



BPR&D

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जेल प्रशासन में वर्दीधारी महिलाओं के चतुर्थ राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन समारोह में दिनांक 26 सितंबर 2024 को केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, जयपुर में श्री राजीव कुमार शर्मा, महानिदेशक, पुलिस अनुसंधान एवं विकास ब्यूरो द्वारा केन्द्रीय गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री बंडी संजय कुमार को स्मृति चिन्ह भेंट करते हुए।

BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'

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महानिदेशक

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MESSAGE



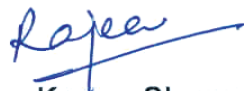
The Correctional Services Bulletin of the BPR&D, 3rd edition, is being presented with great pleasure. In order to fulfill its duty to serve the interests of the departments of Police and Correctional Administration, two essential pillars of the criminal justice system, we want to keep all of our partners and stakeholders informed about various actions and advancements. The first is in responsibility of preventing and detecting crime, while the second is supposed to strive toward reforming the aberrant components that are placed under their care.

Considering the significance of prisons, the Government of India has over the years been giving State Governments all the support and assistance they need to modernize prisons across the nation and make the process of rehabilitating and reforming inmates easier, even though prisons are a State Subject under the Indian Constitution.

The country's Prisons and Correctional Services would improve overall if information from States and UTs were periodically gathered, assimilated, reviewed, and disseminated.

'Promoting Good Practices and Standards' for the Indian Police and Prisons is our motto, and we at BPR&D are dedicated to upholding it.

I am sure this Correctional Services Bulletin will be helpful and educational to the readers. Please provide feedback to improve this publication and to assist us.


(Rajeev Kumar Sharma)

“Promoting Good Practices and Standards”

4th National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration, was held at CDTI, Jaipur from 26-27, September, 2024.



DG, BPR&D Shri Rajeev Kumar Sharma, welcomed Chief Guest Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Bandi Sanjay Kumar in the Inaugural Session of 4th National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration at CDTI, Jaipur on 26.09.2024.



Release of Directory of Prison Officials in India – 2024 during 4th National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration on 26.09.2024.



During the Conference, 8 Technical Sessions were held on themes including New Criminal Laws, Radicalization, Mental Health, Issues of Women Prison Inmates, Rehabilitation & Reformation of Inmates, Training & Development opportunities and Gender Equality for Uniformed Women



Ms. Satwant Atwal, IPS, ADG State Vigilance & ACB & CG Home Guards and Fire Services, Himachal Pradesh moderating the session during the conference on “Best Practices Adopted By Uniformed Women In Prison Administration: Success Stories”.



A total of 91 delegates from 21 States & 02 UTs represented in the Conference, with participation of various ranks from DG Prisons to Warder.



Chief Guest Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Prem Chand Bairwa in the Valedictory Session of 4th National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration on 27.09.2024.



Shri Prem Chand Bairwa, Deputy Chief Minister Rajasthan addressing participants during Valedictory function of 4th National Conference on Uniformed Women in Prison Administration at CDTI, Jaipur on 27.09.2024.

Capacity Building

During the year 2024-25, 39 number of Prison Training Courses on New Criminal Laws were sponsored by BPR&D; glimpses of which are as under:-

Andhra Pradesh



Prison Training Course on New Criminal Laws conducted at Central Jail, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh for 20 Officials/Staff from 22-24, July, 2024.

BICA, Bihar



Bihar Institute of Correctional Administration, Hajipur, Bihar conducted Prison Training Courses on 'Sensitization of Prison Officers on New Criminal Laws' from 24.06.2024 to 26.06.2024 at BICA, Hajipur, Bihar. A total of 56 officials/staff attended the course.

RRU, Gujarat



Rashtriya Raksha University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat conducted Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of Prison Officials regarding New Criminal Major Laws' from 25.06.2024 to 27.06.2024 at RRU, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. A total of 20 officials/staff participated in the course.

Karnataka



Karnataka Prison Department conducted Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Major Laws - 2023' from 14.03.2024 to 16.03.2024 at Prison Staff Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.



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A total of 20 prison officials and staff participated in Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Major Laws - 2023' from 14.03.2024 to 16.03.2024 conducted by Karnataka Prison Department at Prison Staff Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.



A total of 20 prison officials and staff participated in Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Major Laws - 2023' from 18.03.2024 to 20.03.2024 conducted by Karnataka Prison Department at Prison Staff Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.



A total of 20 Prison Officials and staff participants in Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Major Laws - 2023' from 18.03.2024 to 20.03.2024 conducted by Karnataka Prison Department at Prison Staff Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.



Karnataka Prison Department conducted Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of Prison Officers regarding New Criminal Major Laws - 2023' for 20 officials/staff from 20.03.2024 to 22.03.2024 at Prison Staff Training Institute, Mysuru, Karnataka.



Madhya Pradesh



20 Officials/Staff benefited from Prison Training Course on New Criminal Laws conducted at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh from 24-26, July, 2024.

Rajasthan



Prison Training Course on New Criminal Laws conducted at Jail Training Institute, Ajmer, Rajasthan for 20 Officials/Staff from 24-26, July, 2024. Prison Training Course on New Criminal Laws conducted at Jail Training Institute, Ajmer, Rajasthan for 20 Officials/Staff from 24-26, July, 2024.

Tamil Nadu



APCA, Vellore, conducted Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Laws' BNSS – 2023, BNS- 2023 and BSA- 2023 from 06.03.2024 to 08.03.2024 at Vellore, Tamil Nadu.



APCA, Vellore, Tamil Nadu conducted Prison Training Course on 'Sensitization of New Criminal Laws' BNSS – 2023, BNS- 2023 and BSA- 2023 from 13.03.2024 to 15.03.2024.

Activities in Prisons

Andhra Pradesh



State Level Retreat -2024 organized from 13.02.2024 to 15.02.2024 at Central Prison, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.



World Blood Donor day celebrated in Central Prison, Visakhapatnam on 14th June 2024.



29 PRISONERS PASSED OUT OF 31 PRISONERS IN SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY ANDHRA PRADESH OPEN SCHOOL SOCIETY IN CENTRAL PRISON, NELLORE FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

29 Prisoners passed SSC and 05 Prisoners passed Intermediate examinations conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Open School Society for the year 2023-2024 in Central Prison, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Social Incubation Centers established in Special Sub Jail, Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh to help prisoners to reintegrate into the society after release from Jail.



Program of Plumbing Training Course for Remand Prisoners was successfully completed on 20.06.2024 in Central Prison, Rajamahendravaram Andhra Pradesh.

Special Prison for Women opened by Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Coastal Andhra Range, Rajamahendravaram, Andhra Pradesh.



Maharashtra



A restaurant under the head “Shrunkhala” has been opened on the premises of the prison through the inmates of the Yerwada Open Prison. The said initiative is awarding scope for skilling of the inmates in the prison to empower them for gainful employment post release.

An international Chess Competition for Inmates was organized at Yerwada Central Prison in June 2024 in co-ordination with the Indian Oil and FIDE (Fédération Internationale des Échecs).



Smart Cards designed by Allen Group have been made available to the Inmates of all the Prisons in the State of Maharashtra to contact their relatives, friends and legal advisors.

Creche for children of female inmates and staff titled as “Nanhe Kadam” have been established in co-ordination with the Angan Trust, Mumbai in the prison campus. The children of female inmates get an opportunity to get acquainted with the environment outside the prison and avail conducive environment for education.





Washing machines with dryers have been installed in all prisons of the Maharashtra for the use of prisoners.



A session on Honey Beekeeping Training was organized for female inmates of Yerwada Women Open Prison in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.



A well-equipped Computer Lab has been started at Daulatrao Jadhav Jail Officers Training College, Yerwada, Pune. The Prison Officers and Staff are being provided training in e-Prisons (ICJS) in the laboratory.



E-Libraries for inmates have been started in Prisons of Maharashtra at District Jail, Kalyan on 12.03.2024 across the State. Literature and books of various sectors of knowledge are made available for the inmates.

Mizoram



Mizoram Prison Department organized “Passing Out Parade of Jail Warder for Basic Training” on 05.04.2024 at Central Training Institute, Sesawng, Mizoram Home Guards & Civil Defence.



Prison Training Programme on “Training on New Criminal Major Laws for Jail Officers” from 13.06.2024 to 14.06.2024 at Directorate of Prison, Mizoram.



Nagaland



Officers and Officials of Prisons & Correctional Services, Nagaland during State level Sensitization Meeting for the Prison Officials of Nagaland Prison Department at DG Prison Office, Kohima, Nagaland on 19.03.2024.



State Oversight Committee (SOC) Meeting on HIV/ AIDS Intervention in Prison held on 19.03.2024 at DG Prisons Office, Kohima, Nagaland.

Odisha



Yoga & Mediation activities in progress in the Prisons of Odisha.

Punjab

RIOT CONTROL COURSE



Riot control training to the Prison Officers of Punjab



Riot control training to the Prison Officers of Punjab



Felicitations of prisoners who passed the Level-1, Level-2 and Level-3 examinations conducted in collaboration with Truth Mission School in District Jail, Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh.



Certificates awarded to the prisoners who passed the Level-1, Level-2 and Level-3 examinations conducted in collaboration with Truth Mission School in District Jail Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh.



जेलों में जातिगत भेदभाव का अंत: एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला

श्री पारस मल जांगिड, अधीक्षक, हाई सिक्योरिटी जेल, अजमेर

भारत के संविधान में समानता और गरिमा के अधिकार की स्पष्ट व्याख्या की गई है, लेकिन कुछ संस्थागत प्रथाओं ने वर्षों से इस सिद्धांत को धूमिल किया है। कुछ राज्यों की जेल व्यवस्थाओं में जातिगत आधार पर कार्य विभाजन की प्रथा ने सामाजिक न्याय की भावना को गहरा आघात पहुँचाया है। परंतु, हाल ही में राजस्थान सरकार और सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा लिए गए ऐतिहासिक फैसलों ने इस प्रथा को असंवैधानिक करार देते हुए इसे समाप्त कर दिया है। यह बदलाव न केवल कानूनी दृष्टिकोण से महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है।

जेल मैनुअल में बदलाव:

राजस्थान सरकार ने अपने जेल मैनुअल से सभी उन प्रावधानों को हटाने का निर्णय लिया, जो कैदियों को उनकी जाति के आधार पर काम सौंपने की अनुमति देते थे। पहले के नियमों के अनुसार, उच्च जाति के कैदियों को खाना बनाने जैसे कार्य दिए जाते थे, जबकि निम्न जाति के कैदियों को साफ-सफाई और अन्य अपमानजनक कार्यों के लिए मजबूर किया जाता था। यह प्रथा औपनिवेशिक काल से चली आ रही थी और 1951 के राजस्थान प्रिज़न्स एक्ट में इसे शामिल किया गया था।

फरवरी 2021 में राजस्थान के जेल मैनुअल में बदलाव की अधिसूचना जारी हुई, जिसमें यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया कि अब किसी भी कैदी को उसकी जाति के आधार पर काम नहीं सौंपा जाएगा। काम का आवंटन अब स्वेच्छिक होगा, और कैदी अपनी मर्जी से कार्य का चुनाव कर सकते हैं। दिसंबर 2022 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा नया जेल मैनुअल लागू किया गया था जिसमें जेलों में जातिगत भेदभाव को कोई स्थान नहीं दिया गया है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हस्तक्षेप:

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई राज्यों में प्रचलित जातिगत भेदभावपूर्ण प्रथाओं पर संज्ञान लिया। अदालत ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि कैदियों को जाति के आधार पर काम बाँटना न केवल असंवैधानिक है, बल्कि यह मानवीय गरिमा के भी खिलाफ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह निर्णय समाज में व्याप्त जातिगत भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण मील का पत्थर है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी निर्देश दिया कि जेल मैनुअल में जाति के आधार पर काम बाँटने वाले प्रावधानों को हटाया जाए। कोर्ट ने कहा कि किसी भी समुदाय का व्यक्ति किसी विशेष कार्य को करने के लिए बाध्य नहीं होना चाहिए, और यह धारणा कि एक खास जाति के लोग सफाई करने के लिए उपयुक्त हैं, पूरी तरह से असंवैधानिक है।

सामाजिक और कानूनी महत्व:

यह फैसला भारतीय समाज में जाति आधारित भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की दिशा में एक बड़ी जीत है। वर्षों से चली आ रही यह प्रथा न केवल कैदियों के मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन करती थी, बल्कि सामाजिक समरसता को भी नुकसान पहुँचाती थी। यह बदलाव संविधान में निहित समानता और गरिमा के अधिकारों की रक्षा करता है, और समाज में व्याप्त जातिगत धारणाओं को चुनौती देता है।

राजस्थान के जेल मैनुअल में बदलाव का यह फैसला उस पुरानी मानसिकता को तोड़ता है, जो ब्रिटिश काल से चली आ रही थी। इस बदलाव के साथ, न केवल राजस्थान बल्कि अन्य राज्यों की जेलों में भी समानता और न्याय की भावना को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

निष्कर्ष:

सुप्रीम कोर्ट और राजस्थान सरकार का यह फैसला एक ऐतिहासिक कदम है, जो भारतीय समाज में जातिगत भेदभाव को समाप्त करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति है। यह न केवल जेलों में सुधार का प्रतीक है, बल्कि समाज के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी समानता और न्याय की भावना को बढ़ावा देता है। यह फैसला हमें याद दिलाता है कि भारतीय संविधान में निहित समानता और गरिमा के अधिकार किसी भी परिस्थिति में अटल हैं, और इन्हें सुरक्षित रखना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

अब यह जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों और जेल प्रशासन की है कि वे इस निर्णय का पूरी तरह से पालन करें और जेलों में जातिगत भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाएँ।



HANDLING RADICALIZATION IN PRISONS

Dr. Beulah Emmanuel, Professor, APCA, Vellore

Introduction

Radicalization in prisons can lead to the recruitment of inmates into extremist groups, posing a threat not only within the prison walls but also upon their release into society (Jones & Smith, 2023). Understanding the dynamics of radicalization and implementing effective countermeasures is crucial for maintaining security and promoting rehabilitation.

Factors Contributing to Radicalization in Prisons

Several factors contribute to the radicalization of inmates, including social isolation, a sense of injustice, and the influence of extremist networks within the prison.

- The **presence of charismatic leaders within the prison** who espouse extremist views can also play a significant role in the radicalization process (Johnson, 2022).
- **Overcrowding and understaffing in prisons** exacerbate the situation by limiting the ability of prison authorities to monitor and control the spread of radical ideologies (Khan, 2021).
- **Lack of effective rehabilitation programs and the stigmatization of certain groups** can further alienate inmates, making them more vulnerable to radicalization (Williams, 2020).

Strategies for preventing and Addressing Radicalization

To counter radicalization in prisons, a multifaceted approach is necessary, involving prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation. Prevention strategies include identifying and monitoring at-risk individuals, disrupting extremist networks, and promoting positive ideologies that counteract extremist narratives.

1. According to Johnson (2022), **the early identification of radicalized individuals through risk assessment tools** is critical in preventing the spread of radical ideologies.
2. Intervention strategies involve the **use of specialized programs designed to challenge extremist beliefs and promote cognitive restructuring**.
3. These programs often include **religious counseling, educational initiatives, and psychological support** (Williams, 2020). For example, the UK's "Desistance and Disengagement Programme" focuses on disengaging individuals from extremist ideologies through tailored interventions (Smith & Brown, 2022).
4. Rehabilitation efforts aim to reintegrate radicalized individuals into society by **providing them with the skills and support needed** to lead productive, non-violent lives. According to Khan (2021), successful rehabilitation requires a comprehensive approach that includes vocational training, psychological counseling, and community support.

Challenges in Handling Radicalization

Despite the various strategies in place, handling radicalization in prisons remains a significant challenge. One of the primary challenges is the difficulty in identifying radicalized individuals, as radicalization is often a covert process (Smith & Brown, 2022).

- **Subtle Signs of Radicalization:** Radicalization is often a gradual process with subtle signs that are difficult to detect. Inmates may not exhibit overt behaviors or affiliations that clearly indicate radicalization, making it challenging for prison staff to identify those at risk (Smith & Brown, 2022).
- **Lack of Standardized Tools:** There is a lack of standardized risk assessment tools and methods to reliably identify radicalized individuals across different prison systems. This inconsistency can lead to gaps in detection and intervention (Johnson, 2022).
- **Insufficient Staff Training:** Many prison staff lack specialized training in recognizing and addressing radicalization. This lack of expertise can impede the effectiveness of counter-radicalization strategies (Jones & Smith, 2023).



- **Resource Constraints:** Prisons often face budgetary constraints that limit the availability of resources for counter-radicalization programs. This includes a shortage of personnel, educational materials, and funding for specialized interventions (Khan, 2021).
- **Increased Pressure on Staff:** Overcrowded prisons can stretch resources and staff thin, making it difficult to monitor and manage the behaviors and interactions of inmates effectively (Williams, 2020). Understaffing exacerbates this issue, as there are fewer staff members available to address radicalization and provide individualized attention (Smith & Brown, 2022).
- **Potential for Increased Radicalization:** Segregation of radicalized individuals, intended to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies, can sometimes backfire. Isolated individuals may become more entrenched in their beliefs due to the lack of counter-narratives and interaction with others (Johnson, 2022).
- **Human Rights Concerns:** Prolonged isolation can raise human rights concerns, as it may negatively impact the mental health and well-being of inmates. Balancing security needs with humane treatment is a complex issue (Khan, 2021).
- **Lack of Interagency Collaboration:** Effective counter-radicalization requires collaboration between various stakeholders, including prison authorities, intelligence agencies, and community organizations. Poor communication and coordination can lead to fragmented efforts and reduced effectiveness (Jones & Smith, 2023).
- **Difficulty in Information Sharing:** Sharing information about radicalized individuals and extremist networks can be hindered by bureaucratic barriers and confidentiality concerns, limiting the ability to develop comprehensive strategies (Smith & Brown, 2022).
- **Social Stigma:** Formerly radicalized individuals often face stigma and discrimination upon release, which can hinder their reintegration into society. This stigma can exacerbate feelings of isolation and make them more susceptible to re-radicalization (Williams, 2020).
- **Lack of Post-Release Support:** Insufficient support systems for reintegration, including employment opportunities, counseling, and community support, can undermine rehabilitation efforts and increase the risk of recidivism (Khan, 2021).
- **Complexities of Diverse Beliefs:** Prisons often house individuals from diverse cultural and ideological backgrounds. Addressing radicalization requires a nuanced understanding of these diverse perspectives and the ability to tailor interventions accordingly (Johnson, 2022).
- **Resistance to Counter-Narratives:** Inmates may resist counter-narratives and rehabilitation efforts if they perceive them as culturally or ideologically incompatible with their beliefs (Jones & Smith, 2023).
- **Evolving Radicalization Tactics:** Extremist groups continually adapt their tactics and strategies to exploit new vulnerabilities and opportunities. This dynamic nature of the threat makes it challenging for prison systems to stay ahead and effectively counter radicalization (Smith & Brown, 2022).
- **Technological Influence:** The rise of digital platforms and social media has facilitated the spread of extremist ideologies. Inmates may access radical content online, which complicates efforts to control and monitor radicalization (Williams, 2020).
- **Balancing Security and Rights:** Implementing radicalization prevention measures must balance security concerns with the protection of inmates' rights and liberties. Ethical considerations include ensuring that interventions do not infringe upon personal freedoms or discriminate against specific groups (Johnson, 2022).

Interventions and Best practises in various countries

Best practises in various countries where de-radicalization programs in prisons have been effective, encompass various aspects including program design:-

- **The UK's "Desistance and Disengagement Programme"** includes thorough assessments to identify individuals at risk of radicalization, allowing for tailored interventions (Smith & Brown, 2022). It recommends use of **advanced risk assessment tools** to identify inmates at risk of radicalization early on. This includes psychological



evaluations, behavioral assessments, and interviews to understand an inmate's beliefs, behaviors, and potential vulnerabilities (Miller & Davis, 2023).

- **The Saudi Arabian “Rehabilitation Program”** provides a combination of religious counseling, psychological support, and vocational training to counter extremist ideologies and facilitate reintegration (Al-Mahmoud & Ahmed, 2021). It advocates developing **individualized intervention programs** that address the specific needs and backgrounds of radicalized inmates. Programs may include cognitive-behavioral therapy, educational and vocational training, and religious counseling (Jones & Smith, 2023).
- **The “Counter-Radicalization and De-Radicalization Program” in Germany** involves local religious leaders in counseling sessions to offer alternative interpretations of extremist ideologies (Klein & Schulz, 2022). It recommends **collaboration with community and religious leaders** to offer alternative narratives and support. This engagement helps in providing credible counter-narratives and fosters positive reintegration (Williams, 2020).
- **Denmark’s “Prison and Probation Service”** includes vocational training and reintegration support, such as housing and employment assistance, to help former inmates reintegrate into society (Andersen & Petersen, 2023).
- **The French “Prison Radicalization Prevention Program”** includes psychological support and family counseling as part of its holistic approach to de-radicalization (Dubois & Lefevre, 2021). It suggests providing **psychological support and address the social needs of radicalized individuals**, including trauma counseling, family therapy, and support groups. Addressing these needs can help mitigate the factors that contribute to radicalization (Jones & Smith, 2023).
- **Norway’s “Prison Reform Program”** includes a wide range of educational and recreational activities to engage inmates and provide constructive outlets for their energy and creativity (Larsen & Olsen, 2023). It recommends offering structured positive activities such as **educational courses, sports, and arts programs**. These activities can help inmates build skills, develop new interests, and foster a sense of purpose (Williams, 2020).
- **Australia’s “Community Reintegration Program”** collaborates with various external agencies to provide support services for former radicalized inmates, including mentoring and community-based programs (Mitchell & Parker, 2021). It suggests to work **closely with NGOs, social services, and other external agencies** to provide comprehensive support for radicalized individuals. This collaboration enhances the effectiveness of de-radicalization efforts (Klein & Schulz, 2022).
- **Sweden’s approach to de-radicalization** emphasizes human rights and ethical considerations, ensuring that interventions are respectful and supportive of inmates’ rights (Andersen & Petersen, 2023). It advocates ensuring that **de-radicalization programs respect the legal and human rights of inmates**. Programs should be designed to be ethical and non-discriminatory, focusing on rehabilitation rather than punishment (Miller & Davis, 2023).
- **Belgium’s “Radicalization Prevention Program”** includes culturally sensitive approaches to address the specific needs of different ethnic and religious groups within the prison system (Dubois & Lefevre, 2021). Their model incorporates developing **culturally competent programs** that understand and address the diverse backgrounds and beliefs of inmates. This ensures that interventions are relevant and effective (Hendriks & Van Dijk, 2022).

Conclusion

The role of various stakeholders, including prison authorities, government agencies, religious leaders, and community organizations, is vital in addressing radicalization in prisons. Prison authorities are responsible for maintaining security and implementing counter-radicalization programs, while government agencies provide the necessary resources and policy frameworks (Jones & Smith, 2023). Religious leaders can play a crucial role in countering extremist ideologies by offering alternative religious interpretations and providing spiritual guidance to inmates. Community organizations, on the other hand, are essential in supporting the reintegration of former radicals into society by offering post-release support and monitoring (Johnson, 2022). Radicalization in prisons is a complex issue that requires a comprehensive and coordinated response. Effective handling of radicalization involves preventive measures, targeted interventions, and robust rehabilitation programs.



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