

Implementation of Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in Eastern Samar Provincial Jails

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Abstract: *This study aimed to determine the extent of implementation of Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in Eastern Samar Provincial Jails. The study was conducted among four hundred sixty five (465) inmates. The researchers modified a questionnaire which embodied two (2) parts: Part I solicited the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender and educational attainment. Part II elicited the level of implementation of Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in the jails of the province of Eastern Samar as perceived by the inmates. The descriptive study survey method was used. All data were tallied, analysed and interpreted using frequency counts, percentage and weighted mean. Tally sheets were used in order to obtain the overall result. Based on the results of the study, the basic needs, educational needs, health needs, livelihood programs, sports and recreation services, visitation rights and paralegal services program of the government for the inmates were satisfactorily implemented by the jail administrators in the jails of the province of Eastern Samar.*

1. Technical Description

Background of the Study

Jails are institutions that have been used to incarcerate persons awaiting trial or found guilty of committing deviant or prohibited behaviors in the society they live in. Conditions in most jails have neither rehabilitative nor meaningful work opportunities. Jail inmates are idle and in most places dismally cared for throughout their sentences. Almost universally, the conditions experienced by persons in lockup and jails are bad.

However, the Philippine Correctional System changed its role with the advent of modern penology. The system is not only for mere punishment but also for the reformation and development of the inmates which regarded them as sick people who need immediate treatment. Reformation and rehabilitation of offenders have become an important goal of criminal jurisprudence.

Furthermore, there is not enough space in jails for recreational, livelihood and other developmental activities necessary to effectively and efficiently carry out its program. In terms of skilled and competent jail officers, only one personnel is trained and designated as Inmates Welfare and Development Officer (IWDO) who at the same time performs multiple functions such as Jail Nurse and Officer of the Day (OD). The agency does not have enough funds allotted to cater to the needs of the inmates more particularly in the implementation and provision of the rehabilitation and development services except the regular allotment for the mess allowance of P50.00 per inmate per day. Additional benefits and services that the inmates received and enjoyed were coming from non-government organizations (NGO) and civic-oriented people.

This study was conducted to assess and determine the extent of the implementation of the welfare and development program of inmates in the provincial jails in Eastern Samar found in Borongan City and in the towns of Balangiga, Dolores, and Oras. It is aimed at identifying problems and finding out feasible recommendations and solutions that could be beneficial for the inmates in order to improve their living conditions and enhance their development as part of their rehabilitation and reformation process while in detention.

Statement of the Problem

The study aimed at assessing the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program (IWDP) in the jails in the province of Eastern Samar for the Fiscal Year 2017.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

- 1) What is the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex and educational attainment?
- 2) What is the extent of the implementation of the Inmates Welfare and Development Program as to the following aspects: basic needs, health services, livelihood services, education services, sports and recreation services, visitation services and paralegal services?

Objectives of the Study

Based on the abovementioned problems, the study aimed:

- 1) To discover the socio-demographic profile of the inmates under study
- 2) To determine the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in the provincial jails in Eastern Samar as to the following aspects: basic needs, health services, livelihood services,

education services, sports and recreation services, visitation services and paralegal services

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study would be beneficial to the following:

Provincial Jails in Eastern Samar. This serves as source of information that would provide basis as to the methods and strategies that need to be improved in the implementation of the Welfare and Development Program of the inmates. Feedbacks would serve as one of the bases for policy changes and or amendments and in decision-making in accordance to the standards set forth by the agency.

The **Inmates.** The results of the study will give them awareness and impressions that they have gained significant knowledge and learning that would enhance their self-respect, dignity and responsibility thus eliminating their criminal behaviour and further equip them with proper and appropriate tools that will enable them to look for respectable jobs upon reintegration to the fold of the society.

The **Family and Relatives of the Inmates.** The results of the study will provide them ideas and understanding of the different aspects of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program provided to their family members and/or relatives detained in jails.

The **Provincial Government of Eastern Samar and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.** This will provide them with information on the scarcity of funds being allocated to these institutions thereby limiting the proper implementation of the welfare and development program of the inmates.

The **Community.** The outcome of the study can give a better understanding on their vital role in providing support and assistance and understanding on the inmates' reintegration to their respective communities.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study focused on the respondents from the five (5) jails found in the following municipalities namely: Balangiga, Dolores, Borongan City, and Oras, all in the province of Eastern Samar. It aimed at determining the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program for their basic needs, health, livelihood, education, sports and recreation, visitation and paralegal services.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are exclusively defined and limited for this study:

Extent of Implementation: This is the degree of the respondent's perception if the said program is Well Implemented, Implemented, Less Implemented, or Not Implemented at all.

Inmates: This refers to a prisoner or one sentenced by a court to serve a maximum term of imprisonment of more than three years and a fine of more than one thousand pesos.

Inmates' Welfare and Development Program: This is a government program for the inmates that help pay for their food, housing and medical costs and others.

Profile: This term refers to the respondents' age, sex, civil status and educational attainment.

Provincial Jails: These are the jails found in the City of Borongan which is known as the Eastern Samar Provincial Jail and four jails administered by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology found in the City of Borongan, and in the municipalities of Balangiga, Dolores, and Oras, all in the province of Eastern Samar.

2. Review of Related Literature

This chapter provides reviewed articles and studies that were found relevant to the study. These are used as guides to reinforce the merit of the study.

Related Literature

This study is anchored on the Theory of rehabilitation of Matinson (1974) which states that people are assumed not a permanent criminal and that it is possible to restore a criminal to a useful life to a life which they contribute to themselves and to the society. The goal of the rehabilitation is to prevent habitual offending or recidivism. Rather than punishing the harm out of a criminal, rehabilitation would seek the means of education or therapy to bring criminal into a more normal state of mind which would be helpful rather than harmful to the society.

The general public assumes prison is rehabilitative because prison makes criminals pay for what they have done wrong. Prison serves as a form of rehabilitation where inmates are expected to turn away from a life of crime once released from jail (Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia).

According to Viano(1976), prisons shall be healthy places for rehabilitation with reasonable good environment for the development of the character of the offender. They should reform him so that when he is released he lives peacefully and socially and does not return to crime.

A chance of a prisoner that he can be rehabilitated is recognized in the Philippine Penal System as cited in the Revised Administrative Code of the Philippines clearly states that there is no man who is all bad and there is something good in all men (Revised Administrative Code, 1726).

The passage of Republic Act Number 6975 paved the way for a new development in the history of Philippine penology. The Jail Bureau is specifically mandated to exercise supervision and control over all district, city, and municipal jails nationwide.

In line with the vision and mission of the Jail Bureau, the Republic Act hopes to achieve the following objectives: the

professionalization of the jail service, the improvement of the living conditions of the inmates in accordance with the standards set by the United Nations and the safekeeping and development of the inmates.

To carry out the mandate of the law, the Jail Bureau is organizationally structured into National Headquarters, Regional headquarters, Provincial Offices, District, City and Municipal Jails. Key positions in the Bureau are being filled up based on the rank and salary grade of the personnel. This is one way of assigning the right persons for the jobs.

A study stressed that those guards, correctional officers and group supervisors are critically important people. First, they are the front line security troops, the staff with whom inmates have the most frequent, day-in and day-out contact. Second, their work free others from non-custodial programming and treatment of inmates. If prison guards go on strike, their vital function could become more than apparent for little treatment can be carried on with them (Carney, 1994).

The guard or the correctional officer must be considered more than just a custodian. When people interact, something happens for good or ill, they affect each other. When people interact continuously as guards do with inmates, the treatment potential is enormous. When this potential is fully recognized and developed, remarkable progress can be expected in correctional institutions.

Furthermore, sets of rules, regulations and directives were put in place to ensure proper and efficient administration, operation and control in the utilization of the Bureau's resources and the proper handling of its clientele (Mondejar, 1995).

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology Manual in 1997 stated the rights of inmates although the purpose of committing a person to jails is to deprive him/her of liberty in order to protect society against crime, such person is still entitled to certain rights even while in detention. These prisoners are to be treated as human beings and not be subjected to corporal punishment, the right to be informed of the regulations governing the detention center, the right to adequate food, space and ventilation, rest and recreation, the right to avail of medical, dental and other health services, the right to be visited by his/her counsel anytime, the right to practice his/her religious beliefs and moral precepts, the right to vote unless authorized by law, the right to separate detention facilities or cells particularly for women inmates, and if it is a foreigner, the right to communicate with his/her embassy or consulate. Inmates are allowed to enjoy the privileges to wear their own clothes while in confinement, to write letters subject to reasonable censorship provide that expenses for such correspondence shall be borne by the, to receive visitors during visiting hours, however, visiting may be denied in accordance with the rules and whenever public safety so requires, to receive books, letters and magazines, newspapers and other periodicals that the jail authorities may allow, to be treated by their own doctor at their own expense upon proper request from and approval by appropriate authorities, to be treated in a government or private hospital, provided it is deemed necessary and

allowed by the rules, to request free legal aid, if available, to sport hair in their customary style provided it is decent and allowed by the jail rules, to receive fruits and prepared food subject to the inspection and approval of jail officials, to read books and other reading materials in the library, if any to maintain cleanliness in their cells and brigades or jail premises and perform other works as may be necessary for hygienic and sanitary purposes and to be entitled to good conduct allowance (GCTA) as provided for by law.

The BJMP implemented the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program (IWDP) to carry out its mission and vision. The principles observed should be in accordance with the accepted social norms and ethical standards as stipulated in the United Nations Standards in the Treatment of Inmates. The IWDP is responsive and dynamic, its treatment approach is holistic in nature, its treatment should be rehabilitative not punitive, all inmates have equal opportunities to avail of the program regardless of age, race, sex, beliefs and others. The IWDP is built on mutual trust and confidence. Constructive activities are better than enforced idleness. The community is a partner in the development process of the inmates. Human rights of the inmates should be upheld at all times. The IWDP is supportive to the safekeeping of inmates: the inherent worth, dignity, health and safety of the inmates must be respected at all times. Every inmate is a unique and a complex being with different developmental needs that require an individual approach. Inmates must be treated humanely. They do not become less of a person because of the condition they are in. Every inmate has the capacity for change, growth and development. The IWDP Officer is a professional role model. He/She is a change agent and their security should not be compromised (BJMP Manual, 2007).

Classification of inmates is of major importance to a rehabilitation program. During the initial classification period, prisoners are evaluated in terms of their potential for various types of work assignment, vocational or academic education, physical and psychological care. Offenders who need counselling must be interviewed by psychologists, correctional counsellors, vocational counsellors and doctors and must be administered with intelligence, achievement and aptitude tests (Kratochowski and Walker, 1998).

Mondejar (1995) stated that the provision of basic needs of prisoners is the prime factor to be fulfilled before any effective rehabilitation program can be introduced and tackled. Though prisoners, they are still endowed with the same basic human rights are rights are inherent in the nature of every individual as a human being.

According to the BJMP Manual (2007), food is one of the jail's administrator's primary concerns. It has an obvious relationship to the health and welfare of the inmates as well as their discipline and morals. It plays a vital role in jail control and security management.

The manual further states that jails should provide necessary medical and physical examination of the inmates upon commitment. Jails are to treat sick prisoners during confinement and conducts physical and medical examination before their release. The jail is also tasked to provide

psychiatric and physiological examinations and treatment of offenders. It prescribes medicines and recommends for the hospitalization and further confinement of seriously ill prisoners. The dental service treats prisoners of their dental ailments and complaints and provide prophylaxis in certain cases. Many recreational activities have been implemented by the jail management to offer inmates a time to enjoy themselves. The activities of the jail reflect the kind of inmates they have. The activities must be checked by the management in order to ensure the effectiveness of the activities conducted.

Most offenders are poor, unskilled, unemployed and lack literacy skills. For this reason, it is critical that when offenders come under the jurisdiction of a correctional agency. Any deficiencies in education and vocational training are addressed. The Alternative Learning System which is a systematic and flexible approach with the vision to respond to the needs of all types of learners outside the school system is highly recommended. It is a parallel learning system that will provide a viable alternative to the existing formal educational instruction for the out-of-school youth and adult learners.

Seiter (2002) cited the need to reduce the amount of available idle time. Prisoners should have recreation programs, including outside sports, such as soccer, and basketball. It should also provide less active recreational games such as table games, card playing, billiards, and ping-pong. Arts and craft activities such as painting can also be organized so are fitness programs such as running and calisthenics. Although some may question on the benefits derived from these programs, the latter are valuable aids to prison management. Organized athletic activities, with intramural teams require inmates to work together, participate in team efforts, and learn how to follow rules and procedures. Recreational activities are incentive for good behaviour for inmates. Other leisure time programs can create interest in positive activities that offenders could have participated. There are much better activities that others may have spent with their idle time rather than hanging out with their friends or using drugs.

Manmong (2008) also supplemented that recreation is the only program conducted during the free schedule with the following objectives: mental and physical development, help prisoners to be become aware of their individual conditions thereby giving them a method of improvement, development of cooperative competitions, and arouse the interest of the prisoners in recreational programs. Activities for recreation may include athletics/sports, music and arts, social games, and special activities on special events.

In addition, paralegal service was initiated for the speedy disposition of cases in courts, provision of counsels and application of legal modes of release. In this instance, paralegal officers were designated to select jail units to implement the program. Guided by the previous decongestion measures, the paralegal service providers are required to have at least a basic legal background since the program revolves around utilizing legal modes of early release as well as this involves close coordination with the

agencies tasked to effect inmates' early release from jails (Pallack, 1996).

Kupers (2000) mentioned that the better the quality of visitation throughout a prisoner's incarceration, the better the effects on the prisoner especially on his/her post-release adjustment with the family and the community. In fact, two variables that correlate most strongly with a prisoner's success in post-release adjustment are visitation and education. Quality visitation throughout a prisoner's term has similarly impressive effects on the recidivism rate.

Another important approach towards correctional program is the focus on improvement of correctional facilities. It is viewed that when facilities provide ample atmosphere of cleanliness, orderliness and congeniality, violence and disruptive behaviour may be averted. Facilities are not only limited to the buildings and grounds but would also mean the amenities they offer. Its' essence expands to other services and programs that prison officials offer.

3. Related Studies

A study by the Commission on Human Rights found out that conditions in jails and detention center including majority of the facilities utilized for conjugal visits were found unfit for human confinement. It was observed and describes as unlikely to be able to rehabilitation. It revealed that most jails covered by the visits needed gargantuan amount of budget for reconditioning and restoration. The most common problems of inmates were the insufficiency or lack of food provisions due to the delay in the release of food allotment and inadequate/or unsanitary food preparation. Another major problem is the inmates' shelter and living space. This refers to the basic confinement areas where the prisoners live to complete their term. Their place of confinement has been a perennial problem. Inspectors encountered old, dilapidated and congested buildings that were no longer suited for human existence and defective comfort rooms resulting to unsanitary conditions. It was also observed that was lack of sleeping paraphernalia and undersized cells with poor ventilation and defective water system. It has been noted that there is lack of supply of potable water which is basic to human living. A high percentage of jails also had poor lighting facilities (Senados, 2012).

For these reasons, it is essential that BJMP officials and personnel should establish a mental set that once an inmate is assigned into their jurisdiction it would be their duty and responsibility to make the inmate a better person, who is self-restrained, will deter in committing crime and who possesses the skills and confidence necessary of a productive and law-abiding citizen.

4. Conceptual Framework

The research work evolved in the paradigm presented below:

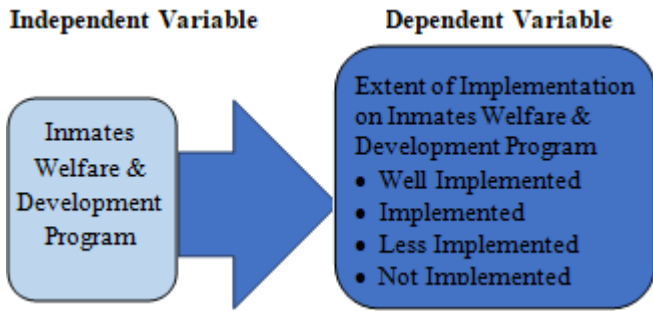


Figure 1: A Paradigm Showing the Interplay of Variables

5. Methodology

This chapter describes the investigative process in conducting the study which includes the research design used, research settings, respondents, research instrument, data gathering procedure and the data analysis implemented in the study.

Research Design

Descriptive survey was utilized in the study on the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in the jails of Eastern Samar.

Research Setting

The study was conducted in the municipalities of Balangiga, Dolores and Oras, all in the province of Eastern Samar. Borongan is the only city in the province that was included in the survey.

Respondents of the Study

Four hundred sixty five (465) respondents were randomly selected to answer the modified/adapted questionnaire from the jails found in the municipalities of Balangiga, Dolores, Oras and Borongan City, all in the province of Eastern Samar.

Research Instrument

In order to determine the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in the five jails in the province of Eastern Samar the researchers formulated a modified/adapted questionnaire based on the jails' existing programs on Inmates' Welfare and Development Program and was translated to the local dialect for the respondents' facility in answering and was pre-tested with the Criminology students of the University. Part 1 of the questionnaire solicited the socio-demographic profile of the respondents, and Part 2 determined the respondents' perception on the extent of the implementation of the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers presented a letter request to conduct research from the campus administrator and to the respective jail administrators of the areas where the respondents are confined. After given the permission to conduct the study, the researchers personally administered the questionnaires to the respondents for them to answer it. The data collected was consolidated, tallied, tabulated, summarized and interpreted.

Analysis of Data

The questionnaire was provided with specific instructions to facilitate scoring of results. Frequency and percentage distribution was used to get the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents. Weighted mean was utilized to get the data coming from the questionnaire.

6. Presentation, Analysis & Interpretation Of Data

Socio-Demographic Profile

Based on the results of the study, the inmates aged 18 to 30 comprise 15.95 percent, 31 to 40 is 33.13, while 41 to 50 has 29.45 percent and 51 and above has 21.47 percent. This goes to show that most of the crime offenders commit crimes in their prime years.

Table 1: Profile of Respondents' according to Age Group

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
18-30	74	15.95
31-40	154	33.13
41-50	137	29.45
51 and above	100	21.47
Total	465	100

Almost 96 percent of the inmates are males and 4 percent are females. This implies that most of the offenders are males in which culturally are prone to commit crime.

Table 2: Profile of Respondents According to Sex

Sex	Number	Percent
Male	446	96
Female	19	4
Total	465	100

Seventy-six percent (76%) of the inmates have seventy-six per cent of the inmates have reached or graduated from the elementary level, while 20 per cent have reached or graduated from high school, and 4 percent have reached or graduated from college. This implies that most of the respondents were able to reach the lowest rung of the educational ladder.

Table 3: Profile of Respondents according to Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percent
Elementary level/graduate	353	76
High school level/graduate	93	20
College level/graduate	19	.04
Total	465	100

Extent of Implementation of Provision for Basic Needs as Perceived by Respondents

Basic needs such as provision for nutritious food was implemented with a mean of 2.94, provision of potable drinking water has a mean of 2.98 or interpreted as implemented and well-maintained accommodation with a mean of 2.89 (implemented), comfortable sleeping quarters with a mean of 2.85 or implemented, availability of toiletries (including soap, shampoo, toothbrush and toothpaste) has a mean of 2.63 or implemented. The implementation of providing basic needs of the inmates has a mean of 2.86 or interpreted as implemented. This implies that this program

is implemented by the administration of the jail to the inmates.

Table 4: Implementation of Provision for Basic Needs as Perceived by the Respondents

Basic Needs	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Provision of nutritious food	2.94	Implemented
Provision of potable drinking water	2.98	Implemented
Well-maintained accommodation (light, ventilation, water)	2.89	Implemented
Comfortable sleeping quarters	2.85	Implemented
Availability of toiletries (soap, shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste)	2.63	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.86	Implemented

Health Needs

As perceived by the respondents, personal hygiene, availability of medical and dental treatment, and medical and dental supplies and facilities, daily exercise, health education lessons, policies on No Smoking and Alcoholic Beverages, separation of infected inmates and environmental sanitation got an over-all mean of 2.80 which means that the health needs are attended to by the concerned officials.

Table 5: Extent of the Implementation of Health Needs as Perceived by the Respondents

Health Needs	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Personal hygiene practices	2.92	Implemented
Availability of medical treatment	2.88	Implemented
Availability of dental treatment	2.77	Implemented
Availability of medicines/medical supplies	2.66	Implemented
Availability of medical/dental facilities and equipment	2.64	Implemented
Daily exercise	3.12	Implemented
Health education lessons	2.82	Implemented
No Smoking policy	2.20	Implemented
No Alcoholic Beverage policy	3.01	Implemented
Separation infectious-disease-infected inmates	2.83	Implemented
Environmental sanitation	2.99	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.80	Implemented

Livelihood Program

The availability of livelihood programs, skills trainings, conducive space/areas for livelihood activities, tools and equipment and the implementation of the compulsory participation policy was rated 2.56. This means that there is a provision for livelihood training for inmates in order for them to become productive once they have served their time.

Table 6: Extent of the Implementation of the Livelihood Program as Perceived by the Respondents

Livelihood Program	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Availability of livelihood program	2.61	Implemented
Skills trainings	2.54	Implemented
Organizes livelihood program	2.57	Implemented
Availability of conducive space/area for livelihood activities	2.45	Implemented
Availability of equipment/tools	2.44	Implemented
Compulsory of Inmates' Participation policy	2.75	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.56	Implemented

Educational Needs

The respondents perceived that the facilities for instruction, competent personnel and staff, and provision for adequate educational materials and supplies got a rating of 2.90 which means that their educational needs are well attended to.

Table: Extent of the Implementation of Educational Needs as Perceived by the Respondents

Educational Needs	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Availability of facilities for instruction	2.82	Implemented
Availability of competent personnel/staff	2.91	Implemented
Availability of educational materials and supplies	2.64	Implemented
Availability of various learning activities/exercises	2.71	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.77	Implemented

Sports and Recreation

Provisions for sports facilities, sporting gears, availability of recreational facilities, equipment and tools, and the organization of sports programs, tournaments/leagues, and recreational programs were rated as implemented by the respondents. Of note is the high rating on routine activities for physical fitness.

Table 7: Extent of the Implementation of Sports and Recreation Needs as Perceived by the Respondents

Sports and Recreation Needs	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Availability of sport facilities and sporting gears (courts, ball, etc)	2.83	Implemented
Availability of recreational facilities, equipment, tools (recreation center, sound system, books, board games, musical instruments)	2.86	Implemented
Organization of sports programs, tournaments and leagues	3.04	Implemented
Organization of recreational programs (Christmas party, variety show)	2.90	Implemented
Routine exercise for physical fitness	2.87	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.90	Implemented

Visitation Rights

The over-all mean for this program was 3.25 which was interpreted as implemented. This implies that the visitation rights of the inmates were respected and provided for in the jails. Visitation rights include the inmates rights to clear visitation schedules, proper procedure on admission/reception of visitors, property implementation of time allotment for visitors and availability of conducive visitation area among others.

Table 8: Extent of Implementation of Visitation Rights as Perceived by the Respondents

Visitation Rights	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Inmates' right to clear visitation schedule	3.28	Implemented
Proper procedure on admission/reception of visitors	3.33	Implemented
Proper implementation of time allotment for visitors	3.28	Implemented
Availability of conducive visitation area	3.09	Implemented
Overall Mean	2.90	Implemented

Paralegal Services

Availability of competent legal personnel got a rating of 3.02, provision of assistance to inmates' cases 2.95, prompt legal actions/assistance, 2.90, information/ dissemination/ orientation of good conduct time allowance and various moods of release 3.01 and prompt notification of inmates families on legal matters was rated 3.13. Over-all the respondents rated the legal services as implemented.

Table 9: Extent of Implementation of Visitation Rights as Perceived by the Respondents

Paralegal Services	Weighted Mean	Interpretation
Availability of competent legal personnel	3.02	Implemented
Provision of assistance to Inmates' Cases (assessment, monitoring, evaluation)	2.95	Implemented
Prompt legal actions/assistance	2.90	Implemented
Conduct of information/dissemination/orientation of Good Conduct Time Allowance/Various Modes of Release	3.01	Implemented
Prompt Notification of Inmates' Families on legal matters	3.13	Implemented
Overall Mean	3.002	Implemented

Summary

The table below shows the extent of the implementation of Inmates' Welfare and Development Program in the jails in Eastern Samar. The aspect on basic needs has an overall mean of 2.86 which was interpreted as Implemented, health needs got an overall mean of 2.80, the livelihood program – 2.56, educational needs – 2.77, sports and recreation – 2.90, visitation rights – 3.25, paralegal services – 3.002 which were all interpreted as Implemented. This implies that the Inmates' Welfare and Development Program was implemented in the jails of Eastern Samar as perceived by the 465 inmates.

Table 10: Summary of the Extent of Implementation of Inmates' Welfare and Development Program as Perceived by the Respondents

Program Aspects	Over-all Mean	Extent of Implementation
Visitation Rights	3.25	Implemented
Paralegal Services	3.02	Implemented
Sports & Recreation	2.90	Implemented
Basic Needs	2.86	Implemented
Health Needs	2.80	Implemented
Livelihood Programs	2.56	Implemented
GRAND MEAN	2.88	Implemented

7. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Summary

The study aimed to determine the extent of the implementation of the Inmates Welfare and Development Program (IWDP) in the jails of the province of Eastern Samar.

The researchers found that most of the respondents were aged 31-50 years old. Most were males who were able to attend at least elementary level or graduated from it.

The respondents perceived that the inmates' welfare and development program was implemented by the jail administrators, thus implying that they care for the welfare and well-being of their wards.

7.2 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

- 1) Most of the respondents aged between 31-50 years old.
- 2) Almost all were males and had at least attended elementary schooling. Most have finished the same.
- 3) The provision for the inmates' basic needs, health needs, livelihood programs, educational needs, sports and recreation, visitation rights and paralegal services was rated as implemented in the jails in Eastern Samar.

7.3 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions of the study, the researchers recommend the following:

- 1) There is a need to implement well the programs and services stipulated in the Inmates Welfare and Development Program in order to improve the living conditions of those behind the bars.
- 2) More and more stakeholders can be encouraged to provide support for the welfare of the inmates in the provincial jails.
- 3) Educational institutions especially those offering Criminology courses could look into the content of the subjects being offered as this will help them provide education and training that is relevant and research-based. Modules on human rights can be included in the topics to be discussed in subjects such as institutional and non-institutional correction.
- 4) Family members, close friends and relatives of the inmates can be tapped to support the welfare and development program of the inmates in order to hasten their rehabilitation, reformation, re-integration in the society.

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Appendix "A"

Letter Requesting Permission to Conduct Survey

June 17, 2017

DR. VICKIE MYRIL G. YADAO
Campus Administrator
ESSU- Maydolong Campus
Campakirit, Maydolong , Eastern Samar

Dear Dr. Yadao,

We, the faculty of ESSU-Maydolong are conducting a collaborative research entitled: IMPLEMENTATION OF INMATES' WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN SAMAR. In connection to this, we are humbly requesting your permission and support in conducting this study in the different towns in the province of Eastern Samar.

Rest assured that the data that will be gathered from the respondents will be solely used for this study and will be dealt with utmost confidentiality.

Anticipating on your favourable action on this matter.

Thank you very much and *Mabuhay!*

Very truly yours,

Apolinario John A. Bocar
Luzlyn A. Café
Rey B. Gesite
Romulo C. Baquilod

Approved:

(Sgd.)DR. VICKIE MYRIL G. YADAO
Campus Administrator

APPENDIX "B"

Letter Request to the BJMP Provincial Director to Conduct Research

June 17, 2017

DR. BENEDICTO D. CATUDIO, JR.
Provincial Director
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology- Eastern Samar
Borongan City

Dear Dr. Catudio,

We, the faculty of ESSU-Maydolong are conducting a collaborative research entitled: IMPLEMENTATION OF INMATES' WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN SAMAR. In connection to this, we are humbly requesting your permission and support in conducting this study in your jurisdictions.

Rest assured that the data that will be gathered from the respondents will be solely used for this study and will be dealt with utmost confidentiality.

Anticipating on your favourable action on this matter.

Thank you very much and *mabuhay!*

Very truly yours,

Apolinario John A. Bocar
Luzlyn A. Café
Rey B. Gesite
Romulo C. Baquilod

Approved:

(Sgd.) DR. VICKIE MYRIL G. YADAO

Campus Administrator

**APPENDIX “C”
Research Instrument**

Survey Questionnaire on the Implementation of the Inmates’ Welfare and Development Program in the Jails of the Province of Eastern Samar

Ngaran(pwede deri isurat)_____

Syahan nga Parte. Pakitsek han usa han mga ginpipilian.

1. Ikinatawo []Lalaki
[]Babaye
2. Edad [] 21-30 an panuigon
[] 31-40 an panuigon
[] 41-50 an panuigon
[] 51 tipaigbaw an panuigon
3. Pinakahitaas nga eneskwelahan o tinubtuban han pag-eskwela
[] Elementary level/graduate
[] High school level/graduate
[] College level
[] College graduate

Ikaduha nga Parte. Alayon pakimarka han mga masunod nga programa sumala han basehan nga aada ha ubos.

Basehanan	Eksplekasyon	Grado
MI	Maupay an Pag-implementar	4
I	Gin-implementar	3
DMI	Deri Maupay an Kaimplementar	2
WI	Waray ka Implementar	1

Programa nga Dapat Ig-implementar		MI 4	I 3	DMI 2	WI 1
1.	PRIMERO NGA PANGINAHANGLAN				
	✓ Masustansya nga pagkaon				
	✓ Malinis nga irimnon nga tubig				
	✓ Maupay nga puy-anan o selda				
	✓ Maupay nga katurugan				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada sabon, shampoo, toothbrush ug toothpaste				
2.	MAUPAY NGA PANLAWAS				
	✓ Personal nga kalinisan ug sanitasyon				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada pagtambal han sakit				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada pagtambal han sakit ha ngipon				
	✓ Igo o abilable nga medisina				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada medical/dental nga aktibidades ha presoan				
	✓ Exercise				
	✓ Leksyon para han maupay nga panlawas				
	✓ No Smoking Policy				
	✓ No Alcoholic Beverage Policy				
	✓ Tama nga pagbasura han mga basura				
	✓ Paglalain han mga preso nga may-ada matapon nga sakit				
	✓ Malinis nga kalibungan				
3.	PAKABUHI (Livelihood)				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada mga programa hin pagpakabuhi o livelihood				
	✓ Skills training				
	✓ Pag-organisar hin mga programa pagpakabuhi (livelihood)				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada igo nga lugar hin mga buruhaton para han mga livelihood trainings				
	✓ Pagkamay-ada hin mga gamit pagpakabuhi				
	✓ Pag-implementar han Compulsory Inmates’ Participation Policy				
4.	EDUCATION				

✓	Pagmay-ada pasilidad hin panutdo o pag-aram				
✓	Pagkamay-ada hin kwalipikado nga magturotdo				
✓	Pagmay-ada hin igo nga supply han mga instructional materials				
✓	Pagmay-ada hin magdirodila-in nga mga educational activities				
5.	SPORTS				
✓	Pagkamay-ada hin mga sports equipments sugad hin bola, court, etc.				
✓	Pagkamay-ada hin sound system, board games, ug mga instrument ha musika				
✓	Pag-organisar hin mga programa ha sports sugad hin liga or tournament				
✓	Pag-organisar hin mga nakakali-aw nga programa o mga paisan-isang				
✓	Ikina-adlaw nga ehersisyo				
6.	PAGBISITA / PAGDALAW				
✓	Klaro nga eskedyul han pagdalaw o pagbisita				
✓	Tama nga paagi hin pagkarawat hin bisita				
✓	Tama nga paghatag hin panahon han mga bisita				
✓	Pagmay-ada maupay nga lugar han mga bisita ug mga binibisita				
7.	PARALEGAL				
✓	Pagkamay-ada hin mabulig nga abogado				
✓	Paghatag hin bulig ngada han kaso han mga preso				
✓	Madagmit nga aksyon legal				
✓	Paghatag hin igo ng impormasyon han Good Conduct Time Allowance/Various Modes of Release				
✓	Madagmit nga pagpahibaro han mga pamilya han preso mahiunong han mga legal nga butang				

RESEARCH BUDGET
Budget Estimates (in pesos)

SOURCE OF FUNDS:		Research Fund of the Campus									
IMPLEMENTING COLLEGE:		ESSU-Maydolong									
PROJECT DURATION:		June 2017 – December 2017									
ITEMS	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	Total
Personal Services Honorarium	800	500	1,500	500	700	1500	500	500	500	500	7500
Supplies & Materials	150		150	150		150		150	400	350	1500
Miscellaneous	200		400	200						200	1000
TOTAL	1050	500	2050	850	700	1650	500	650	1100	850	10,000