



PRAYAS ANNUAL REPORT

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Prayas, a field action project of the Centre for Criminology and Justice.
School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

PRAYAS
(Social Work in Criminal Justice)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR
1993-94

A Project of the
Department of Criminology and
Correctional Administration

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Our Team

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 - ii. Ramesh Sakharpekar, Arts & Crafts Teacher, Male Section, Prison
 - iii. S.K. Ravi, Legal Aid
 - iv. Roshni Nair, Family Support, Female Section, Prison
 - v. Pragnya Shinde, Balwadi Teacher, Female Section, Prison
 - vi. Varsha Lad, Literacy Teacher, Female Section, Prison
 - vii. Sheeba Chowdhry, Administration & Documentation
 - viii. Devayani A.L., Aftercare & Job Development
 - ix. Namita Raj, Police Station
 - x. Krupa Shah, Police Station
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INTRODUCTION

As we enter our fifth year, what strikes us most are the gains and losses that we have made as a project. In terms of growth, we are on the way to becoming from a project to an organisation. Prayas today is fairly well known to Bombay Police, in the metropolitan criminal courts and the prison department. Our social workers have credibility to discuss work related matters with any Criminal Justice System related official without much of a problem. Voluntary organisations in Bombay are aware about our services and refer cases to us from time to time. Prison staff, police officers and magistrates are also referring cases to us for rehabilitation or social enquiry reports. Funding agencies find our work good enough to cater to our expansion plans. Clients have come to depend on our services so much so that we now get requests from as far as Kolhapur, Nasik and Pune Central Prisons.

On the flip side, our problems are directly related to this growth. With an increasing caseload, the need to establish procedures and systems has become imperative. With increasing staff, job description of each worker and the need to make boundaries that facilitate non-interference in each other's work and at the same time, do not impede coordination and cooperation between different units, has become one of the key issues facing

us. We are having to look into issues such as cost benefit analysis, effectiveness and optimisation. How does one acquire greater efficiency without compromising on quality? In the process of becoming large, how does one ensure that individuals do not get lost? If one is not aware of all these issues, our strengths can turn into our weaknesses and the appreciation we have received in the past four years can be lost to us. We, at Prayas are committed to work at all these and related issues and retain our ability to innovate and respond to the needs of the situation.

This annual report focuses on the new units we started this year, namely the Family support Unit and Police Station Unit. The report also looks into the progress made in the Legal Aid Unit and the changing concept of the Self Help Group which we started last year.

HAPPENINGS

March :

* Meeting with the I.G. of Prisons at Pune to discuss the problems and issues faced by the social workers in the course of their work in prison.

* Pratap Rajput joins our new unit, the Prayas Workshop for Training and Employment, as Instructor.

June:

* Namita Raj and Krupa Shah join as full time social workers in the Deonar police station, as Prayas work expands into police stations.

* Meeting with YUVA to discuss and work out procedure vis-a-vis shelter for Prayas clients.

July:

* Roshni Nair joins as full time social worker on another unit, the Family Support Unit to look into the needs of children of prisoners.

* A.L. Devayani, part time social worker(Job Development) assumes responsibility as full time social worker(After-Care and Job Development).

* Meeting held with the I.G.of Prisons, to present the work of Prayas and the issues faced by the workers. As a result of this meeting, a literacy teacher was appointed in the Young (male) Adult Section, at Bombay Central Prison.

August:

* The follow-up study on released prisoners completed by social worker Deepa Chandrashekar.

* Meeting held with VATSALYA to discuss the rules and procedures vis-a-vis shelter for Prayas clients.

* Ramesh Sakharpekar joins as a volunteer in the Young (male) Adult Section of Bombay Central Prison to conduct arts and crafts activities.

September:

* Annual day of the Self-Help Group celebrated on the 26th.

* Committee for the creation of a Cadre of Trained Social Workers in the Criminal Justice Administration set up by the Director General of Police, Maharashtra. The Committee comprises of the representatives of the police department, and those from TISS who have been working with Prayas and the Special Cell for Women and Children.

October:

* A picnic to Elephanta Caves was organised by the members of the Self Help Group. Only two Prayas clients came, thus demonstrating a lack of organisational and financial capacity on their part. This highlighted the need for introspection into the functioning of the Self Help Group.

* A two day workshop for Prayas workers was organised to discuss the structure of Prayas and the internal communication in Prayas.

* A meeting was held with the D.I.G. Prisons(Southern Range) to present the work of Prayas and discuss the various problems faced by the workers.

November:

* The Self Help Group was restarted after a break and due evaluation as "Umang" (For details see report).

* Sunil Mhaske joins as a para professional for home visits and court visits.

* The work of Prayas presented at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Criminology held at TISS.

* 'The Social Worker as a Change Agent in Criminal Justice' paper presented by Vijay Raghavan in the Conference of Asia Pacific Association of Social Work Educators (APASWE) held at TISS.

December:

- * Meeting held with the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Bombay Central Prison, to present the work of Prayas. The meeting has led to a better understanding and increased co-operation between the prison authorities and Prayas.
- * Meeting held with the Socio Legal Information Centre (SLIC) as part of our legal aid networking.

January :

- * The Prayas Workshop for Training and Employment formally shifted to a nearby shed, now newly repaired for the purpose, with an inaugural ceremony.

February:

- * Prayas made a presentation in the Refresher Course on Corrections for Social Work Educators across the country at TISS.
- * Prayas invited to a half day Legal Awareness Training Workshop for the staff of Vatsalya about arrest of street children.
- * Prayas made a presentation in the Social Work Educators Forum(SWEF) at TISS.

'PRAYAS' WORKSHOP FOR TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

The Prayas Workshop for Training and Employment was started in March 1993. It is the result of long deliberations and discussions of the needs of released prisoners. Our main focus vis-a-vis rehabilitation has been the creation of training and employment opportunities for our clients. In the past, we have often resorted to a method of trial and error while finding jobs for our clients. This has sometimes led to a mismatch between the clients' aspirations and their actual skills and attitudes to work. The lack of a 'work habit' has resulted in clients losing their jobs. This mismatch has also occurred because our workers have been under pressure to find jobs for clients immediately on their release. The need for a workshop was therefore strongly felt by our social workers and the increasing client population.

The workshop was started in the Prayas office with one instructor and a sewing machine.

The objectives of the workshop are-

- i) To equip released prisoners with at least one skill towards finding gainful employment.
- ii) To enable clients to sustain themselves in a pro social way
- iii) To provide opportunities and an environment for the development of clients.
- iv) To inculcate work ethics and positive attitudes towards work.

v) To move towards self-sustenance and self reliance for Prayas through production.

In the past few months, the workshop has undergone many changes and a process of expansion and development is still on. The workshop premises have been shifted to an independent shed (near the office) and another machine has been procured. The workshop had a capacity of training four persons which has now been increased to ten. In addition to the supervisor, the post of an assistant supervisor has also been created in order to maintain a balance between production and training.

The workshop produces cloth-covered stationery items of standard quality, such as letter pads, folders, bags, telephone diaries, jot pads, etc. The workshop is open five days a week from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. Till now, it has sustained itself through sales and orders from social work and commercial agencies.

A student social worker has been placed for field work in the workshop to study the scope of a counsellor in the workshop as well as the possibilities of creation of suitable curriculum for the clients.

Mr. D.P.Singh, a volunteer who has worked with the young(male) adults in the prison made a study of the workshop as it is in existence and prepared a report stating the needs and the future expansion of the workshop.

UMANG: A GROUP OF PRAYAS CLIENTS.

In the month of September 1993, the Self Help Group completed one year of its existence. The annual day was celebrated with a lunch and a cultural programme put up by the members of the group followed up by a joint evaluation of the past one year's happenings. The outcome of the evaluation was to decide the group's future-Whether it would continue? If it continued, would it continue as a Self Help Group? What would be the future shape of the group?

The evaluation and subsequent discussions revealed the following issues-

- i) The group members take active interest in discussions but very limited initiative in group activities.
- ii) Discussions and activities are usually initiated and directed by the worker.
- iii) The group expects that Prayas should take responsibility for it.
- iv) The concentration span of the members is short therefore long discussions are not fruitful. This may be a reason for irregular attendance.

- v) The members wish to help each other and Prayas; however they are constrained by the fact that they themselves are not settled.
- vi) The monthly meetings are beneficial to Prayas because discussions related to life style of the client generate knowledge and understanding for the workers.
- vii) The group acts as a meeting ground for the new and old clients.
- viii) The group has not really been functioning towards self help. Therefore, the objectives and name of the group requires to be changed.
- xi) Attendance of group members in the past one year varied from eight to fifteen at each meeting, indicating that the group should continue.

In the light of the above findings, it was decided that the group would continue under the guidance of a social worker. The activities would be structured and guided by the worker. The group will not call itself a Self Help Group as it will be largely guided by the worker.

The new group is now called Umang. The group meets once a month and has a planned agenda for the day. It is the responsibility of the worker to arrange such lectures or activities as the need may be expressed for. General issues related to the lifestyle and life situation of the clients will be discussed and experiences shared under the guidance of the worker. The worker will be a link between Prayas and the client group.

WORK AT THE POLICE STATION

In July 1993, work was started at the Deonar police station of Bombay with the placement of two full time social workers. Field work experience of students who were placed in Matunga and Deonar police stations indicated a definite need for establishing the service of social workers, alongside that of the police, in the police station. Their work identified certain special/vulnerable groups that would benefit from the placement of social workers. These groups are:

WOMEN IN DISTRESS :The psycho-socio and economic status of women in our country give them very little chance of self expression. In moments of need, when they approach the police station, many women are scared, apprehensive and non communicative. They are not used to talking to men in authority openly, and would take recourse to silence or help of any spokesperson. In such circumstances, the presence of a social worker may be seen as essential for effective communication between the women and the police.

The social worker has made the police station environment more sympathetic and approachable. She makes the effort to explain the procedures, thus helping the women to shed their inhibitions and talk confidently about their problems and the kind of help required.

CHILDREN: The children who reach the police station are juvenile delinquents, runaways from homes or residential institutions, children with alleged behavioural problems, and lost children. The social worker is able to provide the emotional support necessary for the child, and to suggest suitable alternatives for its rehabilitation.

YOUTH : The focus of our here work are the first offenders (men and women). Our experience in the field indicates that options for rehabilitation should be made available to this section before the process of criminalisation through association with habitual criminals (in lock up and prison) takes place. The social worker tries to make available certain services that are necessary for rehabilitation, such as family support, employment, training, shelter and follow-up.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED PERSONS: This group includes individuals suffering from behavioural problems (manifested in aggressive and violent behaviour), persons with mental handicap, emotionally disturbed persons, substance abusers, etc. The approach of the social worker is non-authoritarian and supportive. She also has access to information about existing services in the community and thereby may be better equipped to handle such cases. The social worker acts as a liason between the client, the police, the courts, the family and other available community and voluntary resources.

TYPES OF CASES HANDLED BY THE SOCIAL WORKERS: In keeping with the above rationale, the range of cases handled so far have been:

- Marital, family and community disputes
- Drug abuse
- Juvenile delinquency, and problems of adolescents
- Sexual abuse
- Problems of police personnel.

However, the intervention of the social worker in cases of first time offenders and young adult offenders in the lock-ups is still under consideration. Finally, it may be said that work at the police station is still at an early stage. We hope that the efforts made in this field would yield better results in the future.

PROCESS OF WORK: The social workers essentially work in co-operation with the police on the cases that they take up. Their experience in the past few months at the Deonar and Shivaji Nagar police stations has revealed that each case is unique and requires skillful handling.

The police station can be seen as an investigating agency and an authoritarian setting with little time for discussions and explanations that may be necessary for the satisfactory resolution of the above mentioned cases. For example, while dealing with cases that are non cognizable in nature, the police uses certain standard procedures-----writing of N.C.

complaints, taking preventive action on behalf of one party, taking a cross complaint and taking action on the behalf of both the parties, and giving admonitions to both parties. It has been observed that such solutions are not long term and often the concerned parties return to the police station. Sometimes, neither party is willing to compromise.

The social workers are at times able to deal with such cases in a manner that is acceptable to both the parties. This is due to the fact that the social workers are able to spend considerable amount of time with the people and explain the issues involved, as well as offer alternatives. They are different from the police in their approach-----This includes making home visits, building relationships, providing emotional support, providing a platform for discussions, offering alternatives, giving legal aid/assistance and referrals to appropriate agencies for rehabilitation purposes.

The procedures of work are still being evolved. We are drawing from the experience of working with the law enforcing authorities, existing body of knowledge in social sciences and eminent members in the field of criminal justice and corrections. The social workers have tried to incorporate their academic knowledge with field realities.

RESPONSE : The presence of a social worker in the police station has been accepted to a large extent by the community and the

police personnel. The social workers have been given a separate table at one police station and slowly referrals from the police officers are coming in.

The police are also expressing a need for the social worker's intervention vis-a-vis their own problems, both personal and professional. The senior officials in the police hierarchy have expressed their desire for the social workers to compile a training module for their staff. Suggestions have also come forth to set up a library in each zone for the development of the police personnel. The social worker's role has been appreciated by the authorities; they are being considered as an integral part of the station, and are often involved in discussions on crime and related issues.

The clients who come to the station often find that the social workers are more sensitive to their social and rehabilitative needs, and are able to provide them with non-legal alternatives.

ISSUES : In their course of work, the social workers have come across certain issues that they have not been able to find a solution to, like corruption at the police station, circumventing of law by the officials (not following the procedures), (mis)use of authority, people's expectations, and pressure from the police on the social workers to share information on cases to which their access is limited or trying to draw them into police work (especially investigation of cases related to women).

There are no easy answers to such issues. Every time a difference of opinion arises in the handling of a case between a police officer and the social worker, the effort is to start a process of dialogue which can result in a genuine understanding of each other's perspective. The social worker also engages in general discussions on such issues from time to time with individual officers or even in a group, albeit informally. It has been seen that such an approach has helped workers get better cooperation from the police the next time a similar case or situation has come up. As a result of such exchange of thoughts and ideas, police officers have also started referring cases to the social worker. Some times this has happened also because an officer has witnessed the social worker handling a case in an effective manner.

FAMILY SUPPORT

CHILDREN OF WOMEN PRISONERS

In July, 1993 the Family Support Unit of Prayas came into being as a result of a study done by a student of the Department of Criminology and Correctional Administration at TISS on the "Effect of Women's Imprisonment on their Children." Children are an important factor in the lives of the women we work with. It was also becoming evident, in the course of our work, that in order to have a holistic approach towards rehabilitation, we need to include extensive work with children of incarcerated women as one of our major areas of work.

It was decided that work would be done with those children who are left outside once the mother is imprisoned, as there was already a Balwadi established (in collaboration with the CGC of the Medical and Psychiatric Social Work Department at TISS) and functioning in prison for children . These are children who remain with their mothers in the prison. (Children upto the age of five years are allowed in the prison). In time, the services would also be extended to those children who have both parents or immediate guardians in prison.

CHILDREN LEFT OUTSIDE PRISON

The study mentioned above had indicated that certain problems exist: financial problems, effect on schooling, effect

on sibling relationships and an increase in the anxiety/stress levels of the mother (prisoner) who receives inconsistent information about her children's whereabouts. Certain other issues that came up were -how does the relationship with the mother continue; how long does a caretaker "take care"; who becomes the caretaker; do these children end up in institutions; where does the money come from, what happens to their schooling; do families break up in all cases; etc.

In order to further examine these issues, and to provide support to the children and their mothers, a full-time social worker was appointed by Prayas in July, 1993.

Looking at the experience of the past seven months of work in this area, it may be said that the work involved has two aspects: one, service delivery; and two, prevention.

Service delivery is the more visible aspect of the work being done. An attempt is made to address issues such as health, education, job placement, legal illiteracy etc. The approach so far has been to identify the existing child welfare services in the city today, and to match them with the needs of the target group. This involves networking and exploring the existing suitable government and voluntary sector schemes and services available for children.

The preventive aspect is qualitative, and may have far-reaching implications for the future. Children of parents who are imprisoned become vulnerable to deviance and destitution, and may become delinquents or adult offenders at a later stage. Therefore, we try to provide support and alternatives.

The procedure of work is as follows: Cases are identified by the social worker in prison, the contact persons being the mothers themselves. The worker visits the prison at least twice a week for this purpose. Cases are also brought to the worker's notice by the student social workers who are placed in prison for field work, by the Balwadi and Literacy teachers, by the matrons or by other inmate.

In addition to direct service delivery, one of the important tasks of this Unit is to develop insights and prepare documents in order to bring the problems of this group into focus, and try to effect a change in the government policies as well as services offered by various child welfare organisations.

The worker initially becomes a link between the mother and the children and then deals with the case as per its needs. The worker may get cases where the children outside have no adult supervision and means of survival, or she may get cases where supervision is available but support is required in terms of

money, legal aid/guidance, school admission, etc. There are cases where grown up children may require legal guidance, moral support and job placement. In short, the needs of one case may vary from another and it may require short-term to extensive long-term intervention. The worker may have to place a child in an institution or hostel, or she may become a link between an institutionalised child and the incarcerated mother. The worker does extensive follow up of cases both outside and inside the prison. She works in close co-operation with the legal aid worker and the aftercare worker. The worker makes regular home visits for the cases and spends time in developing networks with agencies that work in the field of women and child welfare.

The unit is barely seven months old. It is still in the process of formation and development. The worker has been hampered in her work due to there being no social worker in the Women's Section. However, this will soon be amended as a new social worker for the prison has been appointed.

The work of this Unit has thrown some light about the problems of children of prisoners. We find that not all children land up in institutions. This understanding probably has some implications: that there are systems in the community that are able to sustain these disruptions in the family, or it may be that institutions facing the problem of overload are simply not accessible to all those who wish to avail of the facility, or the

stigma attached to institutionalization acts as a deterrent and people prefer to cope with situations themselves in the community.

About the pattern of schooling, we find that initially, children (those who go to school) discontinue going to school because they miss the mother or because there is no adult supervision. The feeling of helplessness that comes with this uncertain separation, leaves children with very little motivation to be concerned with something as trivial as school at that point of time. The prime focus then is on getting the mother out of prison. Gradually, once they realize that the process is taking longer than they expected, then, as a way of 'picking up the threads' of their life, some resume school. Usually, these are the younger ones, while the eldest steps into the role of a breadwinner and caretaker, often without any choice.

It was also noticed that not all children are admitted to institutions; many are provided family support.

CHILDREN INSIDE THE PRISON WITH THEIR MOTHERS: The worker offers support to the Balwadi teacher inside the prison. Her job includes supervision of the Balwadi unit and follow up of the children who avail of the services of the Balwadi. In addition to this, the worker assists the Balwadi teacher in identifying problem cases and getting adequate services for the children,

such as regular health care and vaccination facilities, if possible. The children who are inside the prison suffer from the ill effects of imprisonment just as much and even more than the adults. Some of these children are born in the prison with no concept of the world outside. One can contemplate the effect that this may have on his/her future development.

The Balwadi in the prison, that was till now being supervised by the Child Guidance Clinic Project of TISS, will be over by Prayas in April, 1994, as an extension of the Family Support Unit .

The Worker hopes to start activities for children outside the prison either at individual levels or in small groups, like taking them for outings. This is with a view to focus on the "Childhood" element of the child's life.

For the children who are born or who continue to be in prison for a long period, the worker will try to organise a visiting facility in co-ordination with another voluntary agency, in order to provide these children with some exposure to life outside prison.

A CHILD IN PRISON

Iqbal is a four year old boy . His mother and he are from Tanzania . She is facing charges for trafficking drugs and has been in custody since the past 4 1/2 years now. Iqbal was born while the mother was in custody. They have no relatives or friends here. Iqbal has spent the first few years of his life in prison. Being with his mother in prison, he has had a minimum exposure to life outside prison. The only visits that he goes for are his visits to court or trips to Yerwada Central Prison , Pune whenever his mother is transferred.

It is among these long-term children that one can observe the effects of being in prison. He understands only a few concepts about 'normal life' because of his limited exposure .Little incidents reveal this: On seeing a cow for the first time, he became very anxious and frightened. Every time the social workers leave prison, he feels that they are going to court (he does not know concepts like home and family). He has a strange fear of strangers, especially men. The only people he interacts with are the police and officials of the prison and court, or sometimes the male prisoners. He loves to play with the stick. He also happens to be the only male in a Women's Section. Now , he is experiencing a confused gender identity, wherein he is not able to understand why 'she' wears a frock or 'he' shorts. Also with regard to communication he uses

the female gender for e.g." Main Khati Hoon". To correct this, it was felt that he needed to interact with some friendly male figure. Vikas, our prison social worker for the 'Baba room' has now been spending time with him. But whether such temporary arrangements will help Iqbal to come to terms with the outside world, only time can tell.

LEGAL AID UNIT :A CASE RECORD AND SOME ISSUES

In our previous annual reports, we had described the work of the legal aid worker. Presented below is a case record that gives an insight into the range of work involved in legal aid. It is the case of an (approx.) 42-year old woman arrested for infanticide. When the social worker met her, she had been in prison (as an undertrial) since 1978.

CASE BACKGROUND

In September 1993, the social worker in the Women's Section of Bombay Central Prison came across a case of a woman who had been transferred from a government mental hospital to the prison after a period of fifteen years for trial in the court of law (She was certified fit for trial by the hospital Visiting Committee). At the time the worker saw this woman, she was segregated from the rest of the women: small built, quiet with a perpetually lost look on her face. On investigating, the worker realised that the woman could not communicate verbally, but was able to communicate with the worker through hand movements and body language.

Investigation by the legal aid worker in the case revealed that:

- i) The woman was produced in the court on a warrant that was meant for a man in another case, with a similar name.
- ii) There was no court date for the concerned woman as the case had not been called on board for trial.

Attempts at getting information from the hospital were not successful. Thereafter a police station visit by the worker revealed that the concerned woman used to live with her husband in a hutment. Two days after delivering a baby girl the woman was admitted to a municipal hospital for treatment, as she seemed to be suffering from post-delivery trauma. It was during this phase that the baby died and a case of infanticide was registered against the woman. In due course, the woman was committed to a mental hospital as she was not found fit for trial.

SOCIAL WORKER'S INTERVENTION

The case was jointly handled by the legal aid worker and the social worker in the Women's Section. As per the consultations with a senior advocate, it was found that either an application for bail could be made to the concerned court or the case could be brought on board for trial and disposal, failing which a writ petition could be made to the High Court.

The rehabilitation plan for the woman focussed on two things- (i)treatment (ii)rehabilitation and aftercare.

In keeping with these needs, the social worker made contact with a private nursing home working for mentally afflicted destitutes. The doctors and psychiatrists concerned agreed to work on the case along with Prayas.

As the case had not come on board for trial inspite of reminders from the prison department, the advocate appointed for the case advised the social worker that an application for bail could be made. Subsequently, the case was assigned to a judge and an application for bail was made.

Meanwhile psychiatrists from the said private nursing home visited the prison to make an assesment of the present mental condition of the woman (Permission from the prison authorities had been obtained). According to their report, regular treatment may improve the condition of the woman and make future rehabilitation possible.

The woman was produced in the court twice, and a report on her mental condition from a government hospital has been called for by the Judge concerned. Pending the report, a decision is awaited.

RELATED ISSUES

According to the provisions of law under section 330 or section 335 of Cr.P.C.1973, if a person deemed to be of unsound mind is released on bail or acquitted, the court may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such Officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

If the above mentioned woman is released on bail, the issues that face us are-

- i) Who will take responsibility for her presence in the subsequent court dates-- Prayas or the private nursing home?
- ii) The case may take a long time for trial. Therefore, aftercare and follow-up become a long term responsibility.

If the woman is acquitted in the case, the issues facing us are-

- i) Failing good prognosis on treatment should the woman be sent to a government or a voluntary institution?
- ii) How long does the case remain the responsibility of Prayas?

At the end, we are left with some basic questions-What happens to the woman mentioned above and the likes of her who are processed by our Criminal Justice System? Once the legal process is over and if they have no caretaker, where do they go? What is our responsibility as citizens and as human beings to our fellow human beings.

STATISTICS

1. Prison (Male Section)

a) Total number of cases where help was given (Includes services such as home visits, legal aid, writing applications, counselling, etc.)	338
b) Number of home visits	217
c) Number of police station visits	68
d) Average number of boys attending arts and crafts classes.	15

2. Legal Aid Unit

a) Number of court visits	421
b) Number of persons to whom legal aid was provided	70

3. Aftercare Unit

a) Number of cases taken up	
Male	23
Female	10
b) Number of jobs provided	13
c) Number of home visits	125
d) Number of visits made for mobilising resources	85
e) Number of clients given subsistence amount	36
f) Number of letters of introduction issued	16
g) Number of clients provided shelter	7
h) Number of visits to police stations (To discuss rearrests on suspicion)	6
i) Number of drop outs	13