

MODEL PRISON MANUAL 2016 WITHIN SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRISON EDUCATION AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PRISONERS

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Abstract

“Crime is the outcome of a diseased mind and jail must have an environment of hospital for treatment and care”. - Mahatma Gandhi

The present research paper focused on the study is to discuss the Model Prison Manual 2016 within special reference to prison education and Correctional Training Programs for prisoners. Now as reference, India shares a universally held view that sentence of imprisonment would be justifiable only if it ultimately leads to the protection of society against crime. Such a goal could be achieved only if incarceration motivates and prepares the offender for a law-abiding and self-supporting life after his release. It further accepts that, as imprisonment deprives the offender of his liberty and self-determination, the prison system should not be allowed to aggravate the suffering already inherent in the process of incarceration. Thus, while certain categories of offenders, who endanger public safety, have to be segregated from the social mainstream by way of imprisonment, all possible efforts have to be made to ensure that they come out of prisons as better individuals than what they were at the time of their admission thereto. Education is harmonious and all-round development of human faculties mental as well as physical. It is a tool by which the knowledge, character and behavior of the inmate can be molded. It helps a prisoner to adjust to the social environment and his ultimate resettlement in society. The present paper focused on the study the study is to discuss the Model Prison Manual 2016 within special reference to prison education and Correctional Training Programs for prisoners with prime objectives are (i) To understand the Model Prison Manual 2016. (ii) To discuss the prison education and Correctional Training Programs. (iii) To analyze the role of prison education for society enhancement. The methodology of the research is a different type involving an interpretative, conversation, observation and study secondary sources, like books, articles, journals, thesis, university news, expert opinion, and websites, etc.

Key Words: Model Prison Manual, Prison Education, Correctional Training Programs



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Introduction:

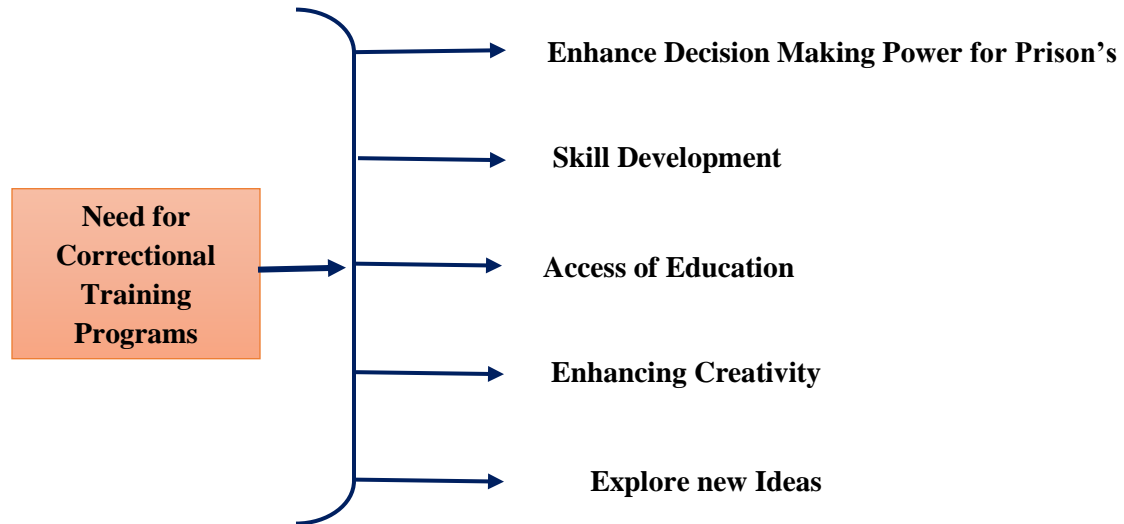
Education is vital for the overall development of captures. Through education their outlook, habits and total perspective of life can be changed. Education of captures benefits the society as well as it leads to their recuperation and tone- adequacy. Education reduces the tendency to crime. This would mean lower crime, smaller victims, smaller captures, further socially productive people, and lower expenditure on felonious justice and law enforcement.

Education is harmonious and all round development of mortal faculties — internal as well as physical. It's a tool by which the knowledge, character and geste of the capture can be moulded. It helps a internee to acclimate to the social terrain and his ultimate resettlement in society. The ideal behind educational programs in incarcerations should be to channelize captures ' powers into formative and creative hobbies, breeding in them a sense of confidence, developing amongst them social responsibility and knowledge, fostering amongst them habits and stations necessary for conforming in the community, creating amongst them an mindfulness of the futility of leading a felonious life and upping them innocently, mentally and socially. A comprehensive educational program in a prison should aim at

- ✓ furnishing openings to the illiterate convicts to achieve at least a certain minimal position of education,
- ✓ extending installations to knowledgeable convicts to advance their educational norms,
- ✓ developing a better understanding of the duties and scores of a citizen,
- ✓ perfecting the station of convicts towards society and fostering a desire to live as good citizens,
- ✓ aiding the development of good social and ethical habits and stations so that the convicts may duly acclimate their lives in the community,
- ✓ helping them to ameliorate their personalities and capability for social adaptation through individual and group guidance in social living,
- ✓ developing a point of view which will make the futility of a felonious way of life apparent to the convicts, making them apprehensive of the advantages of a law abiding life,
- ✓ stimulating sustained interest and trouble towards tone- enhancement, and
- ✓ developing social knowledge and a sense of social responsibility and scores.
- ✓ Planning

Need for Correctional Training Programs: Each prisoner should be given a programme of education which will help the process of his socialization and rehabilitation. In order to achieve

these objectives an adequately trained educational staff and minimum facilities like classrooms and library should be provided in every prison.



Educational personnel should be oriented, through special training courses, to correctional policies, programs and methods as far as practicable.

Need of Model Prison Manual 2016:

It aims at bringing in basic uniformity in laws, rules and regulations governing the administration of prisons and the management of prisoners all over the country.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the Model Prison Manual 2016.
2. To discuss prison education and Correctional Training Programs.
3. To analyze the role of prison education for society enhancement.

Methodology: The study is based on the secondary data sources. The necessary information about the Model Prison Manual 2016 and Correctional Training Programs are collected from various books, journals, internet source of related topics.

Model Prison Manual 2016 and Correctional Training Programs:

Correctional training and work Programs should be treated as essential features of the correctional Programs. The objective of such Programs should be:

- (i) Imparting discipline and work culture among convicts.
- ii) Developing right stations towards work and quality of labor.
- iii) Promoting
 - a) physical and internal well- being of convicts,

- (b) proper development of mind through intelligent homemade labor,
- (c) spirit of fellowship and a collaborative way of living, and
- (d) a sense of group adaptation
- iv) Developing capacity for sustained hard work.
- v) structure habits of attention, immutability, chronicity and fineness in work,
- (vi) Imparting and perfecting work- chops.
- vii) Awakening the tone- confidence and tone- reliance of convicts.
- viii) Training and preparing convicts for achieving lasting social adjustment and recuperation,
- (ix) conducting an occupational status and therefore creating a sense of profitable security among convicts,
- (x) Keeping convicts usefully employed in meaningful and productive work,
- (xi) precluding idleness, indiscipline and complaint amongst them.
- xii) Maintaining a good position of morale amongst them and therefore promoting a sense of tone- as well as institutional discipline among them.

Nature of Correctional Training Programs:

The educational programme should correspond of

- ✓ Physical and health education
 - ✓ Academic education
 - ✓ Social education
 - ✓ Vocational education
 - ✓ Moral and spiritual education
 - ✓ Artistic education
- Educational Policy for Convicts

On admission to the prison, the criteria for original bracket of captures should be done on the base of their educational background, their aptitude to follow farther studies, their social background and vocational education.

The policy behind academic education should aim at

Making every illiterate internee knowledgeable

Developing educational qualifications of captures

Language classes should be encouraged. These classes could be run by the educated captures, regular preceptors and N.G.Os. This will help the prison administration in harmonizing relations between captures of different societies and communities and would ameliorate discipline in the prison.

Keeping in view the special requirements of captures, a folder should be prepared which would matriculate colorful educational programs being carried out in the prison. Keeping in view the special needs of prisoners, a booklet should be prepared which would enlist various educational programs being carried out in the prison.

Prison education and Correctional Training Programs for prisoners:

- ✓ Every prison should have a regular academy where adolescent captures can attend regular classes in shifts. This academy could be a branch of any government academy being run by the Education Department of the State, with the Education Department furnishing preceptors, outfit and material for tutoring adolescent captures. The academy should give education for primary, secondary and elderly secondary situations. It should be obligatory for each adolescent to attend classes. The staff posted in the prison should be paid special incitement for maintaining captures' interest in attending academy.
- ✓ The captures who pass colorful examinations should be given instruments as are given to scholars studying in regular seminaries. Care should be taken to insure that there's no citation of the adolescent's imprisonment on similar instruments.
- ✓ Education for Short Term captures
- ✓ For Under- trial captures, and captures doomed to short term imprisonment, educational classes could be organized in the yards enclosures where similar captures are kept. This would grease better association of regular classes for captures who are needed to take over educational programs on a short, medium or long term base.

Prison and Work Programs

- ✓ The work programmes should also include essential institutional conservation services like culinary, aseptic and aseptic services, prison sanitarium, other prison services, repairs and conservation services.
- ✓ Prison work programmes should correspond of services needed by the community similar as construction work, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electric befitting, acclimatizing, fabrication of ready- made garments, leather work, driving, prison servicing, husbandry, horticulture, dairy, flesh, floriculture, conservation of diesel machines, conservation of electric pumps, tractor repairing, machine servicing and repairing, club work, handbasket timber, crockery, book list, typing, computer- operating, crafts, print, cloth printing, embroidery, hose, bakery, namkeen timber, paper timber, printing, acclimatizing, weaving, cleaner timber, candle timber, toy timber, sewing machine form, food processing, etc.

- ✓ Every internee, on being first put to do any kind of work with which he's not acquainted, shall be allowed a reasonable time to acquire the necessary chops, to enable him to perform the task. Mental and physical capabilities must be taken into consideration. The time will vary from a many days to three to four months. In every case, when allowing new work, the supervisor, or subject to his control the Factory Manager or Deputy Superintendent, shall note the task the captures begins, and every posterior progress, in his History Ticket.
- ✓ Every capture should be given training and work experience in the use of hand tools in different services, jobs and product units.
- ✓ Every internee doomed to suffer simple imprisonment shall naturally be employed on hard labor of a kind that's utmost suitable for him and for which he she is, for the time being, fit. No con shall be put on medium labor if he she is fit to perform hard labor or on light labor as long as he's fit to perform moreover hard or medium labor.
- ✓ handed that no internee of the casual class shall naturally be needed to perform hard labor during the first month after his/ her admission to captivity. Every con of the habitual class shall, throughout the period of imprisonment to which he she's doomed, be needed to perform the severest form of hard labor which he's able of performing, with due regard to his/ her health.

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