CHAPTER VI

AFTER-CARE AND FOLLOW-UP SERVICES

Section 82 of the Karnataka Children Act empowers the State Government to establish an after-care organization and vest it with such powers as may be necessary for effectively carrying out its functions under the Act. But the section or the Rules framed under the Act do not lay down the manner or method of carrying out the administration, nor enumerate the powers and functions of the organization nor the personnel for the administration, as is done in the case of correctional institutions. Consequently, the researcher could not endeavour to collect the necessary data regarding the theory and practice of the after-care organizations which he visited for the field work. However, the researcher visited these organizations and attempted to know their actual functioning, their needs, difficulties etc., and the analysis as delineated below is based on the material collected during the period of field work.

The very word "after-care", signifies that this body exercises its authority only after a juvenile attains the age of 16 years, in case of a male, and 18 years, in case of a female.
released from the correctional institutions; when he/she finds it difficult to live a respectable life in the society.

The institutional treatment imparted in the correctional institutions for the reformation of the inmates, may not achieve the desired results unless they are assisted, guided and supervised after release from them. From ignorance to awareness, from darkness to light, from irresponsibility to social responsibility, from nonconformity to conformity, the juvenile comes to the end of a long, uncertain and tiring journey.

A one-time social reject expects the society to take him back in its fold, so that he may not wander into the wilderness of social apathy and indifference. Once accepted by the society, his exposure to the humane and compassionate social approach, may lead to the development of his character and to awaken in him his inherent righteous faculties. In this process, after-care institutions can render a valuable service to the social and vocational rehabilitation of released inmates. These institutions will go a long way in filling the yawning gap, which exists today between the programmes of correctional institutions and follow-up and after-care arrangements. Now it is generally recognized that efforts made inside the correctional institution to reclaim the juvenile delinquents may be fruitless, unless the difficult
transition to the life in the world outside the correctional institution is helped and guided by a humane and efficient system of after-care.

The after-care institutions have been established almost in every developed and developing country, to help the ex-inmates in the community. "England has central After-Care Association for help, guidance, supervision and resocialisation of the released inmates. The Association consists of three sections. The Men's After-Care Section, the Women's After-Care section and the Regal After-Care Section" (quoted in Mir Mohajir-u-Din, 1964:263).

In England, during the 19th and 20th centuries many voluntary associations came into being. They worked through the probation officers to look to urgent needs of the persons who were released from correctional institutions. These institutions also endeavoured to get employment for the released inmates. In America too attempts were made to start such organizations to help needy persons get employment and lead an honest, industrious and gainful life. There were also city missions of various religious denominations purporting to help ex-inmates. Correctional administrators eager to get institutionalized out of correctional institution after he had completed his maximum age, begged welfare societies to house, feed, and look after him with private community funds (see, Barnes, H.E. and Teeters N.K., 1950:743).
In India, arrangements are made for the help of the ex-inmates. In Tamil Nadu, voluntary organizations to help the inmates released from correctional institutions have come into existence. The State Government has established Industrial Colonies in selected areas and has instituted many plans for the rehabilitation of the habitual offenders, the police Department is entrusted with the work of supervising the execution of the projects. The Government has also constituted Advisory Boards to help the ex-inmates of the correctional institutions. Other correctional institutions are Borstal School, Approved Schools and the like to help rehabilitate the ex-inmates in the community. A probation officer is appointed to supervise the ex-inmates in their rehabilitation. In Maharashtra, the establishment of Navajeevan Mandal and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Centres is fine example of people participation (Quoted in Mir Mehraj-Ud-Din, 1984: 266) In Bombay proper, many institutions are established to guide and assist the discharged inmates. One of these institutions is an after-care association. It is helping the ex-inmates in many ways in the process of their rehabilitation. Aid was arranged for them. Jobs were often found by the society for the discharged inmates, those for whom jobs could not be found were afforded boarding and lodging at the society Home (Quoted in Mir Mehraj-Ud-Din, 1984: 246)
After-care service is the bridge which can carry an ex-inmate from the restricted environment of institutional custody, doubts and difficulties, hesitations and handicaps to satisfactory citizenship, resettlement and ultimate rehabilitation in the free community. It is the twilight zone where an ex-inmate will be under such compulsions as house, rules, but still is free to go anywhere; in other words, do the little things that make him a free man.

The Model Prison Manual (1970:271), identified the following objectives of the after-care service (both for released from prison and juvenile correctional institutions):

1) to extend help, guidance, counselling, support and protection to all released inmates whenever necessary;

2) to help a released inmate to overcome his mental, social and economical difficulties;

3) to help in the removal of any social stigma that may have attached the inmates or his family because of his institutionalization;

4) to impress upon the individual the need to adjust his habits, attitudes, approaches to social responsibilities and the demands of community living;

5) to help the individual to adopt himself to his post-release environment;
6) to encourage the individual in making satisfactory
readjustments with his family, work group and community;

7) to assist the individual in functioning as a self-dependent
and self-reliant socially useful citizen;

8) to complete, in all respects the process of inmate's final
readjustment, resettlement and rehabilitation in the free
community.

In fulfilment of the above objective, the Government has
established institutions to cater to the needs envisaged in the
after-care service under the Karnataka Children Act.

**TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONNEL:**

Under the provisions of the Karnataka Children Act,
Government has established after-care institutions. There are, in
Karnataka, five after-care institutions, of which four are meant
for males and named "state home for men", "district shelter" and
"after-care homes". Since, there is no separate after-care homes
for women, the girls and women discharged from certified schools
and state homes for women are allowed to stay in the state home
at Bellary in the after-care block which is attached to the
certified school. These after-care institutions receive persons
who are released from correctional institutions on their attaining
their maximum age, as juveniles.
The Karnataka State Government has established 19 women institutions under the SIT Act, in two different names, viz., "state home for women" and "reception centre". These institutions receive women and girls who are in need of care and shelter on voluntary basis and those sent by the Court, both adult and juvenile, under the SIT Act for training and rehabilitation. There is one "protective home" at Bangalore, started exclusively for the women and girls apprehended and convicted under the SIT Act receives persons sent by the Courts as well as those transferred from other State homes or reception centres.

It is found that many female ex-inmates, who are released from correctional institutions, and those, who are orphans, have taken shelter in those state homes for women and reception centres. Thus, the inmates of these female institutions are women belonging to various walks of life, some respectable, and others depraved, such as prostitutes etc. Obviously, the association of respectable and well-behaved women who came from correctional institutions, with women of ill fame or immorality is undesirable and harmful. The period for which the inmates stay in the male institution is three years, whereas no time limit is imposed on females.

These after-care institutions are administered and controlled by the Department of Social Welfare. The researcher has taken
eight of these institutions for the study viz., state homes for women in Hubli, Athani and Udipi, reception centres for women in Belgaum, Bijapur and Karwar, state homes for men in Hubli and district shelter for men in Belgaum.

The affairs of the institutions are not carried on according to a time-bound-schedule. Then interviewed, the Superintendent frankly admitted that though the Directorate sent time table for the working of the institution, it was very difficult to keep up the routine according to time table since the inmates were not stable nor could be enforce the routine according to schedule as many inmates went out of the institution for service and as such he could not make them abide by the scheduled routine. Further, according to him the inmates belonged to various categories and were admitted on various grounds.

**Personnel**

The Government has created a cadre of staff for the administration of the after-care institution, viz., Superintendent, probation officers, instructors, clerk-cum-typist, matrons, cooks, guards and sweepers. The Superintendent is the head of the office and other members are subordinate to him. Though this is the pattern of staff, all the members of the staff are not appointed, especially probation officers, and some other posts are kept
vacant. Table No. VI.1 shows the members of the staff which assist the Superintendent in his work during the year 1984-1985.

By any standard, that the after-care institutions need more administrative staff is justified. Heads of the institutions, except the Superintendent of state home for men, Hubli, complained of inadequacy of staff. If the work of institution does not move smoothly, it is attributed to the inadequate staff. Inadequacy of administrative personnel is partly responsible for the present state of affairs in after-care institutions. While this is true of a majority of institutions there are a few where Superintendents just do not know how to make the best use of their time, especially during office hours. In small institutions like the state home for men, Hubli, the Superintendent spends most of his working hours at his residence. This was observed primarily in institutions located in the out-of-the-way places where visits by superior officers are less frequent. It seems, they do not consider it their duty to give training to the inmates and to search for employment for them. Two factors which seem responsible for such a situation are: (1) inadequacies of accommodation, (2) incompetent and indifferent personnel.

All the Superintendents of the after-care institutions, when interviewed, complained that in the absence of the probation
### TABLE NO. VI.1

NUMBER OF STAFF ASSISTING SUPERINTENDENTS IN VARIOUS AFTER-CARE INSTITUTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Institution and Size</th>
<th>Superintendent</th>
<th>Probation Officer</th>
<th>Instructors</th>
<th>Clerk-cum-Typist</th>
<th>Matron</th>
<th>Cook</th>
<th>Guard</th>
<th>Sweeper</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>State Home for Women, Hubli. (57)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>State Home for Women, Atheni. (61)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>State Home for Women, Udupi. (65)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reception Centre for Women, Belgaum. (36)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Reception Centre for Women, Bijapur. (40)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Reception Centre for Women, Karwar. (27)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>State Home for Men, Hubli. (17)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>District Shelter for Men, Belgaum. (75)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
officers, it was not possible for them single-handed to carry on
the administration of the institution efficiently, and further
that the staff provided for the institution was quite incommensu-
rate with the strength of the inmates of the institution. Apparen-
tly, institutions are over-crowded as they are in correctional
institutions, except the state home for men, Hubli. Carrying one
institution, viz., state home for women, Hubli, all the remaining
seven institutions do not have a spacious building. It may be
mentioned that these particular institutions are unsuitable for
after-care work. Seldom can one find an institution lacking in
even bare necessities of life such as water and electricity. In
such circumstances, even the most efficient administrator perhaps
becomes inefficient.

The Superintendents of the after-care institutions are not
empowered to suspend, discharge or dismiss any erring subordinate
employee. They cannot grant leave except casual leave. The Direc-
torate of Social Welfare deals directly with all matters relating
to personnel.

Out of those eight after-care institutions, it is found
that three institutions viz., state homes for women, Hubli, Athani
and Udapi, are each having a probation officer (Grade I) who is
designated as Superintendent. The remaining five institutions are having probation officers (Grade II) who is designated as Superintendent, they are not graduate in social work or any other allied subject, but they are graduated in some other social sciences and commerce faculties. After their selection, these officers receive administrative training for a period of three months in Nysore, which, in the opinion of the researcher, is too insufficient to produce well trained, efficient and competent officers, to administer these institutions. If these officers, before their appointment, possess sufficient experience and knowledge in managing such institutions, training for a short term to run the administration is adequate. But, persons having no experience or knowledge or training, have to undergo training for a sufficiently long duration, to equip themselves to be competent to administer the institutions.

In many institutions, especially in institutions for men, instructors for vocational training are not appointed, and the inmates do not receive any vocational training. The main purpose of after-care service is to prepare an inmate to work independently and enter the society with confidence. It may be mentioned here that, without imparting vocational training, it is very difficult for the inmates to secure jobs outside or to work independently.
It is observed that, after admission to the after-care institution, some inmates secure jobs and earn their living independently. Even after they stand on their own legs, they continue to stay in the institution. The Government appears to have issued executive orders to the effect that, if an inmate of the after-care institution earns in a job, 1/3 of his earnings is to be collected and taken towards the amount earmarked for expenditure, for their stay in the institution. It is strange that a person, who earns and can live an independent life in the society, should again be allowed to stay in the after-care institutions, which is meant for orphans and destitutes and unemployed who are released from the correctional institutions and who have no independent means of subsistence. It is, therefore, suggested that, self-earning inmates of these institutions should not be allowed to stay on, but should be discharged from the institution.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS: DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTION:

To know the administrative problems and practical difficulties in rehabilitating the inmates, researcher interviewed both the Superintendents and the inmates. Most of the Superintendents, expressed their opinion that due to lack of time, heavy administrative work, less social contacts, lack of job opportunities in small cities etc. for the inmates, they were unable to bring about
a total rehabilitation of the inmates. They further expressed
that industrialists and superior officers in the Government
offices did not co-operate with them. Many Superintendents admitted
that the training imparted to the inmates was not adequate and that
the industrialist refused to offer employment to the inmates, as
they required well-trained technical hands. Besides, they were
prejudiced against the inmates. The inmates opined that they
were not consulted while they were given training and that the
training was not sufficient to get jobs outside. They also ex­
pressed their unhappiness over the inefficiency of Superintendents
to rehabilitate them completely.

The Superintendents pay attention more to the institutio­
nal and Departmental work rather than contacting the industri­
lists and securing jobs for the inmates. In some cases, inmates
are trained, but they need a little push and encouragement to
find work themselves. It is observed that the inmates are taking
vocational training in different categories, but it falls far
short of the requirements by the industrialists and other employers
who expect trainees to be equipped with up-to-date knowledge of
work in industrial estates. The ex-inmates, who start a business
of their own, produce articles, which are quite ordinary, and ou
of fashion, and, as such, they fail to attract any customers. This is due to the fact that the knowledge they acquire in the institution is poor, and obsolete. This results in their further frustration. Therefore, the institution should arrange for advanced courses in training the inmates. This will facilitate them to secure jobs in any industrial organization.

One of the aims of the after-care institution is to make female inmates settle down in life. This aim is two-fold: one is to enable them to earn sufficient livelihood by honest means, and live an honest, industrious and gainful life. The other is to get an unmarried woman or girl, married to a deserving male. The Government has provided Rs. 3,000/- for such a marriage - Rs. 2,000/- for the marriage expenses, and the balance of Rs. 1,000/- to be paid after the completion of one year of a successful married life. Once a woman is married, she prefers to live with her husband in the society, and lead a happy, married life. But the snag is to get over the stigma attached to the women-inmate. Hence, a heavy responsibility is cast on the Superintendent to make strenuous efforts to find out suitable bridegrooms for women-inmates, who desire to enter wedlock.

The study has revealed that there is an institution for marriage in the state home for women in Hubli. Of course, the
amount sanctioned may not suffice to meet the expenses. The researcher suggests that in the interest of welfare of women-inmates in their future life, the Government should either enhance the present amount to a higher limit or arrange to meet any reasonable expenses in excess of the limit.

Actually, after-care problems of inmates should be treated in their totality, and not in isolation. Not only the inmates but their whole social position should be tackled at the same time. It is the responsibility of the Superintendent to make arrangements for complete rehabilitation of inmates, and this requires dedicated and sincere efforts on the part of the Superintendents. The Superintendents devise ways and means in furtherance of quick and effective rehabilitation of the inmates, after taking into consideration the propensities, likes and dislikes and the general social background of the inmates. This he can do only if he takes the inmates into his confidence and plan the future course in consultation with the inmates. This process helps both the institution and the inmate. The researcher observed that this process was not at all observed in any of the after-care institutions with the result that inmates remained high and dry and demoralised.

The researcher would suggest that there is need for co-operation and co-ordination among the Superintendents.
ex-inmates, social workers, industrial organizations, superior officers in Government services etc. to yield the desired result. Further, the Superintendent, by assessing the capabilities and training taken by the inmates, should try to find a suitable job for each inmate. The employment provides security in life. Therefore, before inmates are discharged from the institutions, they should be assured of an adequate and gainful employment; otherwise, if they are pushed out of the institution with the spectre of hunger, destitution and privation haunting them, they become quite helpless, and, out of desperation, they spring into the fold of the desperadoes and anti-social elements and gambol in nefarious activities to sustain themselves, unmindful of the effect of their activities on themselves and the society as a whole. Thus, the problem of recidivism is bound to arise. The huge expenditure incurred in the institutional treatment goes down the drain, and the main object of the JJS is defeated. The officers concerned must, therefore, help the inmates secure suitable jobs and live an independent life in the society.

SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES:

Another function of the after-care institution is to prepare the inmates for social, economic and emotional rehabilitation. To achieve this goal, the after-care institutions provide
various services such as food, clothing, bedding, health, recreational services, etc.

The Government gives financial aid to the institutions at the rate of Rs. 100/- per inmate per month, excluding expenses for clothing, bedding, medical care, recreational facilities and the like. According to the Superintendents of those institutions, the financial aid given by the Government is not sufficient to provide the inmates with good quality of services, even though 1/3 of the amount is collected by the Social Welfare Department from an earning employee-inmate.

The inmates, when interviewed about the food supplied to them, stated that though the quantity was correct according to diet scale, the quality was poor. Some of the inmates serve in industrial organizations etc. outside the institution and earn their livelihood. Such inmates prefer to take their meals outside the institution, though food in the institution is prepared on the basis of the whole strength of the institution. As such much of the food is wasted, and this callous and indifferent management causes unnecessary waste of public money.

Of course, the facilities of bedding and dress are there, but the inmates are not satisfied with the quality of the same.
then interviewed, they grumbled against the poor and coarse quality of the clothes and bedding.

A medical officer visits the institution and examines all the inmates once a year. If he comes across an ailing inmate, he treats him. An annual visit is not sufficient to look after the health of the inmates. The researcher suggests that the medical officer be asked to visit the institution once a week and attend to the health problems of the inmates.

In the case of women institutions, to which some inmates were admitted under the SIT Act or otherwise, the researcher wanted to collect information regarding their health problems and see if any of them suffered from any disease, and requested the Superintendent to allow the researcher to see the records. But the Superintendent refused to do so under the plea of secrecy. On the same ground, even the higher authorities declined to interfere and to allow the researcher to examine the records. It appeared to the researcher to be an attempt on the part of the officers to suppress the true facts in those cases.

Recreational facilities are, no doubt, provided in the form of different games and cultural activities such as drama etc. in the male institutions. But, so far as women inmates are
concerned, no facilities for recreation are provided. Recreation, of course, is essential to enliven the lives of inmates. Other recreational facilities such as newspapers, magazines, good books, games and athletics, movies etc. help gladden the minds of the inmates and spend their leisure in a fruitful way. Therefore, the concerned authorities should provide such recreational facilities to all inmates in every institutions.

When the inmates complained to the Superintendent against the poor quality of food, clothing, bedding, health services etc., the Superintendent does not take it in the right spirit, but feels that, by their complaint, they have insulted him, with the result that he entertains malice against such complainants. Consequently his prejudicial attitude towards them hinders their ultimate rehabilitation or resocialization. Therefore, the higher authorities, like Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Social Welfare Officers and Inspectors, inspect such institutions periodically, probe into such complaints and take necessary action to set the things right.

**Educational and Vocational Programmes:**

Out of the eight sample institutions, it is observed that one inmate in the state home for men, Hubli, and two in the
district shelter, Belgaum, are continuing their TM; four inmates of state home for women, Hubli, and two of the state home for women Kolapi, are taking 'Teachers' Training Course. It is found that most of inmates are unsuccessful in their previous school career. In the women institutions, there are many women who are committed by the Court under SIT Act. Generally, they have no primary educational background. Hence, their continuance of education is out of question. Some of the inmates were not continuing their education, though they had some primary education previously. Almost all Superintendents opined that the "Intelligence Quotient" of the inmates was below normal, and these inmates were not having any interest in further education. Such inmates may be given at least literacy education.

To inculcate the habit of work and industry in the inmates, for their ultimate rehabilitation, vocational training is necessary. For getting an employment and economic status, vocational training plays a vital role. A question arises as to to what extent the vocational training imparted in these institutions help the inmates on their release. It is found that the present content and methods of vocational training imparted in the institutions, hardly serve the inmates in getting jobs after their return to the society.
In England, U.S.A., West Germany and France, efforts are made to improve the vocational training to enable the inmates to secure good jobs. In India, especially in Renestaka, after-care institutions, which are controlled by the Directorate of Social Welfare, do not have facilities for imparting vocational training to the inmates compulsorily. Besides, providing such facilities depends largely on the discretion of the Director. The researcher observed that some institutions had such facilities whereas others did not have them at all. There is no uniformity in this matter. Consequently, the inmates of the institutions which have no such facilities remain doubtful of their future in the absence of vocational training. It is not known why the Director should withhold such facilities to some institutions and grant the same to others. He should have followed a uniform policy and seen that vocational training is compulsorily given to all the inmates to make them fit to secure jobs outside. The discrimination in providing vocational training facilities causes frustration and heart-burn in the inmates of the institutions which are deprived of the facilities.

Admission of a person to the after-care institution is made in pursuance of a committal order of a Court. The intention of the Court in passing such an order appears to be not to make
the detainee undergo any term of imprisonment but to improve the person by correctional means. The detention of such a person in the after-care institution is, therefore, considered as a means of furthering the process of rehabilitation. The vocational training is meant not only to make the inmate fit to secure employment but also to keep him busy. It is emphasised that institutional work should not become a drudgery and meaningless activity, but it must make him active and engage himself in various programmes. This proposition receives support from the observation made in the Prison Manual, which states: "It is also stressed that the vocational training programmes must be treated as important avenues for imparting useful values to inmates for their vocation and social adjustment and also for their ultimate rehabilitation in the free community" (Model Prison Manual, 1970: 139-40).

Various objectives of the vocational training imparted in the prison as well as after-care (institution) services are summed up as below:

1) "To develop capacity for sustained hard work, building up habits of concentration, steadiness, regularity and exactness in work. It also aims at imparting and improving work skills;"

2) To promote physical and mental well-being of the inmates and proper development of the mind through intelligent
manual labour. It also fills the greater part of the inmates' day whereby it keeps him away from the mental frustration.

3) To promote discipline by creating a sense of self-respect, and also to develop right attitudes towards work, dignity and social purposes.

4) To foster feelings of group effort and achievement, sense of group adjustment, spirit of fellowship and a co-operative way of living.

5) To arouse and strengthen inmate's self-confidence and self-reliance inculcating pride in one's work, vocational and craft.

6) To instil and teach trades and habits of industry, so that after release, the inmate can earn and support his family.

7) To increase national production and to ensure maximum production and maximum profit, to save the tax payers expenses.

8) To accumulate wages, so that the inmate can readjust himself in the society without facing any financial difficulty.

9) To achieve the main objective of the prevention and control of the crime by rehabilitating and re-socializing of the inmate" (Quoted in Mir Mehraj-Ud-Din, 1984:238).
The after-care institutions for men do not impart modern vocational training. However, in the institutions for women, they have fixed types of vocational training in basket making, tailoring, weaving, printing and knitting. Such types of vocational training given in these institutions are out-dated and obsolete, and even after getting such training the inmates are forced to take to manual labour of indulge in nefarious and vicious activities.

Then interviewed by the researcher, the Juvenile Court Magistrates, lawyers, police officers, probation officers and social workers agreed that vocational training imparted to the inmates of these institutions had little or no relevance to the existing conditions of life outside the institutions.

**FOLLOW-UP SERVICE**

Follow-up service is based on help, guidance, counselling, support programmes and constructive vigilance on the behaviour of the ex-inmates. It is true that follow-up service is still in a nascent stage. During the four decades of independence of the country, attempts have been made in several places to help the ex-inmates get jobs and settle in life. Follow-up service is to implement the philosophy behind JJS. The concept is yet to crystallize itself into a beneficial entity and provide solution to urgent problems of ex-inmates.
Follow-up work is to be designed in accordance with the needs of the ex-inmates and their total economical stability. The institutional treatment imparted in the correctional and after-care institutions for the total reformation of inmates, may not achieve the desired end unless they are assisted, guided and supervised after their release from them. When an ex-inmate is completely resocialized and can lead an independent life like any other citizen, only then the JJS has achieved its desired object.

According to the Probation of Offenders Act (Central), every district has got one probation officer appointed to look after the ex-inmates released from the correctional and after-care institutions. It is the duty of such probation officer to perform follow-up services in order to rehabilitate the ex-inmates. The Karnataka Children Act and the Rules do not provide any guidelines in the matter of follow-up service. But the researcher collected data on this subject to examine how such services were being rendered, and formulated six points on the basis of the study made by the researcher field work and the study of other scholars of the problems facing the follow-up service, and would suggest measures to remedy the short-comings in the service.

The work load of follow-up service in four sample districts during the year (Jan) 1985-86 is: Bellgaum 4, Bijapur 15, Raipur 64 and Karwar 17.
I. Follow-up Service to Get Employment

The ex-inmates, who are still unemployed, and are in financial stringency, have expressed to the researcher that the probation officers helped them get employment, and, in some cases, they were unable to attend to interview held at far off places, for want of money. 62 per cent of the ex-inmates expressed that they could not compete with others, as they were having less qualifications, less percentage of marks, and inadequate training. A few ex-inmates desired to take to self-employment, but no agency such as Banks, Karnataka State Finance Corporation etc. came forward to render financial assistance to them, because they were unable to give any security for getting loans. In the circumstances, the Government should help ex-inmates, who have been looked after for a long time, so that their rehabilitation succeed and the large amount spent on them by the Government is put to gainful use and prevent them from relapsing to their old vicious and anti-social activities. Somehow to sustain themselves. Even Banks may sanction loans to such ex-inmates under "loamela" programme for self employment.

It is found that, in some cases, the ex-inmates are still not employed, but they are pushed out of the correctional institutions after final date of their release. In such cases, the
probation officers should come forward to find suitable jobs or should advise the ex-inmates as to where and how to supply. If possible, he should use his good offices to induce the industrialists or any organization to provide employment to the ex-inmates. Then interviewed the majority of the probation officers (Superintendents) expressed that in spite of their best efforts they could not secure jobs for them. It is very difficult to say that probation officers expressed is incorrect. However, it is in the interest of the success of JJS that they should take more interest and make better efforts to get employment for the ex-inmates.

II. Follow-up Towards Employed Ex-inmates:

76 per cent of the employed ex-inmates expressed that the probation officer did not meet them periodically and no attempt had been made to supervise or to give counsel to them.

It is felt that the ex-inmates, who are employed, also need follow-up service in order to make them lead a constructive life in the society, and hence the probation officer should make the following enquiries to assist ex-inmates:

1) Has he adjusted himself in the employment?
2) Has he utilized his earnings properly? Has he saved any amount?
3) What is his employers' attitude towards him?
4) Has his work been commended or reprimanded?
5) Has he shown interest in putting his skill to the best use in the employment?
6) Is his association with his co-workers satisfactory?

However, it is learnt that the probation officers do not conduct such enquiries, because of various reasons. The points made by the probation officer are: ex-inmates were working in far off places, and many times the owners or superior authorities in the organizations where the ex-inmates worked did not disclose the conduct of their employees under the plea of maintaining secrecy. Many a time, ex-inmates did not disclose their weakness to the probation officers. Hence, it was very difficult to do the follow-up in the case of working ex-inmates. To solve the above problems pointed out by the probation officers, there are two ways to get replies to all the above-said enquiries. First, the probation officers may visit at the initial stage whenever they have leisure and light work-load; secondly, they may meet the colleagues of ex-inmates, to know their attitude to them and their progress in the job.
III. Observation Regarding Residence and Living:

72 per cent of the probation officers admitted that, generally, they did not make enquiries as they had to attend to some other rehabilitative work of ex-inmates; it was not possible for them to do intensive follow-up regarding their residence and living. The ex-inmates complained that they were not getting guidance, as these officers rarely visited them. As per the State Government instructions, the probation officers are expected to visit the ex-inmates once a month for the first two years, and once in three months for last one year. But it is not sufficient, in the opinion of the researcher, follow-up supervision should be frequent. It is felt that the initial follow-up gives greater strength and confidence to the ex-inmates.

In order to complete rehabilitation of ex-inmates, the probation officers should make necessary enquiries regarding their residence and living conditions in the society; otherwise, they have to guide the ex-inmates to lead an honest, industrious and useful life and to have cordial relations with neighbours. To assess the adjustment of ex-inmates, the following enquiries may be made by the probation officers.

1) Does he reside in a rented house, pay the rent regularly and keep his house neat and clean?
Does he maintain cordial relations with his neighbours?

This would help the probation officer keep track on the ex-inmate and guide him properly in such follow-up service.

IV. Follow-up Service Regarding Social Contacts of Ex-inmates:

In order to know the social contacts established by the ex-inmates, the researcher interviewed both the probation officers and ex-inmates, to seek their opinion. Some of the ex-inmates stated that they were regularly attending their jobs, but they were not able to establish any social contacts; and complained against the probation officers that he never made any efforts to interduce them to any social organizations like Rotary Club etc. But the probation officer expressed that it was very difficult and it required some financial assistance to make membership of such organizations. Moreover, the ex-inmates have not dynamic personality.

The ex-inmates were confined to the four walls of different correctional institutions, where they were brought up till they attained the maximum year of age and, as such, they were isolated from the main stream of social life. Hence, they need guidance to establish social contacts. The probation officers can guide them to associate themselves with social or religious organizations.
and some forward to help others who are needy. Generally, the ex-inmates develop self-confidence and acquire position in the society, thereby they can lead a useful life.

The probation officers may, at least, introduce ex-inmates to and make members of the sports clubs, social or religious organizations or to important persons associated with social work or members of panchayat in the rural areas.

V. Follow-up Towards Counselling and Guidance

The probation officers expressed that they were giving needful guidance and trying to secure scholarship etc. that were available to such ex-inmates and that they were trying to accommodate them in the college hostels etc. A few of the ex-inmates, who were continuing their college education, complained against the probation officers regarding insufficient and periodical counselling and guidance. But it was noticed that the statement of the probation officer was quite contrary to the real position. It is felt that in case of ex-inmates, who are taking further education and they need initial and proper guidance and counselling.

It is felt that the ex-inmates, who are leading a married life, may also need help from probation officers. Even though it
is a personal affair, the probation officer can wisely handle any difficult position faced by the female ex-inmates at the initial stage of their married life.

VI. Trends:

The researcher collected information that the probation officers did not evaluate the conduct of the ex-inmates after the completion of their supervision period of three years. This is quite essential to evaluate the success or otherwise of the follow-up work. The final evaluation of the improvement and adjustment of an ex-inmate can profitably be made on a consideration of his behaviour and attitude, after making the following enquiries by way of continuation of the follow-up:

1) Has he show improvement in his attitude towards life as a whole?

2) Has he been living an honest, industrious and gainful life as an independent citizen?

3) Does he show any change in his behaviour after he has been employed and getting a salary?

4) How does he live in the family if he is married, and how does he conduct his social life?
The method of holding enquiries to evaluate the after-care and follow-up services as investigated and suggested above find support in the observations of Dr. J. J. Damkai (1955:40-45), Bajan and Doter.

As stated earlier, the researcher took the districts of Bhavnagar, Belsa, Karwar and Bijapur as samples to evaluate, how far the JJS succeeded in rehabilitating the juvenile delinquents after they were released on their attaining the maximum age. Information was collected from a number of ex-inmates, who were released from the institutions and who were under the supervision of probation officer working in the said districts during the year 1985-86. The result of the analysis shows the average figures in the following paragraph.

30 per cent of the ex-inmates are employed and are leading a useful and constructive life; only 1 per cent of ex-inmates (female) are married and have settled down in life; 40 per cent of ex-inmates have successfully acquired social status by leading an honest, industrious and useful life and working hard in their jobs; 42 per cent of ex-inmates are unsuccessful in getting employment and leading a miserable life; 12 per cent of ex-inmates are not properly trained and, hence, they are doing manual labour.
and not leading a good life; 5 per cent of ex-inmates have taken to anti-social way of life and a few of them are untraceable.

The analysis of success and failure of rehabilitation shows that 41 per cent of the ex-inmates are leading a successful life and that 59 per cent are not successfully rehabilitated. This may be due to various factors which are delineated below as per the replies given by the various persons connected with JJS.

35 per cent of Juvenile Court Magistrates, 32 per cent of lawyers, 27 per cent of police and 19 per cent of social workers expressed that there was no proper plan for follow-up after release, and that probation officers failed to get definite jobs or self-employment for ex-inmates, thereby rendering them helpless in the process of complete rehabilitation. 29 per cent of Juvenile Court Magistrates, 29 per cent of lawyers, 32 per cent of police officers and 35 per cent of social workers opined that correctional institutional training was out-dated and obsolete and that the ex-inmates failed to get proper jobs or self-employment. 12 per cent of Juvenile Court Magistrates, 24 per cent of lawyers, 21 per cent of police and 22 per cent of social workers stated that the probation officers failed to assess ex-inmates' capacity and they failed to give proper guidance to the ex-inmates.
24 per cent of the Juvenile Court Magistrates, 15 per cent of lawyers, 20 per cent of the police, and 23 per cent of the social workers expressed that during the post-release period there was not proper guidance and counselling by the probation officers.

The above opinions of various respondents clearly indicate the reasons for the failure of follow-up service on the part of correctional institutional administration and the absence of proper supervision by the probation officers. In order to avoid such failure, at least during the stage of follow-up, following suggestions prove quite useful:

1) Probation officer should make himself familiar with the inmates of the institution long before they are released from it. He should start building up contacts with various prospective industrialists, businessmen, and Government officials, at least a month or two before the inmate is discharged.

2) Assess the capabilities of the ex-inmates and secure jobs for them, according to their capacity and propensity.

3) Provide a letter of introduction from the head of the institution giving an objective evaluation of the ex-inmates conduct, character, work and social adjustment etc.
It should be brief and convey all the essential details about the concerned ex-inmate.

4) Encourage him to develop friendship with his co-worker whom he can very well rely on.

5) Encourage him to make himself acquainted with some good neighbours.

6) Help him plan out his budget, and prevail on him to effect savings. Encourage thrift.

7) Encourage him to build healthy habits and live a regular life. Place before him the advantages that flow from healthy habits, and abstaining from narcotic drugs and alcoholics and places of ill-repute.

8) Indicate to him the opportunities which can promote his interest and skill in his job.

After-care institutional treatment and training will finally shape the fate of the inmates. At this crucial stage, the ex-inmates need proper guidance and cooperation of the probation officer to choose the way of life in an open society and to live there with full confidence and feel that they are also worthy citizens of the society. In order to mould and reshape his personality, a past delinquent needs a special
Approach and practical training. The entire philosophy of the JJS depends upon the success of the treatment and final resocialization of the inmates. To fulfill the intention of the Prevention of Children Act and to carry on the administration of JJS successfully, the Government should initiate attractive programmes and gainful training. If feasible, Government may provide employment to such ex-inmates, as are qualified or aid them financially to start self-employment. Economic stability will definitely earn a position in the material world of today. After release from the institution ex-inmates still need further guidance in some cases, and the probation officers, with courteous approach, help such ex-inmates. To implement the Children Act, the major responsibility is entrusted to the correctional institutions. Naturally, the effective and practical methods must be adopted to reshape the personality of the juvenile delinquents. Thus, the paramount role of the after-care and the follow-up must be made effective in order to rehabilitate and resocialize the ex-inmates. Welfare states have enacted progressive legislation on humanitarian grounds. The researcher has already pointed out that the failure of the process of rehabilitation is due to maladministration and wrong policies of the authorities. It is painful to know that 59 per cent of ex-inmates fail to earn independent livelihood but lead a life of destitution.
It is high time to sort out the causes for the failure of the administration of the correctional and after-care institutions: and necessary measures should be adopted to remove the deficiencies in the administration and to tone it up interesting and attractive programmes chalked out; up-to-date training in modern industries and business given to the inmates by appointing well-trained instructors, and making the personnel work diligently, sincerely and honestly as suggested by the researcher.