court, and then it is the Court which passes necessary orders either to release the juvenile on bail or send him to Remand Home for detention during the pendency of the inquiry regarding him.

There is a legal presumption that a person is deemed to be innocent, unless proved otherwise, then the police arrest a
juvenile alleged to have committed some offence, their tendency is to look upon him as a proved offender. This, even according to 62 per cent of police, is contrary to the above legal presumption. But 38 per cent of the police officers expressed that they looked upon such apprehended juvenile as innocent.

The researcher interviewed female juveniles to know how they were treated by the police. Some of them refused to say anything while others were harsh against the police behaviour and expressed their resentment against the police atrocity.

Then a juvenile delinquent is alleged to have committed an offence in a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, before which the juvenile is produced, the Court passes an order transferring him to the Court which has local jurisdiction to try the particular offence. Then the Court passes the order of transfer, the police have to escort the juvenile offender to the transferee Court. Then interviewed, the Superintendents of Remand Homes expressed that they faced problems when juvenile delinquents belonging to a place outside their jurisdiction remained for days together in the Remand Home, hovering between depression and desperation. But the grievance of the police is they are not having sufficient staff to spare. So they try to pass the buck. But even then, in the interest of juvenile delinquents,
police should escort the juvenile delinquents to their respective places of residence, as soon as possible.

In some States, due to police inability to proceed with the case, juvenile delinquents have been detained in jail for a long period. Recently regarding the abuse of law and defects in procedure, the Supreme Court came to rescue of children. A summary of a landmark judgement handed down by the Supreme Court of India, which dealt with the detention and trial of delinquent children, appeared in the Indian Express, Madras. The relevant portion of the said summary is: "By laying down that such children accused of offences punishable with less than seven years of imprisonment, will have to be acquitted or convicted within nine months of the filing of the complaint, it strikes a blow for the thousands of children languishing in Indian jails for years. About three years ago, the Centre had brought to the notice of the Government the fact that about 2,000 children were in their jails in contravention of the Children Act. The figure was possibly an underestimation, because the number of children arrested is much higher. Some 3,000 were taken into custody in Bombay in 1985-86 alone.

The cavalier manner in which most children are flung into jails becomes clear from the fact that of the 193 of them in half-a-dozen Orissa jails in November 1985, 33 had not even been
charge-sheeted, and in 17 cases there was no sign of a trial. This is all the more shocking, because the children had, in most cases, been arrested for petty offences and were mostly no more than 10 years old. What happens to them in jails is too well known to require elaboration. Their sexual abuse in Delhi's Tihar Jail had led to public outcry and court action several years ago. If anything, conditions must be infinitely worse in jails in the remote areas. Even when they are spared sexual abuse, the company of hardened criminals they are forced to keep turns their incarceration into a period of apprenticeship in crime. This defeats the very purpose of imprisonment which is to reform.

The Supreme Court's observation that child offenders should not be kept in jail and should be released on bail, if a State Government does not have adequate accommodation in Remand Homes, is, therefore, eminently sensible" (The Indian Express, Madras, 12-8-1985:4).

In the light of the observations made by their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the above case, the Government of India passed a uniform Control Act, viz., the "Juvenile Justice Act" of 1985.
INVESTIGATION:

Investigation is carried through interview, interrogation and instrumentation. Scientific investigation can help in arriving at a correct conclusion. Scientific and humane attitude of an investigating officer creates a sort of self-introspection in juvenile delinquents and motivates them to speak the truth. But, on the other hand, illtreatment of the juvenile delinquents by the police may create distrust in their mind, and make their ultimate resocialization difficult.

Under the Karnataka Children Act, the police have a statutory right to carry on investigation. The police are bound to investigate and collect evidence for the purpose of establishing guilt of the juvenile before Juvenile Court. These statutory duties of police should not be interfered with by any external influence. But, 41 per cent of the police expressed that they had been highly pressurised not to carry on investigation, but to release juvenile delinquents immediately, without registering the case. Usually, higher officers and politicians interfere in the investigation and make the police release the juvenile delinquents.

The process of investigation is similar to that laid down by the general provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, in this
respect. It is observed that, in majority of the juvenile cases, police do not take as much interest in the investigation of the case as they are expected to do, but they illtreat the juvenile delinquents to extort information from them. If necessary, any person found to be associated with the juvenile is called to the police station and made to confess and, thus, evidence is collected, and charge-sheet is submitted. Contrary to the provisions of law, third degree methods are used by the police with a view to investigating the case. Police have no right to torture the accused. The researcher tried to probe into the technique used by the police in the investigation of the delinquent cases. It was found that they used very little scientific methods. 62 per cent of the police admitted that they employed coercive methods. 38 per cent of the police revealed that they adopted scientific methods. It is worthwhile to note that 10 per cent of the police favoured scientific as well as coercive methods. The coercive methods in dealing juvenile delinquent is quite harmful to them. The Supreme Court of India observed:

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, is a part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The content of Art. 21 of our Constitution, read in the light of Art. 19, is
similarly elevating. But romance about human rights and rhetoric about constitutional mandates lose credibility if, in practice, the protectors of law and minions of the State become engines of terror and panic people into fear" (A.I.R. 1980 SC 705).

There is no special provision in the Karnataka Children Act for taking finger prints and photographs of juveniles. In many police stations, photographs of juvenile delinquents are listed and posted in "rogue gallery" in police stations. The purpose of taking photographs and finger prints of juvenile delinquents is not to perpetuate the stigma of their involvement in delinquent acts but to assist the police in identification of their juvenile concern. Regarding this, there was a discussion in the General Assembly Session of the "International Criminal Police Organization" in 1961, and it was resolved that finger printing and photographs of juvenile delinquents should be continued, but, this record should be utilized in the readjustment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Police should take finger prints and photographs for the purpose of record and investigation and they can be used at an appropriate time without affecting juvenile resocialization.

Operational practices, which are objectionable in the police system, are:
1) delay in recording the first information report,
2) associating of the juvenile offenders with neglected and adult criminals during the period of detention in the police lock-up,
3) illegal detention of the suspected juveniles,
4) harassment of apprehended juveniles, and
5) resorting to means to gain unlawful monetary benefits

THE ROLE OF POLICE IN JUVENILE CORRECTION:

The normal function of the police is to maintain law and order, which includes prevention and control of offenders in the community. This function encompasses their apprehension of juvenile offenders, and watch the ex-inmates of the correctional institutions etc. Thus, as part of the JJS, the normal functioning of the police helps achieve the desired object of the JJS.

In the interest of the efficient functioning of the JJS, the police should be trained, among other things, to imbibe the spirit of the modern theory of reformation.

As far as the community based correctional programmes are concerned, they bear fruit with the co-operation of the police,
without understanding the administrative agency of the JJB and also the community as a whole in the matter of rehabilitation and resocialization of ex-inmates, since the administrative agency may, at any time, requisition assistance of the police in their work.

If the police resort to illtreatment of the juveniles by their uncivilized methods, they create in the juveniles a fear-complex, which, in turn, gives rise to hatred against them as a sharp reaction. The first impression made on the delicate mind endures for a long time, thus creating impediments in the task of their ultimate rehabilitation and resocialization. This observation is born out by the frank opinions expressed by Juvenile Court Magistrates, lawyers, probation officers and social workers. The contents of Table No. III.2 makes the above observation quite clear.

An analysis of the table No. III.2 shows that the general attitude of the police towards juvenile delinquents is hostile, unamiable and harsh. 90.75 per cent of the respondent have expressed their opinion that more hostile is the attitude of police, the less are the chances of resocialization. Only 9.25 per cent of respondent felt otherwise. This attitude of police is not conducive to the welfare of the juvenile delinquents.
TABLE No. III.2

MORE HOSTILE THE ATTITUDE OF POLICE, THE LESS ARE CHANCES OF RESOCIALIZATION

( In Percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. Respondents</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(4)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Lawyers</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Juvenile Court Magistrates</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Probation Officers</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Social Workers</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>83.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>37.0</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>400.0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean Value</strong></td>
<td><strong>90.75</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.25</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usually, once police apprehend juvenile delinquents, they believe that these juvenile are habituated to committing offences. When any offence takes place in a particular locality, an ex-juvenile delinquents are the first suspect. The police unnecessarily trouble them and create an impression in the society that they are habitual offenders, and society always looks upon them with distrust and disdain, which makes their resocialisation difficult. So, the police, while dealing with such sensitive
maters, should keep constant vigilance and inform his parents regarding his reapprehension.

Police should watch the activities of the Juvenile delinquents who are finally released, to resocialise them and to protect the interest of the community. If police act with tact and diligence with ex-Juvenile delinquents, it will help, effect to a great extent, their resocialization. "The police should also realise the value of after-care of the child as the entire training and the money spent on him would be a waste if he were to be flung loose again into old environment" (Quoted in Nazdan Faha, 1985:16).

Suggestions:

Functions of police in prevention of juvenile delinquency include control and providing special services. Police should co-operate with Juvenile Court Magistrates, probation officers, and other social organisations. Society and probation officers aid the police in detecting both delinquents and pre-delinquents. Police should have special training programme to prevent delinquency. Training units should be set up to deal with apprehension, investigation and correction of delinquent cases. It is observed that the police, Sub-Inspectors and constables have no idea as to how the delinquents can be handled. They frequently adopt the same method that they do as against the adult offenders. This act creates
serious impact on the children's mind. It further states on "Philosophy of Juvenile Service Bureau" that Juvenile police work is based on the premise that a special police technique is required in proper handling of children's cases. The police department is usually the first agency that comes in contact with juvenile delinquency. Many times this first experience is the deciding factors in the child's future conduct. Therefore, it is extremely important to have cases handled by an expert who is conscious of the role he may be playing in the light of those children's future and through them the lives of others who may be influenced by social contacts" (Quoted in P.U. Young, 1939:263-64).

Metropolitan city of Bangalore has got juvenile police units. But they are not functioning properly, because the personnel of these units are generally drawn from the police department. They are also not given proper and adequate training in dealing with juvenile delinquents. Obviously there is no difference in the functioning of these units and other police. The following observation of M.C. Gore corroborates the above view of the researcher. "Even the way in which the special police units like the Juvenile aid police units handled children, is not much different from ordinary police force" (Quoted in Radfan Usaha, 1985:16).
Instead of having special police units like juvenile old police units, there should be a separate police organization which should consist of properly trained personnel in handling the juvenile delinquents. Necessary amendments should be made in the Children Act to establish the separate juvenile police units, this is sure to confer many benefits on the society in general and the juvenile delinquents in particular. Juvenile police units should locate the pre-delinquent in time. If possible, it is better to appoint lady juvenile police. This ensures the juvenile delinquents being handled tenderly and with care. "It will look like an educational institution. The lady police officers should be educated, with good culture and knowledge of psychology to suit their new role" (Quoted in Razdan Usha, 1985:16). The fact is that police, who are dealing with juvenile delinquents are not adequately equipped with the requisite knowledge in the field of handling the juvenile delinquents. Great care has to be taken while training police; otherwise, great harm can result from the effects of men's handling of juvenile cases. In line with rehabilitative philosophy and avoidance of stigmatization of juvenile delinquents, certain special programmes must be developed. Police must call meetings of parents, friends of juvenile delinquents and teachers.
to create confidence in them. Police should keep confidential records, which should be made available to persons concerned with the juvenile delinquents. Indiscriminate and inconsiderate publicity of the juvenile delinquent's records mar his future career including rehabilitation and resocialization.

Police, with the co-operation of Social Welfare Department, must arrange lectures in schools, in slum areas etc. Police must adjust themselves to modern theory of reformation rather than deterrence and retribution.

Police must patrol in areas prone to criminality. The police in mifti should be posted to go round areas which are known to shelter juvenile offenders; so that they may spring into action the moment they get the necessary clues.