



# ‘स्वावलंबन’

(A Step for Reintegrating the Convicts)



A PROJECT  
FOR  
REHABILITATION & LEGAL SERVICES  
TO  
THE CONVICTS AND THEIR FAMILY

**DELHI STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**

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## **1. Background and Rationale**

Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides that State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that the opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. Article 14 also makes it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and a legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all. The Delhi State Legal Services Authority, under the aegis of National Legal Services Authority, consistently strives to ensure that the Constitutional pledge is fulfilled in its letter and spirit, and equal justice is made available to the poor, downtrodden and weaker sections of the society.

Section 2(c) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 defines “legal services” to include the rendering of any service in the conduct of any case or other legal proceeding before any court or other authority or tribunal, and giving of advice on any legal matter. Section 7(2)(a) and 7(2)(c) mention the providing of legal services to eligible persons and undertaking preventive and strategic legal aid programmes as the essential functions of the State Legal Services Authority. Section 12 (g) of the Act makes a person in custody entitled to free and competent legal services.

It is the mandate to the State Legal Services Authorities to spread awareness amongst all persons regarding their entitlements under the statutory law or other schemes, so that the people do not remain deprived of their entitlements. The Authority also deems it mandatory to devise strategic programmes to ensure that access to justice is available to all persons, belonging to different sections of the society including the persons in custody.

Rule 4 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules) states that the purposes of a sentence of

imprisonment or similar measures depriving a person from his liberty are primarily aimed at protecting the society against crime, and to reduce recidivism. Those purposes can be achieved only if the period of imprisonment is utilized to ensure, so far as possible, the reintegration of such persons into the society upon release, so that they can lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life. While opportunity for upgradation of knowledge and skills should be provided to all convicts so as to address their rehabilitation issues, but, simultaneously, their legal aid needs should also be fulfilled.

Further, convicts form a significant part of the cumulative prison population in India. As a matter of right, they are entitled to free legal services to get their appeals filed within a stipulated period. The literacy rate of convicts has also been observed to be low, and they are not aware of the legal processes, and are mostly in a state of ignorance vis-a-vis their legal rights. The following issues of convicts need redressal:

- lack of information and awareness about the right to appeal and its processes, and availability of free legal aid;
- difficulties in engaging lawyers;
- minimal interaction with the lawyers representing them before the Appellate and Revisional Courts;
- ignorance about the status of their appeals/SLPs/bail applications;
- inability to furnish surety when sentence is suspended;
- lack of information and knowledge about parole, furlough, remission, etc. and associated processes;
- unawareness about the date of his release after serving the sentence;
- loss of interaction with family/relatives;
- apprehension about his/her rehabilitation and reintegration with his family/society at large after completion of period of sentence.

The functioning of the Criminal Justice System takes into account only two sets of people, that is, the victim(s) and the offender(s). We have come a long way through judicial interventions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi,

in bringing into focus the rehabilitative requirements of the victim, apart from the punitive aspect, but a class of persons equally affected by the Criminal Justice system, but often neglected and looked down upon is the family members or dependants of the convicts. The conviction of a person and his/her sentencing for a long period of imprisonment hit the family socially, economically, psychologically and in many other aspects.

Some of the issues which may arise for family/dependants after incarceration of the offenders are as follows:

- loss of livelihood to the family;
- deprivation of educational and health rights of children of inmates;
- inability to access justice system by female family members of inmates in case of harassment and violation of rights;
- the parents of inmates are old and require old age pension under various schemes of governments or they are unable to maintain themselves and they wish to seek maintenance from family members;
- the dependant siblings may also have issues relating to maintenance or inability to avail benefits under welfare schemes;
- the inmate may have any civil litigation pending in the court and no one in his/her family can pursue the litigation due to illiteracy, poverty or ignorance and the interest of inmate in such litigation would lapse due to non-appearance before the court;
- anyone has encroached or is in the process of encroaching upon the land of inmate etc.

There is another dimension attached to the rationale of this project. The inmates, while inside the jails, get disconnected with outside world and they feel that there is no one to take care of their interest and of their family members in respect of legal issues as well as issues of availing benefits of welfare schemes. Under the influence of such a feeling, he/she may develop a sense of hatred against the justice system and the society in general. This adversely affects the fulfilment of objectives of reformatory measures taken for the inmates by the jails. All these issues have an

adverse effect on the mental well-being of the convict and create a roadblock in the path of reformation of the convict. Thus, the rehabilitative requirements of the family members/ dependants of the convicts cannot be lost sight of.

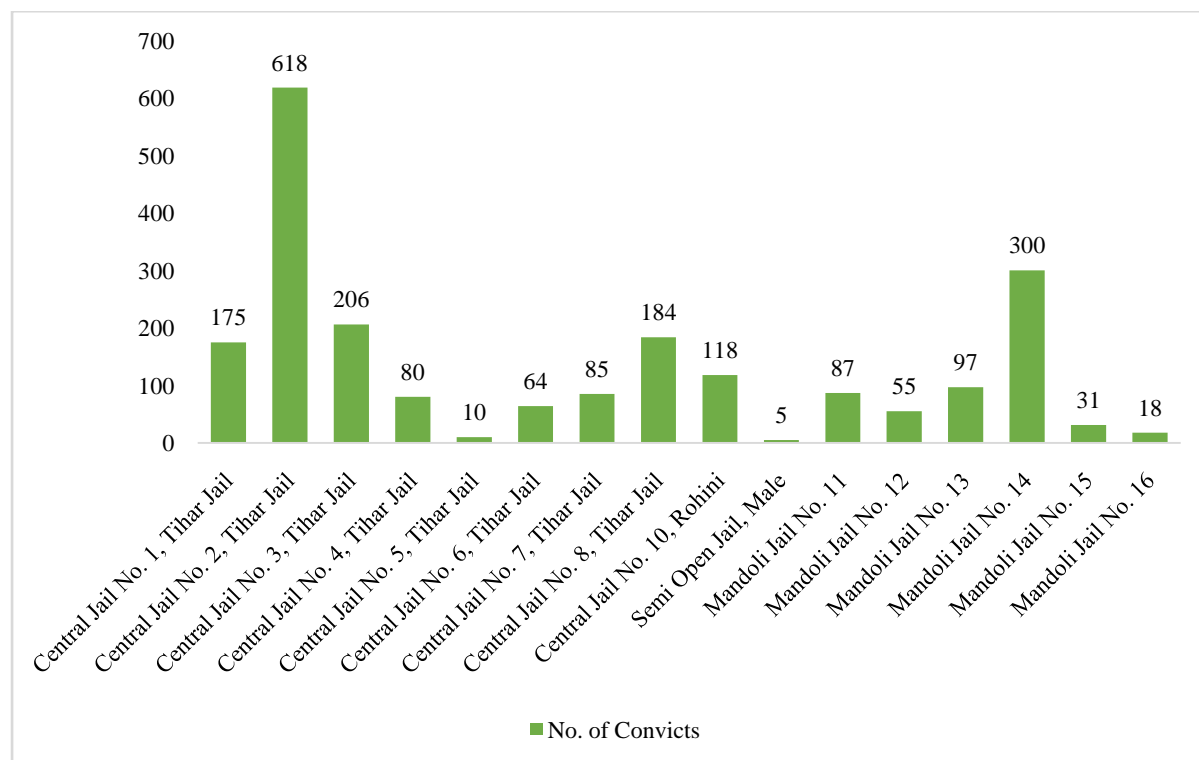
In such situations, the Delhi State Legal Services Authority can undertake preventive and strategic programmes with the objective of:

1. Providing free and competent legal services to the convicts and to spread awareness among them regarding their rights and entitlements.
2. Catering to the rehabilitative needs of such prisoners with a view to ensuring their successful reintegration into the society, after the period of incarceration is over.
3. Ameliorating the sufferings of the family members of the jail inmates, so that they may be able to lead a dignified life.

This project, therefore, aims to address the aforesaid issues simultaneously which shall go a long way in addressing the legal problems being faced by the convicts, reducing recidivism and ensuring their successful reintegration into the society after completion of the period of imprisonment.

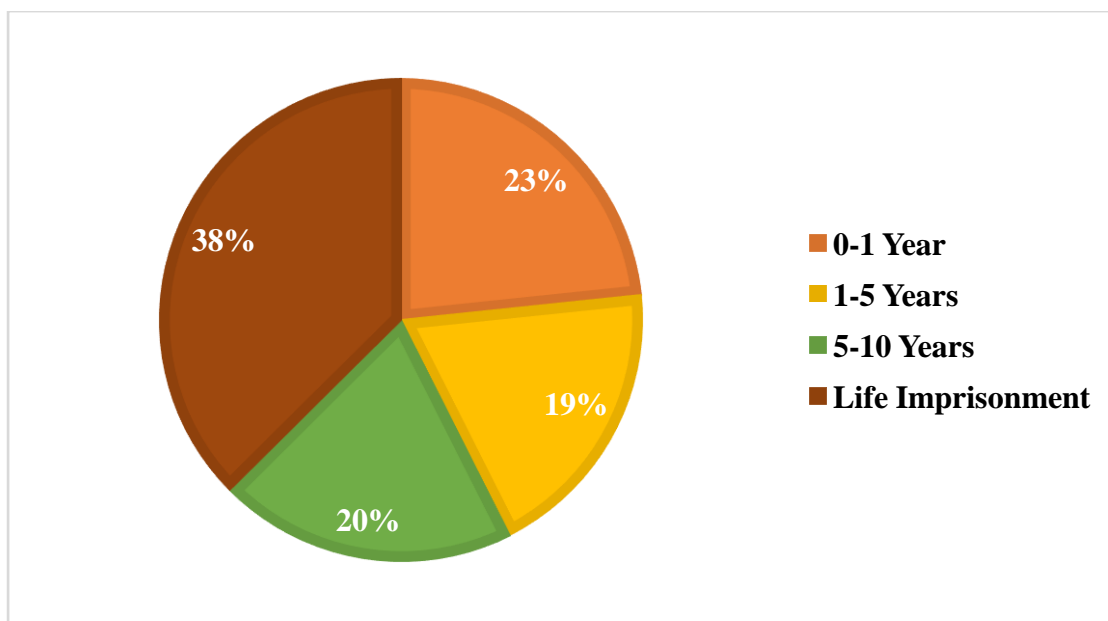
## 2. Scope of the Project

As per data available on National Prisons Information Portal, as on 03.11.2023, **2133** convicts were lodged in the Delhi prisons. Figure 1 (below) represents jail wise distribution of convicts in Delhi.

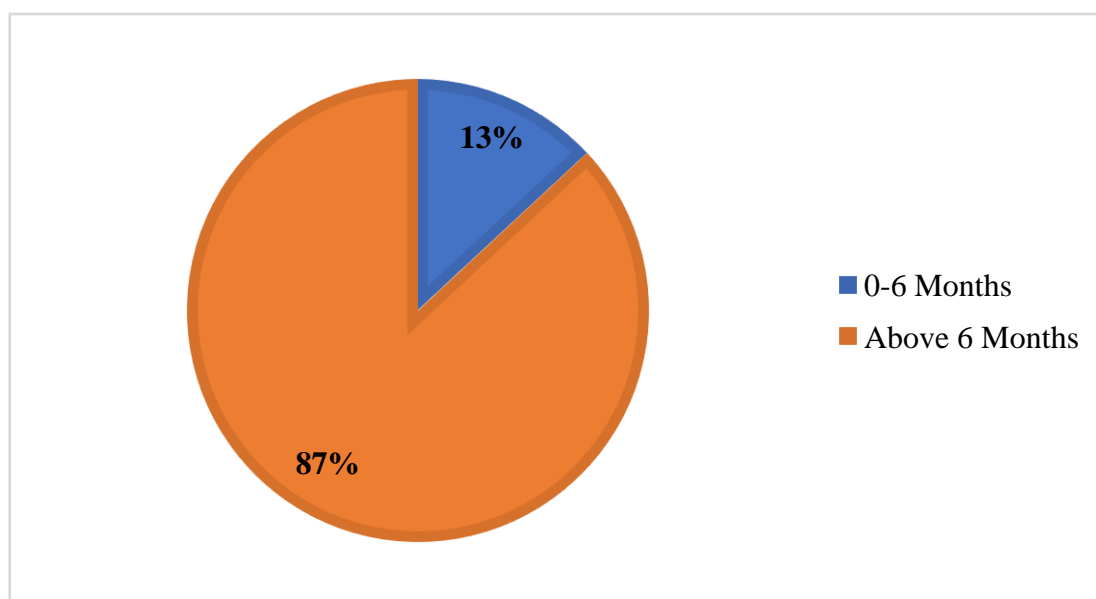


**Figure 1: Convicts inside Jails (as on 03.11.2023)**

Figure 2 (below) depicts the number of convicts lodged in Delhi Prisons and their respective period of sentence. Majority of the convicts lodged in Delhi Prisons, i.e. about **38% (799)** are undergoing life imprisonment followed by about **23% (498)** of the convicts who are serving a term upto 1 year. About **20% (426)** and **19% (410)** of the convicts lodged in Delhi prisons are serving sentence of 5-10 years and 1-5 years respectively. As seen in Figure 3 (below), out of **2133** convicts, about **1854 (87%)** convicts have undergone a sentence of more than 6 months.



**Figure 2: No. of Convicts Lodged in Delhi Prisons and Their Period of Sentence (as on 03.11.2023)**



**Figure 3: Period of Sentence undergone by Convicts (as on 03.11.2023)**

All these convicts shall constitute the target group for this pilot project, which is later proposed to be extended to the undertrials with a period of incarceration of more than one year, and those who are accused of commission of offences punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a period of 10 years or more.



### 3. Definitions

3.1 Family Members: The term ‘family members’ includes parents, spouse, minor children, unmarried daughter, specially-abled dependant children, minor dependant siblings, unmarried dependant sister and specially-abled dependant siblings.

3.2 Interacting DLSA: DLSA to which particular jail has been assigned and which interacts with convict during Phase - I of the project.

3.3 Jurisdictional DLSA: DLSA under whose territorial jurisdiction the trial of the convict had been conducted pursuant to which he/she had been sentenced.

### 4. Operational Framework

#### STAGE I

##### Planning

- (i) **Collection of List of Target Group from the Jails:** As, in Delhi, each jail has been assigned to a particular DLSA to cater to the legal services needs of the inmates. Thus, DLSAs would seek the details of the convicts from the jails assigned to them and simultaneously, share the said details with DSLSA. The details shall include particulars about date of sentencing order, sentence imposed, probable date of release, status of appeal filed, if any, place of residence and telephone numbers (if available) of family members of the convicts etc.
- (ii) **Resource Pool Formation:** The DLSAs would identify and constitute resource pool of dedicated and willing panel lawyers, community para legal volunteers (PLVs), NGOs, academicians, social workers or counsellors. The services of this pool would be utilized for interaction with the jail inmates as well as with the family members of inmates later on.

- (iii) **Orientation of members of resource pool:** The members of resource pool shall be given an orientation about the rationale of this project, its expectation and the manner of conducting interaction with inmates which includes due respect to their fundamental rights, privacy, confidentiality, sensitivities etc.
- (iv) **Formation of teams and assignment of work for interaction with inmates:** After compilation of data of targeted inmates, DLSAs would constitute the team(s) and assign the task of interaction with those inmates to them. DLSAs would also nominate a coordinator for the team(s) so constituted to deal with all issues arising during implementation of the project.
- (v) **Interaction with inmates by the Jail Visiting Advocate/team member:** The interaction shall be conducted on individual basis and preferably in private.
1. During interaction, the inmate shall be told about the project and its objectives including purpose of providing assistance to his/her family members.
  2. The inmate shall be enquired whether he/she or his/her family members have any legal aid (including of parole or furlough) or legal services issue which needs to be taken up by the DLSA having territorial jurisdiction over the issue.
  3. Judgment and order of sentence passed by the Court regarding each convict shall be mandatorily read to collect information about period of imprisonment and quantum of fine and if the conviction is in respect of multiple offences, then whether the sentence is to run concurrently or consecutively.
  4. Specific information needs to be collected pertaining to the following aspects:
    - 4.1. Whether appeal/revision/SLP has been filed in the concerned appellate or revisional court, that is, the Sessions Court, Hon'ble High Court or the Hon'ble Supreme Court as the case may be;

- 4.2. In case the sentence has been suspended by the appellate court and the bail has been granted, then why bail bonds could not be furnished and the inmate could not be released;
  - 4.3. Whether sentencing period is over and the convict has yet not been released, then what is the reason for non-release;
  - 4.4. Whether an application for remission/pre-mature release is to be filed on behalf of the convict.
  - 4.5. Whether the convict is unable to deposit fine amount imposed upon him, then what are the probable means to arrange the said amount;
  - 4.6. Whether the convict is in need of any mental/physical health care;
  - 4.7. In case of convict likely to be released within 3 months of interaction, whether he requires assistance for rehabilitation and reintegration into the family and society.
5. The inmate himself/herself may also be the party concerned seeking resolution of the issue, but due to his/her incarceration the issue could not be undertaken. If the inmate desires to get any application moved before any Court/authority/tribunal, the same shall be drafted.
  6. Simultaneously, the issues raised by the inmates about his/her family members would also be noted down in the enclosed proforma against the respective entry.
  7. The details of interaction shall be recorded in writing in each case. If the inmate does not require any help in this regard, then the data maintained shall reflect 'Nil' in the column of assistance required.

**(vi) Compilation and sharing of data:**

- After completion of interaction with convicts, interacting DLSAs would compile the data of interactions.
- The entire data shall also be shared with the DSLSA, in the prescribed proforma for reporting about Stage - I.

(vii) **Processing the interaction sheets/ data analysis:** The processing would be done in following manner:

- Interacting DLSAs shall process the interaction sheets containing details of the convicts and their family members and send the details, except information regarding point no. '4' above, to the jurisdictional DLSAs, which are to initiate action.
- The issues concerning point no.4 shall be taken up by the interacting DLSA in coordination with other legal services institutions.
- If the family members are residents of the same district where the DLSA interacting with the inmate has territorial jurisdiction, then the interaction sheet would be kept by the interacting DLSA with itself.
- If the inmate is resident of an area outside the territorial jurisdiction of DSLSA, then DSLSA would send the interaction sheet along with drafted application, if any, to the concerned SLSA informing about legal services needs of family member of the convict and requesting to provide assistance in this regard.

## **STAGE II**

### **Delivery of Services**

- (i) **Collection of Information about Welfare Schemes:** DLSAs will collect information related to various welfare, rehabilitative and skill development schemes of Central Government and Government of Delhi so that they would be in a position to cater to the legal services needs of inmates and their family members and facilitate them in availing benefits of those schemes. Some of the schemes such as the Delhi Rehabilitation Grant to Released Prisoners Rules, 2012 and the Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents, 2014 by Government of Delhi lay down specific kinds of rehabilitative reliefs to the convicts and their family members, especially children. DLSAs shall render all possible assistance to convicts and their family members in claiming such reliefs.

- (ii) **Conducting an Orientation:** DLSAs shall firstly analyze the issues of jail inmates so that solutions may be suggested to the team(s) so constituted. Then, the members selected for interaction with family members of inmates shall be given an orientation about the way of conducting interaction which includes due respect to their privacy, confidentiality, sensitivities etc. The family members shall be informed about the existence of DSLSA and DLSAs and their activities. They shall also be informed about various schemes of Central Government and Government of Delhi under which they can avail benefits. The legal aid/services needs shall be noted down in writing.
- (iii) **Assignment of Work for Interaction with Family Members:** After receipt of interaction sheets concerning the legal aid/services needs of convicts and their family members, jurisdictional DLSAs would constitute the team(s) and assign the task of interaction with family members of the inmates to them.
- (iv) **Initiate Action on the Legal Aid Needs of Inmate or his/her Family Members:**
- If the issue pertains to legal aid needs of inmates or family members and the same had already been conveyed by the inmate himself/herself, then the same shall be immediately taken up by the concerned DLSA even prior to interaction with family members, if possible.
  - Further, after interaction, jurisdictional DLSA shall initiate action on the information received from the family members. If they wish to initiate/pursue litigation, then a panel lawyer shall be assigned to the family.
- (v) **Initiate Action on the Legal Services Needs of Family Members:** If any issue is to be taken up with any department of Government of Delhi, then the family member shall be assisted for initiation of process and further follow up. This may include filling up forms for availing any benefit such as:
- Widow pension (mother of inmate or female inmate herself),
  - old age pension,

- scholarship for children,
- benefits given by Government for arranging marriage,
- health care,
- opening of bank account etc.
- enrolment in skill development, social security or financial assistance schemes.

Issuance of any certificate/document such as:

- Aadhaar card,
- ration card,
- BPL card,
- voter I-card,
- PAN card,
- caste certificate,
- income certificate,
- birth/death certificate,
- disability certificate etc.

There may be issues which require intervention of, or facilitation from, DLSAs such as:

- counselling services to deal with situation of incarceration of a family member,
- drug de-addiction,
- hospitalization and/or treatment of mentally ill person,
- providing medical care to members,
- fresh admission of children or re-admission of dropout children,
- vocational training to adult members or children, wherever desired,
- connecting the children with ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme),
- assistance to adult members in identification of employment prospects,

- labour laws related issues of minimum wages, non-payment of wages etc. or benefits under welfare schemes for organized labour,
- providing assistance in availing benefits of welfare schemes for unorganized labour,
- life and accidental insurance,
- benefits provided to specially-abled under various schemes of government etc.

Where the children of inmates are covered under the category of CNCP as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, they shall be produced before the Child Welfare Committee for necessary action. Further, if the child(ren) of convict is/are entitled to benefits under the Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education and Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents, 2014, then the jurisdictional DLSA, in coordination with interacting DLSA, shall initiate action for providing assistance to the child(ren).

- (vi) **Continuous Coordination with Government Departments for Delivery of Services:** After facilitating the family members of inmates in completion of formalities for availing benefits under various welfare schemes/measures, DLSAs would continuously coordinate with the respective government departments which have earlier been approached for their legal services needs. The follow up actions shall continue till delivery of services.
- (vii) **Filing of Appeals:** If the appeal is to be filed before the Sessions Court, then interacting DLSA would draft the appeal, through jail visiting advocate, and send the same to jurisdictional DLSA, which in turn would file the same by appointing a legal aid lawyer. If the appeal is to be filed before the Hon'ble High Court, then interacting DLSA would send the particulars to DHCLSC for filing appeal. Similarly, if any SLP is to be filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, then interacting DLSA would send the particulars to SCLSC for filing

the same. DSLSA as well as jurisdictional DLSA would also be intimated about the information sent to DHCLSC and SCLSC, as above.

- (viii) **Weekly Follow up:** On a case-to-case basis, DSLSA would follow up with interacting DLSA. Also, a follow up would be undertaken by interacting DLSA and DSLSA with HCLSC and SCLSC weekly after sharing of data with them, as well as updating of status to concerned convicts.
- (ix) **Bail:** In a case of pendency of appeal where bail is granted to the convict on the ground of suspension of sentence, but he has not furnished the bail bond owing to his/her economic condition or inability to produce sound surety of like amount of bail bond, the panel advocates of jurisdictional DLSA, in coordination with interacting DLSA, would assist the accused by moving an application in court with a prayer to reduce the surety amount of the bail bond. Wherever furnishing a surety bond is not possible, the accused would be assisted in moving an application in court with a prayer to be released on personal bond. If the concerned court is the Hon'ble High Court or Hon'ble Supreme Court, then the procedure mentioned in point 'filing of appeals' shall be followed.
- (x) **Alternate ways of depositing the fine amount:** If substantive sentence has been undergone by the convict, but he is undergoing sentence in default of payment of fine amount, DLSA interacting with convict would explore the possibility of deposit of fine amount from the wages earned by him/her or his/her peer group in jail and by any other means, in coordination with jail authorities.
- (xi) **Initiate Action on Physical and Mental Healthcare needs of inmates:** If the interaction sheet mentions about any physical and mental health issue, the interacting DLSA itself will take up the matter and provide necessary medical intervention and treatment through medical institutions and/or mental healthcare institutions under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.



- (xii) **Taking up the matters with jail authorities:** The interacting DLSA would take up the matter with jail authority, if despite having undergone the period of sentence and no other impediment attached entailing his/her further incarceration, the convict has not got released. Further, application for remission/pre-mature release shall also be filed on behalf of the convict, in appropriate cases. The interacting DLSA would also take up the matter of vocational training and rehabilitative needs of convicts, on the case to case basis, with jail authorities. The convict would be apprised about the Delhi Rehabilitation Grant to Released Prisoners Rules, 2012 and procedure to be followed for getting benefits under the Rules.
- (xiii) **Coordination with SLSAs:** The DSLSA would coordinate with other SLSAs wherever legal assistance and rehabilitation of convicts and family of convicts residing in different jurisdiction other than Delhi is required. After coordinating with SLSAs, DSLSA would have regular follow up regarding the progress by SLSAs.
- (xiv) **Report of Interaction and Actions Initiated:**
- The DLSAs would send the report, in the prescribed proforma for reporting about Stage - II, in all cases wherein legal aid or services are provided, to DSLSA.
  - Simultaneously, the information would also be shared with the concerned inmates by reverse route through which the information was received by DLSAs to initiate follow up action.
  - DSLSA would compile the reports of all DLSAs for further necessary action, if required.

## **5. Nodal Officer**

- a) The Superintendent/In-charges concerned of each DLSA shall be the nodal officer for the implementation of this project.
- b) Any dereliction of duty or negligence in performance of the duties assigned would be viewed seriously.

## **6. Duration (Three Months)**

### **Stage - I**

It is expected that entire activities of Stage - I of the project shall be completed within one month from the date of launch of the project.

### **Stage - II**

Keeping in view the magnitude of deliverables of activities at Stage - II, it is expected that activities of this stage shall be concluded within two months from completion of activities of Stage - I.

## **7. Expected Outcomes**

- Legal assistance to inmates for exercising their right to file appeal/revision/SLP and facilitating their rehabilitation, release and re-integration in the society;
- Ensuring release of convicts already granted bail but unable to furnish bail bonds due to lack of awareness of and access to legal processes;
- Providing vocational training to the inmates for sustaining a livelihood post their release which will further prevent them from future involvement in criminal activities.
- Legal empowerment of the family members, of the inmates, who are perceived to be forgotten by the system;
- Actualization of rights of children of inmates specially educational rights;
- Facilitating the spouses of the inmates in living dignified life;

- Securing respect and care to the parents, likely to be senior citizens, of the inmates;
- Protecting vulnerable family members from adverse consequences of incarceration of sole bread earner;
- Promotion of mental health of the inmates by removing anxiety about well-being of their family members.

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## INTERACTION SHEET

## PART – I: Interaction with Convict

## 1. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF CONVICT:

Name of Convict:		Date of Birth:	
Father's Name:		Residential Address:	

## 2. PARTICULARS OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE:

Jail No.:		Prisoner Identification Details:	
FIR No. & Police Station		Under Section and Name of Act:	
Name of Court with Judicial District:		Date of Sentencing Order:	
Period of Imprisonment Awarded:		Quantum of Fine Imposed, if any:	
Period of Sentence Undergone:		Probable Date of Release:	

## 3. DETAILS OF APPEAL AND BAIL

Whether Appeal/ Revision/ SLP filed:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, name of Appellate Court	
Status of Appeal:		Whether sentence has been suspended:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of grant of Bail:		If bail granted, reason for non-release	
Reasons for Non-Release despite grant of Bail:	Multiple Cases <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Issues <input type="checkbox"/> Local surety not available <input type="checkbox"/> Non-cooperation by family/friends <input type="checkbox"/> If any other, specify _____		
Is sentencing period over:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, reason of non-release	

## 4. LEGAL AID/SERVICES NEEDED

Whether convict needs legal assistance from DLSA:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Need for physical/ mental healthcare:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, specify-
Whether there is any other ongoing case against the convict:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, whether he requires legal aid Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Whether the convict is serving sentence in default of payment of fine:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, what can be the probable means to arrange the fine amount _____
If any application/appeal needs to be filed, then type of Application:	Reduction of Surety <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Bond <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal/ Revision/ SLP <input type="checkbox"/> Remission/Pre-mature <input type="checkbox"/> Any other, mention specification: _____		
Rehabilitation and Reintegration Needs:			

## **PART-II: Legal Services Needs of Family Members of the Convict**

### **5. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF CONVICT:**

<b>Name of Convict:</b>		<b>Father's Name:</b>	
<b>Residential Address:</b>		<b>Judicial District</b>	

### **6. DETAILS OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF CONVICT**

RELATION	NAME and ADDRESS	CONTACT	LEGAL AID/SERVICES NEEDED
Father			
Mother			
Spouse			
Children			
Siblings			

### **7. OPINION OF JAIL VISITING ADVOCATE (JVA) TO DSLSA/DLSA:**

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**Signature of Convict (Optional)**

**Name of JVA**

**Signature of JVA with Date**

## Format for Reporting

### Stage- I

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number
(i)	No. of convicts under the Scope of Project	
(ii)	No. of convicts interacted with	
(iii)	No. of convicts who requires legal assistance to themselves	
(iv)	No. of convicts for whom rehabilitation/ reintegration measures required	
(v)	No. of convicts who expressed need of legal assistance to their family members	
(vi)	No. of families which reside within the jurisdiction of DLSA interacting with prisoners	
(vii)	No. of families which reside within the jurisdiction of other DLSAs of Delhi	
(viii)	No. of families which reside outside the territorial jurisdiction of DSLSA	
Total of (vi), (vii) and (viii) shall be equal to no. shown in (v)		

This proforma is to be filled by the DLSA having interacted with the convicts.

**Stage – II****Performa - 1**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
(i)	No. of convicts who are provided legal aid	
(ii)	No. of appeals drafted/filed for convicts	
(iii)	No. of appeals/SLPs to be filed by DHCLSC or SCLSC	
(iv)	No. of applications filed for suspension of sentence/ reduction of sureties/ releasing on personal bond	
(v)	No. of convicts for whom recalculation of period of imprisonment undergone vis-a-vis sentencing order done	
(vi)	No. of convicts for whom arrangement of deposit of fine amount made	
(vii)	No. of convicts for whom applications filed for remission/pre-mature release/parole/furlough	
(vii)	No. of convicts for whose children, action was initiated under Scheme for Financial Sustenance, Education & Welfare of Children of Incarcerated Parents, 2014	
(viii)	No. of convicts who are provided mental/physical health care	
(ix)	No. of convicts for whom rehabilitation/reintegration measures initiated	

**Performa - II**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	
(i)	No. of families for which interaction sheets have been received for providing legal aid or other services/assistance	

(ii)	No. of families with whom interaction was carried out					
(iii)	No. of families who are in need of legal aid or other services/assistance					
(iv)	No. of family members who need legal aid	Spouse	Children	Parents	Siblings	<b>Total</b>
(v)	No. of family members who are provided legal aid					
(vi)	No. of family members who need other services/assistance					
(vii)	No. of family members who are provided other services/assistance					
(viii)	Types of other services/assistance provided (Mention the number of persons provided services/assistance against each type of Service/assistance)					
(ix)	Success Stories be also submitted on separate sheets.					

This proforma is to be filled by the DLSA having interacted with family members of the prisoners.







**SEWA SAMADHAN SAMARPAN**

**Delhi State Legal Services Authority**

**दिल्ली राज्य विधिक सेवाएं प्राधिकरण**

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