

Role of Government Programs for the Rehabilitation of Criminals

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ABSTRACT

An overview of the decisions of the India legitimate concerning protection of human rights demonstrates that the lawful has been accepting employment of a companion in need in conditions where the authority and gathering need to address the issues of the all inclusive community. The legitimate has moved toward helpful measures and give critical direction to the official get together. Regardless, while watching the duties of legitimate one must not disregard that the lawful presentations can't be a cautious umbrella for inefficiency and laxity of the official and overseeing body. It is first commitment of the State and all of its organs to give value and institutional and human bungles affecting fundamental needs, balance and life of individual. The current paper highlights the role of government programs for the rehabilitation of the criminals

KEYWORDS:

Prison, Rehabilitation, Jail

INTRODUCTION

Remuneration is a reasonable and feasible criminal support propels the criminal law's destinations of recuperation, aversion and requital. It is in

any case not a fitting control for all bad behaviors. Injured individual compensation is another undertaking to help a part of the speedy costs of exploitation persisted by a couple of individuals. The Victim-wrongdoer trade off and Victim-guilty party mediation programs sign very close assembling of injured individual and wrongdoer inside seeing a readied go between. The fundamental goal of these ventures is to empower trade off between the social events included. The game plans relating to injured individual's compensation in India is for all intents and purposes non-existent. In any case, every one of the a comparable time, it furthermore can't be summed up that there are no compensatory measures available using any and all means. There are measures anyway when in doubt official frameworks are clumsy. Notwithstanding the way that the criminal value structure is itemized and expensive, its point is standard speaking to guarantee the charged yet not the witness/injured individual. The courses of action relating to compensation to the casualty of bad behavior is contained in Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code of 2003 and Section 5 of the Probation of Offenders Act 2009 and some extraordinary statues.

Researching the necessities of the people in question, there were two unmistakable undertakings grown freely as Victim Services Programs and Victim Witness Assistance Programs. To date, the compensation solicitations and criminal injuries pay give the critical consideration of

the state in helping casualties of bad behavior. Anyway they contact only the tip of ice sheet they accomplish only a minority of unfortunate casualties and not the scarcest piece adequately address injured individual's issues. They give lacking cash related responses for some unfortunate casualty's issues; in no sense; do they either ensure or pass on value.

Accordingly, as time goes on, the interests of: bad behavior exploited people and of society wherever are best served by mankind, sensitivity, compassion, flexibility, and exonerating, by the enhancement of pacifying and pardoning systems rather than disagreeable and noxious ones. Significant repairing should be the fundamental and head target of both unfortunate casualty course of action and injured individual organizations. Bad behavior is a champion among the most basic issues looked by our overall population just like the exploitation.

Government in a fame based and welfare society, by its propensity, must serve and shield the individual from being misled at one event, and basically meanwhile should deal with the necessities and essentials of the people in question. The circumstance of the unfortunate casualties today obviously portrays in capacities of our legitimate and criminal value structure.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CRIMINALS

The Prison SMART Program transforms the lives of people working in or incarcerated within the criminal justice system. This program teaches skills that reduce stress, heal trauma and provides practical knowledge of how to handle negative emotions in order to live to one's highest potential and contribute to society in a positive way.

SRIJAN (Social Rehabilitation of Inmates in Jail and Aiding the Needy) is an endeavor to provide a more holistic rehabilitative intervention to empower the prison inmates, both socially and financially. SRIJAN was started in Tihar Jail in 2010. Workshops are conducted to harness the energies of prison inmates and develop a set of skills, enabling them to earn respectful living through productive work.

Presently, handmade paper production units located on the jail premises are employing these inmates to make paper bags, lampshades, photo-frames, stationery and other utility items. There are two such units on the jail premises and one outside (which is handled by released prisoners). The inmates are paid wages for their and the prison inmates who have been released and are still with SRIJAN and are also paid for their work.

SRIJAN project in Tinsukia Jail, Assam is providing Electrical & Carpentry training to inmates. So far, more than 300 inmates have benefitted from the project.

In Central Jail in Bangalore, the Art of Living foundation runs the project “Punarnava” where 45 female inmates manufacture incense sticks, gift articles and apparel.

The products made are then supplied to companies such as TATA, HCL, IBM, GE Money and Tech Mahindra to name a few.

Till 2000 there was violence. In early 1990s the jails were opened to the community based organisation and NGOs to create a transformatory environment in prisons leading to reduction in violence. In Delhi it is negligible. In case of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan it is prevalent to a lesser extent but in Uttar Pradesh due to lack of transparency it continues. In Maharashtra which has high crime rate it is mixed. It all depends on the mindset of the jail officials.

It is reformatory as imprisonment itself is a punishment for the criminal. The environment and ambience in jails have to be reformatory inculcating spirituality, education and teaching to the inmates. Vocational courses for jail inmates should be chosen based on whether the place in which the prison is located is the hub of that trade.

There is also an urgent need to have welfare personnel trained to handle the issues of prison and prisoners. This will go a long way.

Women inmates are treated well in Tihar (Asia's largest) and are kept in a separate jail. In jails which are less populated though there are no separate jails they are kept in a separate ward.

The legitimate and procedural game plans contained in our goals book have been little rather than the tremendous scale sufferings of the exploited people in light of bad behavior reliably. It includes mind blowing disappointment that our courts have not given watchful thought in the criminal cases to the inconvenience of the people in question. A faulted prosecuted is sentenced as for calendar, while the person in question and his dependants get nothing.

The criminal starter methods and unfortunate casualty compensation methodology should be facilitated in one consistent process according to which all exploited people should be compensated tastefully and rapidly for the harm and additionally disaster which they bolster. The basic obligation should be that of the State for paying such Compensation.

DISCUSSION

The ultimate objective of the prison and correctional administration is rehabilitation of offenders in the main stream of social life. Aftercare can be the harbinger of any rehabilitative process and a vital link in correctional program to reduce the offender's social isolation and dependence, to help him to get over his social handicaps and to remove the stigma that darkens his present and future life.

Barring the statutorily exempted category, hearsay evidence is not acceptable as legal evidence in view of the implied prohibition under

Section 60 of the Evidence Act, 1872. Very often non-occurrence witnesses may testify before court that other persons told them that the accused had stabbed the deceased and so on. Such statements as such, need not be recorded unless they constitute res gestae evidence, extra judicial confession or any other exempted category. Where during the course of the trial if one or more accused are found absconding then their bail should be cancelled immediately and his surety shall be summoned to produced such absconding accused or pay-up amount of surety. There are then two options available to the court. One is to merely issue arrest warrant against them and continue with the trial with the accused present by segregating trail of absconding accused with the present accused. The other alternative is to stop the trial and issue arrest warrant and initiate steps under Sections 82 and 83 of the Code. By following the second course, trial of the case gets disrupted. Use your discretion after evaluating the situation. Supposing an accused who is lunatic is committed to the court of Session, without there being any inquiry, such committal is illegal because it is for the committal Magistrate himself to conduct an inquiry under Section 328 of the Code. But when accused person who is of unsound mind is committed to the court of Session, Sessions Judge has to follow procedure as provided u/s 329 of the Code.

Nothing is more basic to our success than our basic individual suitable to life, considerable security, chance of advancement, security of home and joy in property - rights whose affirmation we have completed to the charge of criminal law. Anyway the criminal law system remains far short of want here even long after recognition of the Indian Penal Code.

Unfortunate casualty Assistance program should be begun on a broad scale by the lawmaking body to meet the exploited people needs and the course of action with the peril of early exploitation and a whole deal response. It should moreover take the errand of showing unfortunate casualties bad behavior balancing activity.

CONCLUSION

Section 10 of Evidence Act, 1872 renders anything said, done or written by anyone of the conspirators in reference to their common intention as a relevant fact, not only as against each of the conspirators but for proving the existence of the conspiracy itself. Further, the said fact can be used for showing that a particular person was a party to the conspiracy. The only condition for application of the rule in S. 10 is that there must be "reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence.

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