An Assessment on the Capability and Monitoring of Jail Facilities, Wellness, Welfare of the Detainees in Pililla Municipal Police Station

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Abstract:
The Commission on Human Rights is mandated to “exercise victoria powers over jails, prisons and detention facilities” the wellness and welfare as stipulated in the Philippine Constitution. Hence, the Commission using both national and international standards on the treatment of prisoners and detainees in and investigating and monitoring the detainees or prisoner their conditions they are in conducts on regular basis the spot checking of conditions obtaining wellness and welfare in the various correctional institutions/ facilities in the country. The Philippine Government they established its own national standards in reviewing its correctional system for prisoners/detainees administered by the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Corrections and Bureau of Jails Management and Penology (BJMP) of the Department of Interior and Local Government. The Philippine National Police every City Police Station and Municipal Police Station they have owned correctional system consists of rehabilitation, and organized care and treatment program aimed at the promotion of the dignity of the confined persons in particular and the correctional community in general. Foremost, the provision of basic needs of Detainees in Lock up Jail is the prime factor to be fulfilled before any effective rehabilitation program can be committed and tackled. Though prisoners, they are still endowed with the same basic rights for human rights in common parlance are rights inherent in the nature of every individual without which he cannot live as a human being.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Philippine National Police (PNP) detention centers, the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and provincial jails, and the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) prisons are not only full to the brim, they are teeming with emaciated and disease-carrying bodies. On June 30, 2016, upon assumption of Rodrigo Duterte as President of the country, the BJMP population stood at 96,000 inmates or Persons Deprived of Liberties (PDLs). Now, two years and three State of the Nation Addresses (SONA) after, the BJMP population stands at 160,000 PDLs. That is a staggering growth of 64 percent in two years. That population does not include the 30-percent increase in BuCor prisons, and the unquantifiable growth in PNP detention cells and provincial jails where data are scantily collected and tallied. We are now officially the most overcrowded correctional facilities in the whole world: our 605-percent congestion rate is far ahead of Haiti’s 320 percent, the second most crowded. The Lock of jail in Pililla Municipal Police Stations is facilities in was operated by the local authorities and use to confine adult’s criminal offenders who receive short sentence. In the additional Lock up jail are used to temporary facilities of the detainees or prisoners while waiting the trials and court hearing, The Police One Jail Management product category is a collection of information, product listings and resources for researching products assisting with Jail Management. Jail Management products are designed to help agencies efficiently track and process inmates from booking to release: detainee, prison, reform awaiting progress on democratic, economic and political reforms, prisons are yet to make appreciable impact on the welfare of the inmates. A recurring debate within contemporary academic circles, criminologists, social workers and prison experts, is to ensure an appropriate template for proper prison administration that will reflect its objectives. Even though crime and other vices need to be deterred, it should be to the extent that its application is reasonable to the inmates during and after imprisonment; it is therefore needful to be logical and rational in punishing. There is more to imprisonment than opening and closing of prison gates. Modern penal management techniques emphasized reform of the inmates or the convicts. The current attitude in penal circles is to see improvement from the perspective of reform and rehabilitation rather than from the perspective of punishment. It is assumed that those who have committed crimes need help, and should be assisted to lead a good life.

II. BACK GROUND OF THE STUDY

This research study of the An Assessment on the capability and monitoring of Jail facilities, wellness, welfare of the Detainees in Pililla Municipal Police Station” and the effectiveness the correctional system and determine if the government is doing the corrective action for the development and the welfare, wellness of Jail facilities of the detainees and prisoners. This research study I believe that correctional system is better and responsible management in Pililla Municipal Police Station and they give those offenders we point of view that they have been given a chance to become better and productive members of our communities as law abiding citizen.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study was to examine the factors undermining the capability and monitoring of prison or detainees in the rehabilitation of offenders in Pililla Municipal Police Station. The specific objectives of the study were: To establish whether the monitoring and supervision of the
services in prisons and imprisonment of offender’s lead to their rehabilitation. To determine the recidivism rates among offenders as an indicator of prisons effectiveness. To establish whether there are physical infrastructural, financial, human resources and other constraints in the work environment of prison officers undermining the capability and monitoring the Jail facilities and welfare and wellness of the detainees or prisonersto rehabilitate offenders. To examine how the work environment of prison officers affects their performance in terms of rehabilitating the offenders.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main scope of the study was on the factors undermining the capabilities and monitoring of the prison officers in the rehabilitation of offenders by way of examining recidivism rates among offenders and factors in the work environment of prison officers in Municipality of Pililla Police Station.

Statement of the Problem

The Capability and monitoring of the jail facilities, welfare and wellness of the Prisons Service in Pililla Municipal Police Station in realizing the goal of successful rehabilitation of offenders through prison officers has raised concern among advocates of prison reforms. The prison system had been assumed to be beneficial to the offenders in particular and the public in general. But due to, for instance the rising recidivism there is an apparently increasing concern over the working environment of those charged with the responsibility of offenders' rehabilitation, that is, prison officers in relation to their performance that has a direct and indirect relation to the performance of the prison organization in Pililla Municipal Police Station.

Definition of terms

Prison- a building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial.

Detainee- a person held in custody, especially for a political offense or for questioning.

Jail-a place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime.

Facilities- a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose.

Welfare- the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group.

Wellness- the state of being in good health, especially as an actively pursued goal.

Jail Officer – Is a person was able to improve the security in jail.

Warden- a person responsible for the supervision of a particular place or thing or for ensuring that regulations associated with it are obeyed.

Management- the process of dealing with or controlling things or people.

V. CONCLUSION

The change in penal policy over the past four decades may have had a wide range of unwanted social costs, and the magnitude of crime reduction benefits is highly uncertain. The prison or detainees injail they give appropriate fuds for their welfare and wellness and the effect to the prisoners who are having a health problem because in inadequate medical activities and proper hygiene and the cleanliness of the facilities. They give a program in terms of livelihood spiritual activities and sports and for being a better inmate.

Recommendation

The detainees and individuals detained in facilities other than general prisons also benefit from efforts to address and counter radicalization, many years in detention awaiting trial, the detention facilities, in Pre-trial populations are more transient and less stable than inmate populations in traditional prison facilities. Furthermore, due to legal or policy restraints, pre-trial populations in certain countries are not always able to avail themselves of the same prison services and programs as sentenced prisoners. In addition, detained individuals are at their most vulnerable in the period immediately following their arrest, and therefore their susceptibility to the efforts of terrorist recruiters may be higher during this pre-trial period. Detention facilities other than general prisons may be operated by officials with less experience with good prison management techniques, such as risk assessment and detainee screening, and prison staff may be more temporary and less professionally trained.

VI. REFERENCE

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