



THE PEOPLE BEHIND BARS IN SINDH

A BASELINE STUDY ON PRISONERS



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THE COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF PRISONERS – LEGAL AID OFFICE

The Committee for the Welfare of Prisoners - Legal Aid Office (LAO) is a government founded not-for-profit organization which operates under the chairpersonship of Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid, former Chief Justice Sindh and judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. LAO has been working for the welfare of prisoners in Sindh since 2004 and works specifically to provide free legal aid and assistance, prisoner rehabilitation, improvement in living conditions and policy reform.

The Legal Aid Society (LAS) is a sister organization of the Legal Aid Office (LAO) and has been engaged in improving legal empowerment and access to justice for vulnerable and deprived communities since 2014. LAS conceived and implemented a legal awareness and paralegal program in prisons in Sindh in 2014, and has, since then, trained 780 inmates across 9 Prisons in Sindh. As the program developed, LAS decided to pilot a convict-led paralegal program in the Central Prison Karachi, where trained convicts would conduct legal literacy sessions for other inmates under supervision of advocates. The first batch of 28 convicts was trained in August 2016. The program has since matured and the paralegal program has helped numerous new arrivals at the Central Prison Karachi. The program has also helped other inmates seeking legal information related to their cases or information on prison rules.

Expanding the scope of the Prison Paralegal Program, LAO in collaboration with the Women Development Department and the Home Department, Government of Sindh has adopted the paralegal service at the Central Prison Karachi and is replicating the model in the Women Prison Karachi as well as Central Prison Hyderabad and Central Prison Sukkur.



SUKKUR CENTRAL PRISON

WHAT IS A PRISON PARALEGAL?

A paralegal is a person who is trained on substantive knowledge of legal matters but is not qualified as a lawyer. Paralegals work to help their community and assist individuals and the community on different legal issues. A 'prison' paralegal is a prison inmate who is trained on knowledge of basic laws including criminal law, prison rules, fundamental rights, criminal trial process, as well as other relevant civil laws such as property law and family law.

The prison paralegal program conceives of the prison as a community and is meant to address the legal needs of community members. These primarily include navigating the prison environment and their current situation as well as navigating the complex criminal justice system. Paralegals help and support prisoners in finding solutions to their legal problems by offering legal information, connecting them with the LAO and by helping them write applications etc.

All prison paralegals are volunteers who take up the role due to various motivating factors. All prison paralegals are convicts and have experienced the frustration of being a new arrival in prison with little knowledge of laws and procedures. They have all gone through the prison system as well as the criminal trial and sentencing process. Most paralegals are motivated by being able to assist other inmates who now find themselves in this situation. Additionally, the prison paralegal program also provides inmates with a healthy social activity and most paralegals have been granted a remission in their sentences in return for their volunteer spirit.

A prison paralegal can provide several distinct services. These include legal literacy and information for new under trial prisoners as well as other inmates that may want information on bail, appeals, and revisions. Paralegals are also a source of information on civil matters that may arise after a person is incarcerated, such as child custody and maintenance, property or inheritance laws etc. Paralegals also connect inmates with lawyers from the LAO if any prisoner needs specific legal advice or requires a lawyer. Finally, prison paralegals can help prisoners understand their rights, prison rules and can provide practical guidance on life in prison e.g. how visitations are arranged, how to obtain items of personal use and file a complaint etc.



HYDERABAD CENTRAL PRISON

PURPOSE OF THE BASELINE STUDY

Pakistan's criminal justice system, similar to any other legal system, is a complex web of procedural and substantive laws, rules and principles. Colonial era legislation, a police force designed to control the local population, investigations that traditionally rely on torture to extract confessions, an overburdened and inefficient judicial system, inadequate pre-trial and under-trial detention facilities, unethical and extortionist legal services by lawyers and endemic corruption at all levels come together to create an environment where the vulnerable i.e. the poor, women and the uneducated face impossible odds that lead to inevitably desperate solutions. Worse yet, the woefully low conviction rate, estimated to be under 4% for convictions on merit indicates that the criminal justice system is not only failing to deliver justice, it is primarily incarcerating the innocent and is being deliberately misused by those that wield influence.

Criminal procedure and criminal trials, in particular, are complicated and access to legal information and adequate legal representation can have a profound effect on justice outcomes for vulnerable people accused of committing a criminal offence.

The primary purpose of this baseline study is to identify current levels of situational and legal awareness, empowerment and access to legal representation and legal aid for prison inmates in Sindh. The study also provided the opportunity to poll prison inmates on rehabilitation needs including vocational and skills based training and medical and psycho-social services. And finally, the study allows for an evaluation of the satisfaction of under trial prisoners with the legal representation that they currently have and their awareness of legal aid services.

This baseline is intended to serve as a benchmark to evaluate the Prison Paralegal Program and other activities conducted by the Committee for Welfare of Prisons – Legal Aid Office (LAO).

¹LAO has represented 15,212 adult male, female and juvenile prisoners since its formation in 2004. Computerized records are available for 13,603 cases, out of which 7,273 cases were disposed of on account of a transfer to a private advocate or because the accused already had legal representation. A total of 6,330 under trial prisoners were represented by LAO throughout the process with the following results:

1.Acquittals – 3,740 (59.08%): On Merit- 2,385 (63.77%), Under S. 265-K or 249-A – 708 (18.93%), Others – 647 (17.30%)

2.Convictions – 2,590 (40.92%): On Merit – 210 (8.11%), Plea of Guilt – 2237(86.37%), Others – 85 (3.28%), Released on Probation – 58 (2.24%)

METHODOLOGY

This baseline study relies exclusively on empirical evidence gathered through surveys conducted in 5 adult male prisons and 1 adult female prison in Sindh. These include the Central Prison Karachi, District Prison Malir – Karachi, Central Prison Hyderabad, Central Prison Sukkur and Central Prison Larkana for adult males and the Central Prison for Women Karachi for adult females. Prisons were selected based on their population and on LAO’s intention to establish a prison paralegal service in 4 adult male prisons and the 1 female prison. Central Prison Larkana was included in the survey to serve as a control group for future evaluations as LAO currently does not plan to implement a prison paralegal program in Larkana, however, LAO does provide legal aid and advisory services to inmates at the facility.

The survey was designed to obtain a representative sample of inmates in each prison with a target to survey at least 5% of the prison population. A higher percentage of female inmates was surveyed in order to obtain meaningful data compared to a 5% sample which was deemed to be too small to average out findings.

Sampling was designed to include a proportionate ratio of convicts and under trial prisoners (UTP) representative of the entire prison population at the time of the survey. Within each group (convict or UTP), sampling was randomized with prison officials selecting inmates for the survey. The sample obtained from each prison and the available prison population at the time of the survey are provided in the table below.

SAMPLE SIZE

Prison	Population ²		Prisoners surveyed		Sample percentage	
	Convicts	Under Trial	Convicts	Under Trial	Convicts	Under Trial
D.P. Malir	212	4297	22	259	10.38%	6.03%
C.P. Karachi	995	4035	89	228	8.95%	5.65%
C.P. Hyderabad	1437	841	26	167	1.81%	19.86%
C.P. Sukkur	753	667	68	61	9.03%	9.15%
C.P. Larkana	301	724	35	87	11.63%	12.02%
W.P. Karachi	25	95	11	38	44.00%	40.00%
Total	3723	10659	251	840	6.74%	7.88%

²Prison population as on November 30, 2017.

The survey tool was designed and tested with a test group at the Central Prison for Women in Karachi and revised pursuant to testing. The final survey tool is attached as Annex A. A team comprising of LAO program staff, lawyers and paralegal staff conducted the survey simultaneously in all selected prisons. Surveys were completed over a course of 4 weeks. While the survey was designed in English, surveyors practiced asking questions in Urdu or Sindhi in order to standardize survey questions and responses. The survey was conducted in all prisons simultaneously and was completed over the course of 4 weeks in December 2017 and January 2018.

LIMITATIONS

The survey was designed in English and while efforts were made to standardize the questions in Urdu and Sindhi, no official translated versions were developed. Every effort was made to randomize sample selection, however, respondents were selected by prison officials and this may have an impact on results. The survey took a long time to complete, with an individual survey taking an average of 20 minutes. Every effort was made to ensure the comfort of respondents while they answered questions or waited for their turn, however, survey conditions varied across prisons and respondents did express discomfort and impatience and this may have an impact

on responses. Perhaps the biggest limitation was the constant presence of prison officials during the survey exercise. The presence of prison staff was unavoidable due to security concerns and prison rules. As is evident in the findings related to mistreatment of prisoners below, respondents may not have been able to provide honest or accurate responses to questions that implicated prison officials or the prison administration of any malpractices. Finally, the survey included questions related to mistreatment, legal representation, and contact with family etc. that did elicit an emotional response from some participants and had an effect on their responses to questions that followed. Questions relating to contact with family were moved to the end of the survey after testing to minimize disruptions, however, some questions that triggered emotional responses including frustration, fear and hopelessness remained and may have an impact on responses to the questions that followed.

THE PEOPLE BEHIND BARS IN SINDH

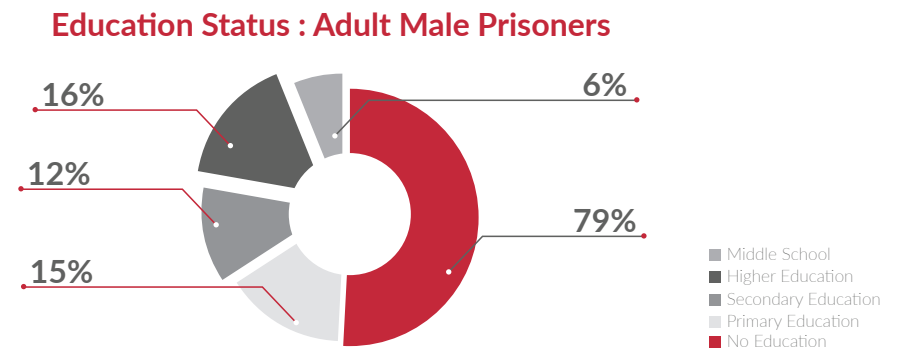
ADULT MALE

A total of 1042 prison inmates from five adult male prisons were surveyed as part of this baseline study. This represents 7.31% of the prison population in these facilities. Sampling was structured to obtain at least a 5% representative sample and included categorization between under trial prisoners and convicts. Out of 1042 adult male inmates surveyed, 240 inmates (23%) had been convicted of at least one criminal offence, the remaining 802 (77%) inmates were under trial. Adult males of all ages were included in the survey with the age of respondents ranging from 17 years to 75 years of age. The average age of 1042 adult male prisoners surveyed was 31.48 years of age.

EDUCATION

All survey respondents were asked about their education prior to their arrival in prison. Out of the 1042 adult male respondents, 512 (49.14%) did not have any education at all. A further 156 respondents (14.97%) had attended primary school, 119 (11.42%) had attended secondary school and 163 attended middle school (15.64%). Only 59 respondents (5.66%) reported achieving higher

education. 33 respondents did not answer the question. The literacy rate for the 1009 adult male prisoners who answered the question is 49.26%, which is lower than the province wide literacy rate for men, estimated at 67% in 2016-2017³.



³<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1419396/economic-survey-literacy-rate-pakistan-slips-2/>

INCOME LEVEL

651 adult male prisoners reported their income before incarceration, with an average monthly income of Rs. 16,241. Out of those reporting, 385 inmates (59.14%) had an income of less than or equal to Rs. 14,000 per month i.e. the minimum wage in all provinces of Pakistan in 2017-2018

LEGAL REPRESENTATION

When asked if they had legal representation, only 58.35% answered in the positive (431 UTPs, 177 Convicts) while 36.85% prisoners indicated they had no legal representation (330 UTPs, 54 Convicts). 50 prisoners did not answer the question (41 UTPs, 9 Convicts).

TYPES OF CRIMES:

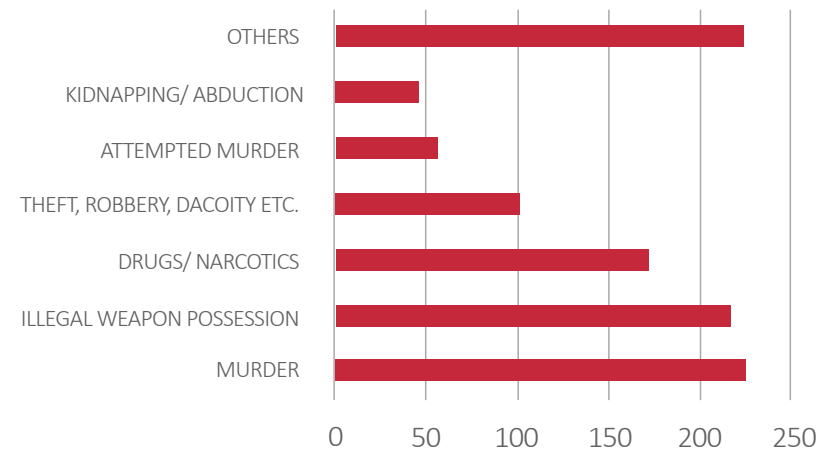
The top 6 significant categories of crime that survey respondents had been accused or convicted of were as follows:

1. Murder – 225 respondents (21.59%)
2. Illegal weapons possession along with other sections – 217 respondents (20.83%)
3. Drugs/narcotics offences – 171 respondents (16.41%)
4. Theft, robbery, dacoity or receiving stolen goods – 101 respondents (9.69%)
5. Attempted murder – 57 respondents (5.47%)
6. Kidnapping/abduction – 47 respondents (4.51%)

5. Attempted murder – 57 respondents (5.47%)
6. Kidnapping/abduction – 47 respondents (4.51%)

A total of 818 respondents (78.50%) were accused of a crime from one of the above categories.

Types Of Crime : Adult Male Prisoners



ADULT FEMALE

A total of 49 adult female inmates were surveyed at the Central Prison for Women in Karachi. This represents 40.83% of the prison population at the prison. Out of the 29 women surveyed, 11 inmates (22.49%) were convicts while 38 respondents (77.55%) were under trial at the time of the survey. Female inmates of all ages were included in the survey with the youngest inmate reporting her age as 14 years, the eldest inmate reported her age as 65 years. The average age of the 49 inmates surveyed was 33.08 years.

EDUCATION

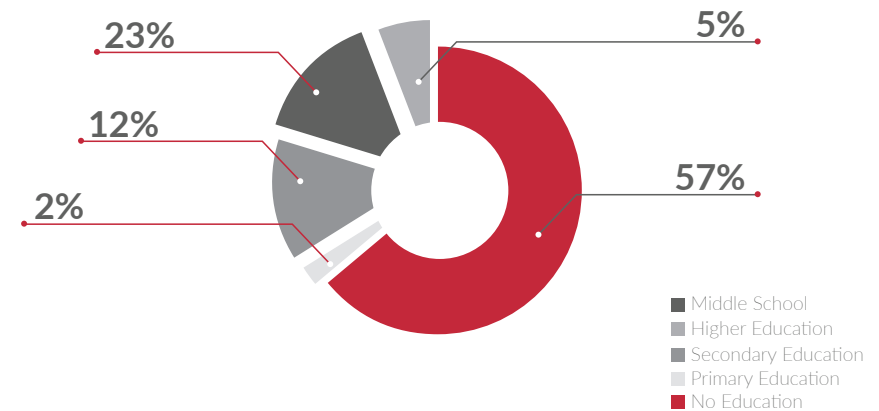
Out of the 49 female respondents, 28 female inmates (57.14%) reported receiving no education at all, 1 respondent (2.04%) had attended primary school, 6 respondents (12.25%) had attained education up to secondary school level, 11 respondents (22.45%) had attended middle school and 3 respondents (6.122%) had attended higher education institutes.

INCOME LEVEL

40 female respondents reported their occupation before their detention. 23 women (57.5%) reported not earning any money either because of unemployment or because they were housewives, 6 women reported stitching clothes or working in a garments factory, 9 women worked as domestic help, and 2 women worked in other jobs.

13 women reported their salaries or income before detention. The average reported salary was Rs. 13,307 per month with a range from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 25,000.

Education Status : Female Prisoners



LEGAL REPRESENTATION

The majority of female respondents (91.84%) had legal representation (35 UTPs, 10 Convicts), while the remaining 8.16% did not have any legal representation (3 UTPs).

TYPES OF CRIMES

The top 4 significant categories of crime that survey respondents had been accused or convicted of were as follows:

1. Murder – 25 respondents (51.02%)
2. Theft or dacoity – 7 respondents (14.29%)
3. Kidnapping – 6 respondents (12.25%)
4. Drugs/narcotics offences- 4 respondents (8.16%)

Most female under trial prisoners that are held in prison on judicial remand are accused of serious offences. Anecdotal evidence suggests that women accused of petty or less serious crimes are granted leniency in bail and as such, are not detained during trial. This may be a factor in explaining the difference in the profile of crimes that adult male and female detainees are accused of.



SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

This section of the survey is meant to identify if the respondents are aware of why they are in prison, what crime they have been accused of and how they can contact family members, friends or outside support.

Out of the 1042 adult male inmates, 93 inmates (8.93%) reported that they did not know why they were in prison despite the fact that almost half (43 inmates) knew what crime they were accused of. The majority, 955 (91.65%) were aware of why they were in prison. The same can be ascertained about female inmates. Out of the 49 female respondents, 46 knew why they were in prison. Most respondents, both male (95.68%) and female (89.76%) were aware of the crime they had been accused of.

CONTACT WITH FAMILY, FRIENDS OR OUTSIDE SUPPORT

A large number of adult male prison inmates reported that they did not know how to contact their families or seek outside support. As expected, out of those that reported that they did not know how to contact family members or outside supporters (43.47%), a larger percentage was of Under Trial Prisoners (81.46%) whereas the majority of convicts (156 out of a total of 240, 65%) reported that they knew how to contact family members.

There were also interesting, corresponding results to this question when the data is segregated by prison. Out of the 453 inmates that said they did not know how to contact outside support, the largest proportion (200 respondents) is housed in District Prison Malir, Karachi – a prison with a large proportion of under trial prisoners – where 71.17% of prisoners did not know how to contact family members. Other prisons, with larger populations of convicts, such as CP Karachi and CP Hyderabad fared better at 36.28% and 37.82% respectively, while the smallest prison surveyed - CP Larkana reported that only 4.91% of prisoners did not know how to contact family, friends or outside support.

A similar pattern was observed in the female prison population. 38.76% of female inmates did not know how to contact family

1. WHEN CAN THE POLICE DETAIN A CITIZEN?

ADULT MALE

482 prisoners were able to identify one or more conditions in which the police could detain an individual (124 convicts, 358 UTPs). 559 prisoners (53.64%) did not know when the police can detain an individual, despite having been detained in police custody themselves. There also appears to be a correlation between such knowledge and education level. On average, those respondents that did not know when the police could detain an individual had fewer years of education.

FEMALE

Female prisoners surveyed showed better knowledge of the police's power to detain citizens. 77.56% of respondents (38 out of 49 respondents) were able to identify one or more conditions in which the police could detain an individual, while 11 respondents did not know. The higher proportion of female respondents who were aware of the powers of the police to detain a person can be ascribed to a prison paralegal training session that had been completed in the weeks before the baseline survey was completed.

2. DUTIES OF THE POLICE

ADULT MALE

Only a small percentage of male respondents could identify the duties of the police towards citizens. Out of 1038 respondents, only 214 (20.62%) prison inmates could identify one or more duties that the police have towards citizens.

FEMALE

Similarly, a smaller percentage of female respondents could identify the duties of the police, with 34.69% of female respondents being able to identify one or more duties of the police.

3. MISTREATMENT DURING DETENTION:

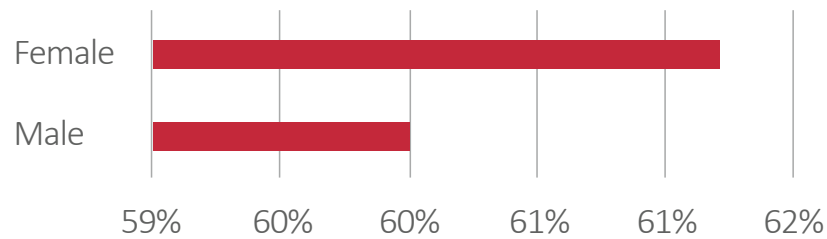
60% of adult male respondents indicated that they had been the victim of some form of mistreatment during their detention. Similarly, 61.22% of female respondents also reported mistreatment.

Mistreatment was categorized as: Beating, denial of food or water, denial of visitation or legal representation etc. Various surveyors noted that this number could be significantly higher, however, the presence of prison staff during most interviews may have had an impact on reports of mistreatment.

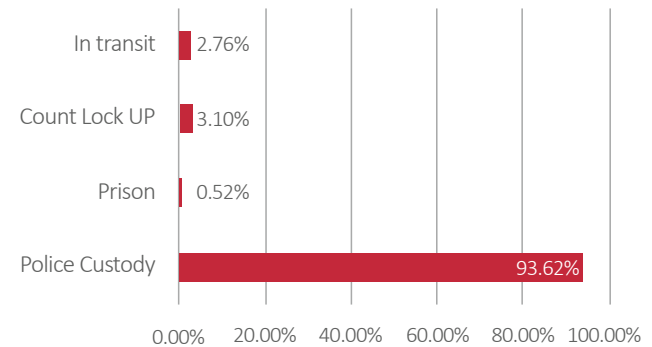


The vast majority of male prisoners that reported mistreatment said they were mistreated at the police station/police lockup (93.62%, i.e. 543 inmates out of 580). Only 3 inmates complained about mistreatment during their detention in prison, although as stated above, this low figure can be attributed to the presence of prison officials during interviews. A further 18 inmates indicated they were mistreated at the Court lockup and 16 inmates complained about mistreatment in transit.

Reported Mistreatment During Custody



Where mistreatment occurred



20 out of 30 female respondents that said they were mistreated identified the location where they were mistreated. 18 women said they were mistreated at the police station (90%), 1 respondent said she was the victim of mistreatment in prison and 1 respondent

complained of mistreatment in multiple places. A noticeably similar trend of mistreatment can be seen with both male and female inmates, a large percentage of detainees are victimized and most instances of mistreatment happen at the police station.

There also appear to be misconceptions about whether physical force, beatings, torture or mistreatment can be used legally. When asked if a person can be beaten in police custody, a surprisingly high 35.56% of male respondents answered yes, while 64.44% responded by saying that no person can be beaten in custody. The figures are even worse for female respondents with 59.18% indicating that a person can be beaten in police custody legally.

PRESENTATION IN FRONT OF A MAGISTRATE

One accountability mechanism intended to prevent arbitrary arrest and illegal detention as well as provide some level of oversight on treatment of detainees is presentation before a Judicial Magistrate. All people who have been detained by the police must be presented in front of a magistrate within 24 hours, with some allowances for transit time.

The primary purpose of this baseline study is to ascertain how much prison inmates know about their rights and whether they are able to understand and use this knowledge in a meaningful way. As such,

knowledge of the constitutional right to be presented in front of a magistrate within 24 hours as well as an understanding of why people are presented in front of a magistrate, the right to speak in their defense either directly or through a pleader etc. can contribute towards reducing the high risk of mistreatment in police custody identified earlier.

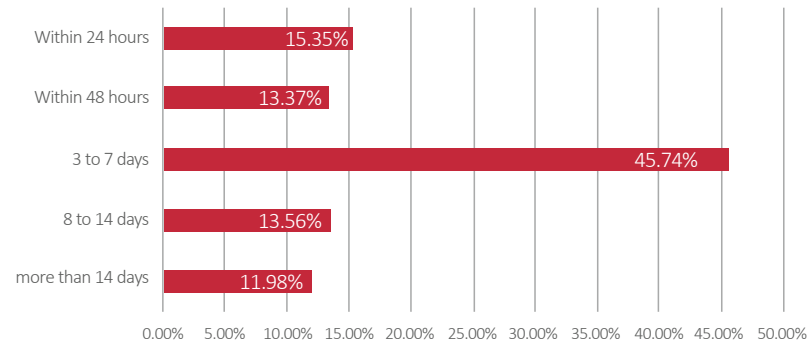
ADULT MALE

Unfortunately, the majority of male respondents (65.06%) did not know that they must be presented in front of a magistrate within 24 hours. Out of the 362 male respondents that did know that they need to be presented in front of a magistrate, 74% knew the purpose of such an appearance while the rest were unaware of why the police must present detainees in front of a magistrate.

While the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees judicial oversight of detainment within 24 hours, an analysis of the sample indicates that only 155 (15.35%) of male respondents reported being provided that right. A further 135 respondents (13.37%) reported being presented in front a magistrate within 2 days. 462 respondents (45.74%) were presented in front of a magistrate between 3 to 7 days, 137 respondents (13.56%) reported a time frame of 8 to 14 days, and the remaining 121 people (11.98%) who responded to this question indicated that they were presented in front of a magistrate after more

than 2 weeks, with the longest duration of such illegal detention reported at 90 days.

Presentation in front of a magistrate: Adult male



FEMALE

In contrast to male respondents, 67.35% of female respondents knew that they must be presented in front of a magistrate within 24 hours and 78.79% also knew the purpose of such presentation.

Unfortunately, despite having this knowledge, most women were not afforded the Constitutional protection of being presented in front of a magistrate within 24 hours.

Only 4 out of 49 respondents (12.25%) reported being presented in front of the magistrate within 1 day. 28.57% were presented within 2 days, 20.41% within 3 days, while the remaining 38.78% reported being presented between 4 and 14 days after arrest.

As a final measure of the effectiveness of the judicial oversight mechanism, the study asked respondents if they had the opportunity to speak in their defense in front of the magistrate, either directly or through a pleader. 55.81% of male respondents and 59.18% of female respondents did not speak in front of the magistrate, whereas 44.19% of male and 36.73% of female respondents did have the opportunity to address the magistrate.

In light of the principle that no one shall be condemned unheard, and where pre-trial detention with the high risk of mistreatment is a significant encroachment on fundamental rights, the data indicates that the process of judicial oversight can be made more meaningful as opposed to remanding detainees in to custody as a matter of course.

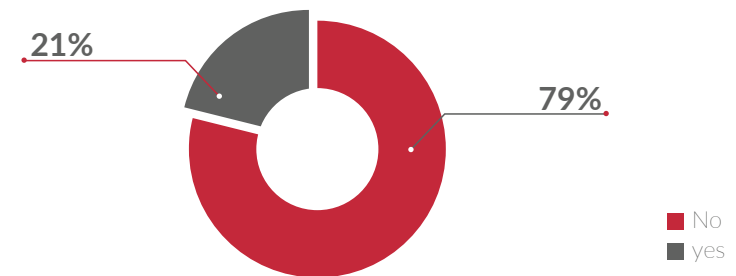
KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL TRIAL AND SENTENCING

Criminal trials can be a long, drawn out process, involving multiple stages, conducted partly in English and Urdu, involving technical language that the average accused cannot understand. As such, prisoners, with limited access to outside assistance and contact with their legal representatives, often struggle to understand the criminal trial and sentencing process, thereby denying them any control over the process as well as perhaps denying them the opportunity to effectively engage in their own defense.

CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCESS

Out of the 1,042 adult male prisoners surveyed, only 446 (43.56%) reported that they knew what stage their trial was at. 580 respondents (56.66%) reported that they did not know while 16 respondents did not answer the question. Out of the 580 respondents that said they did not know what stage their trial is at, 464 were under trial and 313 had legal representation. Absence of such basic information about their own case indicates a complete exclusion from their own defense or control over the trial process.

Knowledge Of Criminal Trial Process: Adult Male



The figures are somewhat better for female respondents with 61.22% reporting that they knew what stage their trial was at.

In addition to this, when asked about whether respondents know about the various stages in a criminal trial (to assess if they had a sense of the whole process), 213 male respondents (20.80%) were assessed to know the steps in a criminal trial, while the vast majority – 822 respondents (78.89%) did not know the stages in the criminal trial, including 169 convicts that had been through the process themselves. Once again, there is a marked difference in knowledge levels between male and female inmates with 42.22% of female inmates knowing the various stages in a criminal trial.

BAIL

Knowledge of bail or conditional release may help detained individuals secure release from prison during the pendency of criminal proceedings. Only 40.02% of male respondents knew when a detained person could apply for bail whereas 59.18% of female respondents knew when a person could apply for bail. A higher percentage of inmates knew what forms bail could be in (56.81% male and 61.22% of female respondents)⁴. Slightly more than half of the male respondents (50.86%) and 61.22% of female respondents knew that an under trial accused, or convict who had filed an appeal, could file a bail application again if bail had been denied earlier. A smaller percentage (44.72%) of male respondents also knew that a revision application could be filed to ask for a reduction in the surety amount set by the court.

RIGHT TO AN APPEAL

Every person convicted of a crime has the right to file an appeal. Appeals can be filed against a finding of guilt as well as for a reduction in sentence or a change in the type of punishment ordered by the court as well as a compromise in cases where such compromise is permitted by law. A large segment of male respondents (58.06%) did not know what options a person has if they are found guilty of committing a crime. Out of the 427 respondents that did know of at least one of the numerous options, close to 30% were convicts. In

examining the depth of this understanding further, most respondents out of those classified as knowing what options a person has if they have been convicted, claimed knowledge of only one option – i.e. Filing an appeal (65.34%). A further 14.99% of respondents knew of 2 out of the 3 options and 13.35% of respondents could correctly identify all 3 options a person had after they had been found guilty. As expected, knowledge of options after conviction was noticeably higher for convicts as compared to UTPs.

A larger proportion of female inmates (79.59%) did not know of the options a person has after conviction. Out of the 10 female inmates that did know, 8 knew of only one option – i.e. filing an appeal, while the remaining 2 knew of all 3 options i.e. filing an appeal against the conviction, an appeal for a reduction in sentence or compromise.

KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

When assessing whether other male inmates are generally aware of criminal procedure, most respondents (52.19%) felt that other prisoners knew very little, a further 29.85% said that prisoners generally knew nothing at all about criminal procedure. 15.45% of respondents said that prisoners were somewhat aware of criminal procedure and 2.51% of respondents felt that prisoners knew criminal procedure to a great extent.

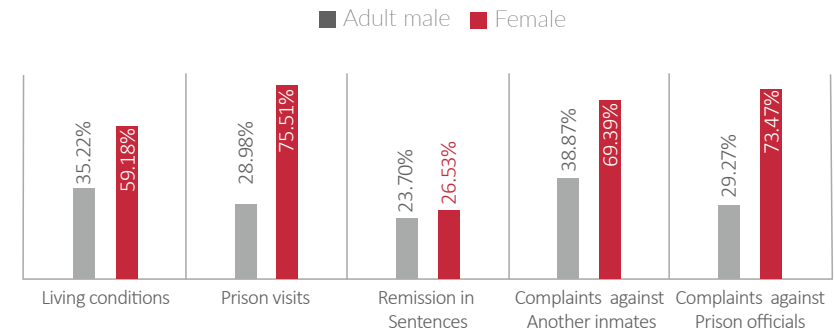
⁴Forms of bail include: Surety amount, property documents, personal guarantee etc

PRISON RULES

Life inside a prison in Pakistan, similar to elsewhere in the world, is heavily regimented. A voluminous amount of archaic prison rules are applied to regulate every aspect of a prison inmate's life. The regulations, the Pakistan Prison Rules 1978 comprise of 50 chapters and 1250 rules governing a prisoners rights to food, clothing, bedding and housing, medical treatment etc. They also govern prisoner segregation, discipline, occupations, visitations, transfers, rehabilitation as well as remission in sentences, among other things. With such a large volume of rules and regulations, most prison staff members struggle to remember individual rules and their applications. However, knowledge of prison rules and provision of the entitlements created by these rules can help detained people improve their lives in detention, and benefit from rehabilitation and reform activities as well as earn remissions in their sentence. Prison rules also provide a system of protection by providing for an oversight and complaint mechanism for inmates who may have a grievance against another inmate or against prison staff.

The baseline survey was not intended to evaluate detailed knowledge of prison rules. Respondents were asked basic questions such as "Are there any rules regulating prison living conditions?" or "Is there a mechanism to file a complaint against another inmate?" Questions were limited to topics that are of immediate concern to detainees.

Knowledge of Prison Rules



Respondents were asked if there are any prison rules governing living conditions; 35.22% of adult male respondents were able to state one or more rules governing living conditions, 10.75% of respondents said there were no rules governing living conditions in prison, whereas 53.74% of adult male respondents said they did not know if there were any rules. Awareness of prison rules appears to be higher at the Women Prison Karachi with 59.18% of female respondents knowing rules governing prison conditions while 18.37% of respondents said there were no rules and 20.41% said they did not know any of any rules.

When asked if there were any rules regulating prison visits, only 28.98% of male respondents answered yes and could specify how often a prisoner could receive visitors every week. The majority of

adult male respondents (68.81%) said they did not know of any rules regulating prison visits. Knowledge of prison rules regarding visitation was significantly better among female respondents with 75.51% of respondents knowing that there are specific rules regarding visitation and that prisoners could meet with visitors every week. 14.29% of female respondents said they did not know of any rules regarding visitation.

REMISSIONS

Remissions in sentences i.e. a reduction in the number of days a convict has to remain in prison, are allowed for various charitable and rehabilitation oriented activities including donating blood, gaining education, learning the Holy Quran by heart, or for good behavior and assisting with prison chores etc.

A remission system is meant to incentivize engagement in reformatory activities and good behavior as opposed to mandatory participation or punishments for bad behavior. Unfortunately, the vast majority of male (68.81%) and most female (40.81%) prisoners do not know of this available incentive mechanism while a further 7.1% male and 28.57% female respondents said that there was no such system. Only 23.70% of adult male and 26.53% of female respondents said they knew of the remission system.

COMPLAINT MECHANISM

Knowledge of a complaint mechanism is an essential first step in creating accountability, particularly in an environment such as a prison which has limited external oversight which increases the vulnerability of inmates against abuses of power and corruption.

Respondents were asked about their awareness of procedures for filing a complaint against another inmate. 38.87% of male and 69.39% of female inmates knew how to file a complaint against another inmate. Only 29.27% of adult male respondents said they knew of prison rules permitting them to file a complaint against a prison official. This is significantly lower than the 73.47% of female respondents that reported that they knew of the mechanism for filing a complaint against a member of the prison staff.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution of Pakistan is the basic law governing State institutions and interactions between the State and citizens in the country. The expansive constitutional document enshrines Fundamental Rights and provides for separation of powers and a federal system of governance. Knowledge of the Constitution is rare in most countries, and Pakistan is no different. However, the Legal Aid Office believes that a responsible citizenry should be able to hold State institutions to account and the Constitution provides the benchmark for such accountability. In an environment where institutions are grappling for space and air time, it is important for citizens to be able to discern responsibilities and assess performance.

Knowledge of the Constitution also includes knowing about essential Fundamental Rights. Fundamental rights are meant to provide important freedoms and protection to every person in Pakistan. While these rights are guaranteed under the Constitution and the State has a positive duty to provide for and protect citizens, the reality of fundamental rights in Pakistan is that citizens often have to demand their rights before being provided with essential freedoms. In such an environment, knowing your rights is a critical first step in

empowerment to demand rights from the State.

Education about the Constitution and Fundamental Rights is a part of the Prison Paralegal Program designed by LAO and the questions regarding these topics are meant to assess existing awareness levels among prison inmates in Sindh. In assessing existing levels of knowledge of the Constitution and Fundamental Rights among prisoners in Sindh, the survey asked 7 specific questions.

Only 8.84% of male respondents could identify the purpose of the Constitution. Out of the 92 respondents who knew the purpose of the Constitution, the majority (59) were from Karachi. A slightly higher percentage of female inmates (26.53%) could identify the purpose of the Constitution. There was also a high correlation for both groups between education and knowledge of the Constitution with the average education level for those that are aware of the Constitution being higher than secondary level.

A large percentage of respondents - 88.89% male, 77.55% female could not identify a single fundamental right provided in the Constitution, including the right to fair trial, prohibition against torture, illegal detention, the freedom of movement etc

For male respondents, 9.75% of respondents could only identify 1 out of the 23 Fundamental Rights and only 15 out of the 1026 male respondents who responded to the question could identify 2 or 3 rights. No respondent could identify more than 3 fundamental rights.

The survey assessed knowledge of practical application of fundamental rights by asking questions such as 'What can a person do if they are illegally detained?', 'if their property is taken by the government to construct a road?', 'if their child is prevented from going to school?', 'if they are denied government employment based on their religion?'

- 76.34% male and 79.59% female respondents did not know what to do if they were illegally detained.
- 76.88% male and 77.55% female respondents did not know what to do if their property was acquired by the government for public use.

- 77.88% male and 81.63% female respondents did not know what to do if their child was denied education.
- 88.21% male and 93.88% female respondents did not know what to do if they were discriminated against based on religious beliefs.

Surveyors commented that the most common answer, qualifying someone as knowing what to do in the situations described above, was to go to court. Knowledge of administrative and quasi-judicial remedies such as approaching the District Education Officer, Ombudsman, and Services Tribunal etc. was almost non-existent.

In their assessment of how aware other prisoners were of their rights, a majority of male (87.33%) and female (61.22%) respondents felt that prisoners either did not know anything about their rights or knew very little.

LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND LEGAL AID

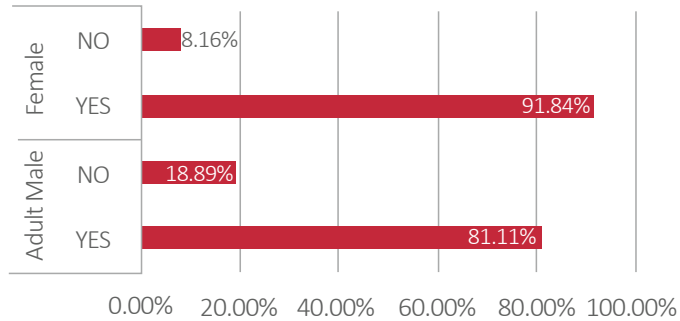
Access to adequate legal representation is an essential right that must be provided to every person accused of a crime. The Committee for the Welfare of Prisoners - Legal Aid Office (LAO) provides free legal representation at the trial stage to first time offenders accused of non-heinous offences. Access to adequate legal representation can drastically change justice outcomes. When seen in the context of a lack of education and little awareness of rights, criminal law and procedure, prison rules etc. and the high likelihood of mistreatment in custody, legal representation becomes even more essential with the average under trial prisoner having very limited abilities to represent himself.

The baseline survey was designed to assess how and at what stage people engaged legal representation, their ability to afford adequate legal services, the adequacy of and satisfaction with their lawyer, knowledge of legal aid services and how they came to know about LAO.

The vast majority of people who engaged lawyers (81.11% of male respondents and 91.84% of female respondents had legal

representation), did so after their arrest (93.05% male, 95.65% female). A small fraction, did so prior to arrest (6.95% male, 4.35% female). This figure is important because the right to legal representation is present prior to arrest as well as during police investigation and police detention before being remanded to a prison for trial. Securing legal representation before arrest can reduce exposure to detention through pre-arrest bail applications as well as better representation in front of a judicial magistrate who may either release the accused on bail or quash proceedings for want of evidence or in cases of false accusations/illegal detention.

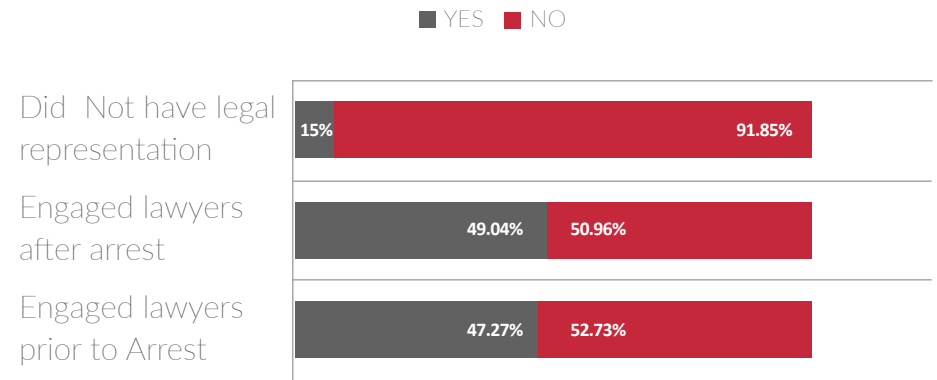
Legal Representation



184 male respondents (18.87%) and 1 female respondent did not have any legal representation at the time of this survey. 159 out of the 184 male respondents without legal representation were under trial, while 23 had been convicted. The high number of under trial prisoners without legal representation can be attributed to two primary factors – the inability to afford legal representation and the fact that some respondents arrived recently at the prison and had not had the opportunity to engage a lawyer. Out of the 184 inmates that did not have a lawyer, only 15 reported that they could afford a lawyer and had not engaged one, while the remaining 169 (91.85%) reported that they could not afford a lawyer. The average income of this group was Rs. 14,738 supporting the contention that a majority of those without legal representation could not afford it.

This is in contrast to the higher percentage of people who engaged legal representation before arrest, who reported that they could afford legal representation. Out of the 55 male respondents who engaged a lawyer before arrest, 26 (47.27%) reported that they could afford legal representation.

Can They Afford A Lawyer



The majority of prisoners surveyed engaged legal representation after arrest. When asked, 371 (50.96%) of respondents reported that they could not afford legal representation. This group has an average monthly income of Rs. 13, 549. The remaining 357 (49.04%) reported that they could afford legal representation and had an average income of Rs. 19,523 per month.

The figures are somewhat different for women. Without being able to correlate affordability of legal representation with monthly income, 28 out of the 47 women who responded to this question (59.57%) said they could afford legal representation while 40.42% of female respondents said they could not afford to engage a lawyer.

The majority of respondents engaged legal representation through, and with support from their families (71.16% male, 67.35% female) while the remainder engaged a lawyer either directly or through other means such as referrals by Court, a State Institution, Legal Aid or other inmates.

QUALITY OF LEGAL SERVICES

Out of the 1042 adult male prisoners surveyed, 719 commented on their satisfaction with their legal representative, while 323 did not comment, either because they did not have legal representation (184 respondents) or for other reasons. Out of the male inmates that did respond, 65.92% expressed satisfaction with their lawyer while 34.08% expressed dissatisfaction. The survey carried 3 specific questions to assess differences in satisfaction level.

- When asked if their lawyer appeared on their behalf regularly in court – 81.22% of the satisfied group said yes, compared to 26.53% of the dissatisfied group.

- 24.48% of the dissatisfied group reported that their lawyer updated them about court proceedings and explained the process, compared to 63.71% of respondents who were satisfied with their lawyer.
- Both groups felt that their lawyers took unnecessary adjournments (44.08% of the dissatisfied group, 36.08% of the satisfied group).

Of the 719 male respondents who answered this section, 22.81% reported that they had changed their lawyer at least once during the course of proceedings.

71.43% of respondents from the women prison Karachi expressed satisfaction with their lawyer. A similar correlation can be inferred between satisfaction and regular appearance in court as well as the lawyer keeping the client updated on case progress.

- 85% of female respondents who were satisfied with their lawyer said he appeared on every court date, compared to 55.56% of dissatisfied clients.
- 62.86% of satisfied clients said that their lawyer kept them updated compared to 22.2% of dissatisfied clients.

Out of the 44 female respondents to this section of the survey, 21 respondents i.e. 47.73% reported having changed their lawyer during the course of their trial or appeal.

LEGAL AID

A fairly large percentage of respondents did not know what to do if they could not afford a lawyer (64.61% male, 63.04% female), i.e. the availability of free legal aid. 35.39% of male respondents reported that they knew that a lawyer could be provided by the State or an NGO if someone could not afford a lawyer. A slightly smaller percentage of male 30.69% respondents knew about LAO while 69.31% had not heard about the organization. A comparatively higher percentage of female respondents (47.92%) knew about LAO. Most female respondents heard about LAO from LAO staff (52.17%) that visits the prison regularly. Others heard about the organization from prison staff and other inmates/clients of LAO.



PRISONER SCREENING AND SEGREGATION

Incarceration or detention can serve multiple purposes in any society. In its pre-trial form, as it is for 76.99% of the respondents in this baseline survey, detention in prison is meant to ensure that an accused cannot escape justice by fleeing the jurisdiction and cannot harm the accused or witnesses or tamper with evidence. In cases of a serious nature, bail is denied as a matter of course because of the risk of harm. For the remaining 23% of the respondents, they have

been incarcerated as a punishment. Such punishment can be in order to rehabilitate convicted criminals, extract retribution or segregate dangerous people from society. Unfortunately, prisons are notorious for becoming training schools and recruitment grounds for organized criminal gangs and, in recent years, religious, sectarian and terrorist groups.

A fundamental principle of the prison system in Sindh is a focus on segregation of prisoners, provided that adequate space is available. Under trial prisoners and prisoners who face an increased risk on account of political, religious, ethnic or other affiliation must be housed separately from convicts, repeat or hardened offenders and other high risk inmates. Every prisoner must undergo a screening process including a thorough search, an interview to examine their case history, a medical screening etc. after which inmates are assigned to appropriate barracks.

The baseline survey data indicates that out of 1032 adult male respondents, 651 UTPs (63.08%) were housed separately from convicts. A further 142 UTPs were housed together with 238 convicts. One under trial inmate was housed in the prison hospital in Central Prison Sukkur at the time of the survey.

167 inmates reported having access to or meeting with hardened/repeat offenders inside prison (16.34%). Although this number is not alarming in itself, the majority of such reports (115 out of a total of 167, 68.86%) were from under trial prisoners. Respondents were also asked if prisoners were assigned barracks based on political or religious affiliation. 11.48% of respondents

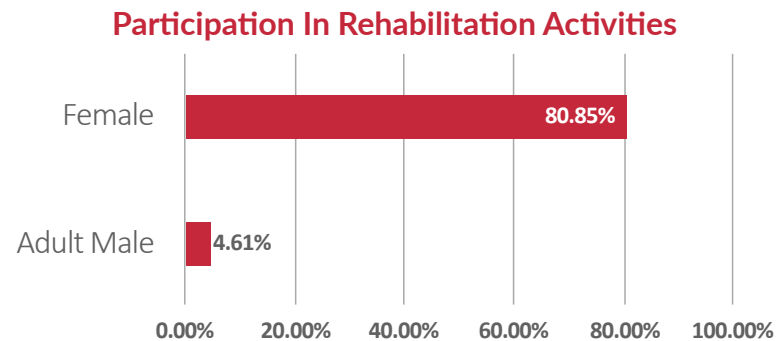
answered yes to the question while the remainder (88.52%) indicated that religious or political affiliations were not a factor in assigning barracks.



SUKKUR CENTRAL PRISON

REHABILITATION

In addition to other purposes that detainment can serve, rehabilitation is a major objective of incarcerating offenders for any society. The prison rules applicable in Sindh state that efforts must be made to rehabilitate prisoners, equipping them with religious, moral, vocational and educational training. Anecdotal evidence from prisons in Sindh indicates that vocational training and rehabilitation programs such as fine arts, Criminon, computer classes, religious education etc. are being carried out in a majority of prisons in Sindh. However, given the large number of incarcerated adult male prisoners the scale and availability of rehabilitation opportunities needs to be evaluated.



Out of the 1042 adult male respondents, only 48 (4.61%) said they had participated in some form of program or activity in Prison. It is interesting to note that these 48 respondents were located in just 4 prisons – CP Larkana (2 respondents), CP Hyderabad (5 respondents), DP Malir Karachi (10 respondents) and CP Karachi (31 respondents). This clearly indicates the lack of availability of programs, and perhaps suitability for and interest of inmates in prisons located away from the major urban centers in Karachi and Hyderabad. Some respondents mentioned the types of classes they had attended. These included Computer classes (4), Paralegal classes (5), Quran/religious classes (6), Education/ English/ Reading/ Sindhi Culture/ Urdu Adeeab classes (7), Criminon classes by Sahee (2), Gym/sports (2) and Fine Arts (6).

A higher proportion of (35.42%) those that reported they had attended a program were convicts, indicating that increased time in prison may be a factor in participation in rehabilitation programs. Additionally, 12 out of the 48 adult male respondents said they had attended additional programs or activities.

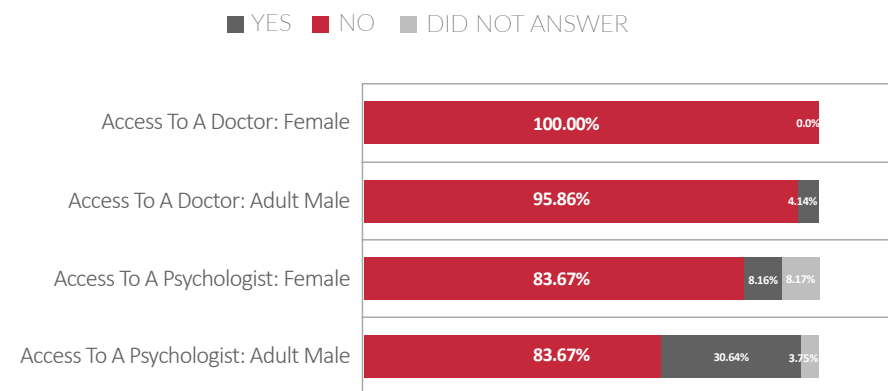
By contrast, the majority of women (38 out of 47 that responded to the question) stated that they had attended some activity or program at the Women Prison Karachi. These programs include: Communication classes (5), Computer classes (5), a program on health (2), paralegal training classes (17), Parlor classes (3), Quran classes (1), Stitching classes (4) and Urdu education (1). A large number of female respondents (24 out of 47) also said they had attended additional activities or programs while in prison.

All respondents that had attended programs or activities felt that the program/activity was beneficial. Specific requests were made for additional programs. These include: Educational and computer courses, exercise, sports of physical recreation, vocational skills training, legal literacy classes, music classes and religious education.

ACCESS TO MEDICAL SERVICES

A large majority of adult male prisoners surveyed indicated that they had access to medical services with 95.86% saying they had access to a doctor. 34 out of 1039 respondents that answered the question said they did not have access to a doctor (3.27%). It is worth noting that all 34 of these respondents were housed in either Central Prison Karachi or District Prison Malir Karachi, which have the largest prison populations in the province and are the most overcrowded prisons as well, indicating that medical services in these overcrowded

Access To Medical Service



prisons were stretched beyond capacity.

Almost all adult male prisoners with access to a doctor said that they had access to the doctor on a weekly basis. All respondents from the Women Prison Karachi confirmed they had access to a doctor and the frequency of their contact with the doctor was weekly.

Aside from physical illness or injury, many prison inmates are also afflicted with psychological ailments, including depression. An evaluation of inmates at the Women Prison Karachi commissioned by the Committee for the Welfare of Prisoners – Legal Aid Office

and conducted by Sehat Kahani, an NGO specializing in mental health services, indicated that 43.6% of women inmates screened positive for Major Depressive Episodes, 17.8% suffered from Panic Disorder, 10.7% suffered from Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and 21% of women inmates suffered from Anxiety Disorder. A total of 16 conditions were found to be positive in the 140 women inmates screened at the Women Prison Karachi. 65.61% of adult male respondents said they had access to a psychologist, 30.64% said they had no access to a psychologist, while 3.75% did not respond to the question. An analysis of the location of the respondents that reported that they did not have access to a psychologist is informative and shows that psychological services vary across different adult male facilities. 57.30% of respondents from DP Malir Karachi said they did not have any access to a psychologist compared to 26.18% from CP Karachi, 29.02% from CP Hyderabad, 22.95% from CP Larkana and 8.53% from CP Sukkur.

Out of those adult male respondents who said they did have access to a psychologist, the majority (90.66%) said that they had such access on a weekly basis with the remainder saying they had access on a monthly basis.

Access to a psychologist was significantly better at the Women Prison Karachi with 41 out of 49 female respondents (83.67%) reporting having access to a psychologist on a weekly basis. 4 respondents said they had no access and 4 respondents did not answer the question.



CONTACT WITH FAMILY

Respondents were also asked if they were in contact with their family. The majority (75.14%) of adult male respondents said they were in contact with their family. 23.61% reported that they were not in contact with their family, while 13 out of 1042 respondents did not answer the question. Regular contact with family can improve rehabilitation outcomes as well as improve access to justice. As identified earlier, a majority (71.16% male, 67.35% female) respondents engaged a lawyer through their family members.

Out of the 246 male respondents who reported that they were not in contact with their family, only 22.36% had legal representation even though the majority of such respondents (82.52%) were under trial. This is compared to a significantly higher percentage of respondents who are in contact with family who reported having legal representation (62.45%).

A comparatively lower percentage of female respondents reported being in contact with their families (53.06%). 42.86 % of female respondents said they were not in contact with their family while 2 respondents did not answer the question. A similar correlation between contact with family and legal representation can be seen at the Women Prison Karachi, albeit with different access to justice outcomes. 20 out of 21 female respondents who were not in contact

with their family had legal representation while the one such respondent who did not have legal representation had only recently arrived in prison. Similarly, 24 out of 26 respondents who were in contact with their family had legal representation. When asked how they engaged a lawyer, 60% of female respondents with no contact said the lawyer was engaged by their family compared to 83.33% of respondents that were in contact with their family. The remaining either engaged a lawyer themselves or were provided a lawyer by LAO.

Prison rules applicable in Sindh allow prisoners weekly visits by family members, friends or others. Out of the 783 adult male respondents who are in contact with their family, 16.22% said family members visited on a weekly basis, 55.30% reported that their family visited them once a month, 25.42% said their family visited once a year while 3 respondents said their family doesn't visit at all. 21 respondents did not report on the frequency of family visits.

26 female respondents (53.06%) were in contact with their families out of which 57.69% reported that their family visited yearly and the remaining 42.31% said that their family visited on a monthly basis.

FAMILY SUPPORT

Respondents were also asked if they felt their family supported them. This question was particularly difficult for some respondents to answer and surveyors noted a high tendency of respondents to react emotionally to this question. The specific question asked was “Do you feel your family supports you?” Respondents were asked whether they a. strongly agree, b. agree, c. were neutral d. disagree or e. strongly disagreed with the statement.

914 out of 1042 adult male respondents answered the question. Out of those that answered, 32.26% (295) strongly agreed, 44.31% (405) agreed, 9.41% (86) felt neutral, 6.57% (61) disagreed and 7.77% (71) strongly disagreed with the statement.

45 out 49 female respondents answered the question. Out of those that answered, 44.44% (20) strongly agreed, 17.78% (8) agreed, 13.33% (6) felt neutral, 4.44% (2) disagreed and 20% (9) strongly disagreed with the statement.



RESPONDENT DETAILS

Sex: (Male) (Female) (Other: _____) Age: _____nd religious education.
 Prison: _____ [UTP] [Convict] Crime: _____
 Sentence, if convict: _____ Date of arrival in prison: _____
 Date of arrival in this prison: _____ Previous prison(s): _____
 Legal Representation: _____ Level of education: _____
 Home address: _____
 Employment status before imprisonment: _____
 (Please specify Employed, Unemployed, Profession and monthly income)

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

- | | | |
|--|-------|------|
| 1. Do you know why you are in prison? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 2. Do you know how +to contact family, friends or outside support? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 3. Do you know what crime(s) you have been accused of? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 4. Do you know the punishment for these crimes? | (Yes) | (No) |

ARREST AND DETENTION

- | | | |
|--|---------|----------------|
| 1. When can the police arrest or detain a person? | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| 2. What are the duties of the police when they arrest a person? | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| 3. Were you ever mistreated (beaten, denied food or water, denied legal representation etc.) in custody? | (Yes) | (No) |
- If yes, please specify type of mistreatment: _____
 If yes, where did the mistreatment take place [police station] [prison] [court lockup] [In transit]

Legal Aid Office: Prison Baseline Survey

4. Can a person be beaten in police custody? (Yes) (No)
5. When is a detained person to be presented in front of a magistrate? (Knows) (Doesn't Know)
-
6. Why are detained people presented in front of a magistrate? (Knows) (Doesn't Know)
-
7. How long after your arrest were you presented before a magistrate? _____ (days)
8. Did you have a chance to speak in your defense (in person or through a pleader) in front of the magistrate? (Yes) (No)

CVE SECTION

1. Please describe the process of your admission in to prison (Search, medical examination, interview, examination of case file etc.)
-
2. What type of barrack were you assigned to:
(UTP only) (UTP and convicts mixed) (Convicts only) (Other:_____)
3. Has your barrack changed after admission? If yes specify to which one?
(UTP only) (UTP and convicts mixed) (Convicts only) (Other:_____)
4. Do you have access to or meet with hardened / repeat offenders inside prisons? (Yes) (No)
5. Are prisoners assigned barracks based on allegiance to religious/political groups and affiliations? (Yes/No)

CRIMINAL TRIALS

1. Do you know what stage your trial is at? (Yes) (No)
2. What are some of the steps in a criminal trial? (Knows) (Doesn't Know)
-
-

Legal Aid Office: Prison Baseline Survey

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|----------------|
| 3. | When can a detained person apply for bail? | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| ----- | | | |
| 4. | What forms can bail be in? (surety amount, property, personal guarantee) (Knows) (Doesn't Know) | | |
| | (Surety Amount) (Property) (Personal Guarantee) (Other:_____) | | |
| 5. | Can file another bail application if bail has been denied before? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 6. | Can a revision be filed against the setting of a surety amount? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 7. | What options does a person have if they are found guilty of a crime | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| | (Appeal: conviction) (Appeal: reduction in sentence) (Compromise) (Other: _____) | | |
| 8. | Can a compromise be reached in all crimes? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 9. | Have you ever been asked to plead guilty to a crime? | (Yes) | (No) |
| | If yes, why?_____ | | |
| 10. | In your assessment, are other prisoners aware of criminal procedure | | |
| | (To a great extent) (Somewhat) (Very Little) (Not at all) | | |

LEGAL AID AND REPRESENTATION

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. | When did you engage legal representation? | (Prior to arrest) | (After arrest) |
| 2. | How did you engage legal representation? | (Yourself) (Family) | (Other:_____) |
| 3. | Are you able to afford a lawyer yourself? | (Yes) | (No) |
| 4. | What can a person do if they cannot afford a lawyer? | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| ----- | | | |
| ----- | | | |
| 5. | Why do people engage lawyers to represent them? | (Knows) | (Doesn't Know) |
| ----- | | | |
| ----- | | | |

Legal Aid Office: Prison Baseline Survey

6. Are you satisfied with the services provided by your lawyer? (Yes) (No)

If no, then why not:

7. Does your lawyer appear on each court date? (Yes) (No)

8. Does your lawyer explain court procedure to you, keep you updated on case progress? (Yes) (No)

9. Does your lawyer take unnecessary adjournments? (Yes) (No)

10. Have you ever changed your lawyer during the proceeding of your case? (Yes) (No)

If yes, what reasons prompted you to change your lawyer?

11. Do you know about the Legal Aid Office? (Yes) (No)

If yes, how did you hear about the Legal Aid Office?

(Lao staff) (Prison Staff) (Other LAO client) (Other Prison Inmates) (Other : _____)

If yes, do you know that LAO provides free legal representation to prisoners? (Yes) (No)

If yes, do you know of any other activities that LAO conducts inside prisons? (please specify)

PRISON RULES

1. Are there any rules regulating prison living conditions (Yes) (No) (Don't Know)

If yes, what do these rules cover?

Legal Aid Office: Prison Baseline Survey

2. Are there any rules in prison for meetings with visitors (Yes) (No) (Don't Know)
If yes, how often can a prisoner meeting with family members? _____
3. Are convicts allowed a remission in sentence (Yes) (No) (Don't Know)
If yes, how can convicts earn a remission? _____
4. Is there a mechanism to file a complaint against another inmate (Yes) (No) (Don't Know)
If yes, who can you complain to? _____
5. Is there a mechanism to file a complaint against prison staff (Yes) (No) (Don't Know)
6. In your assessment, are other prisoners aware of prison rules
(To a great extent) (Somewhat) (Very Little) (Not at all)

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND THE CONSTITUTION

1. What is the purpose of the Constitution of Pakistan? (Knows) (Doesn't Know)

2. Name any 5 fundamental rights of citizens in Pakistan? (Knows) (Doesn't Know)

3. What can a person do in the following situations:
a. If he or she has been illegally detained by the police? _____
b. If their property is taken by the government to construct a road

c. If their child is prevented from attending school _____
d. If they are denied government employment based on their religion _____
4. In your assessment, are other prisoners generally aware of their legal rights?
(To a great extent) (Somewhat) (Very Little) (Not at all)

REHABILITATION

1. Do you attend any programs/activities in prison? (Yes) (No)
2. If yes, which ones?

Questions a to h below must be asked for each program/activity specified in Question 7 above

- a. What is the timetable for each program that you attend (days of the week, number of hours, weekly/monthly, total duration)?

- b. Is the program delivered in a group? (Yes) (No)

- c. How many people are in the group? [1-5] [5-10] [10-15] [15-20] [Above 20]

- d. Who delivers the program? [Govt employed individual or NGO] Which NGO? _____

- e. Do you feel the teacher is qualified to instruct this program?

[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]

- f. Do you feel the materials (books or equipment) are adequate?

[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]

- g. How satisfied are you with this program?

[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]

- h. Do you find this program beneficial?

[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]

3. Of the programs on offer, which do you find the most beneficial? _____

4. Why? [Employability, Skills, Interest, Something to do, Other: _____

Legal Aid Office: Prison Baseline Survey

5. Have you attended any other programs while in prison? _____
6. Did you find them beneficial? [Strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree]
7. Do the programs offered suit your needs?
[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]
8. Are there specific programs that would better suit your needs? If so, please specify one.
-

9. Do you have access to a doctor? [Yes/No] Frequency [weekly/monthly]
10. Do you have access to a psychologist? [Yes/No] Frequency [weekly/monthly]
11. Do you have contact with your family? [Yes/No]
12. How often does your family visit? [Weekly] [Monthly] [Yearly]
- Do you feel your family supports you?
[strongly agree] [agree] [neutral] [disagree] [strongly disagree]

**LEGAL
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OFFICE**

