

Higher Diploma in Corrections and Rehabilitation

Course Guide

Department of Sociology

University of Kelaniya

Sri Lanka

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Higher Diploma in Correction and Rehabilitation (HDCR)
Department of Sociology, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Rationale

Having considered the national requirements of developing the correctional systems in Sri Lanka, the department of Sociology at the University of Kelaniya decided to introduce an academic programme namely higher diploma in Correction and Rehabilitation for the department of prisons and the relevant officials of the Ministry of Justice. As has been evident from existing situation of the prisons and other centers of corrections, prison staff members need to be trained in the field of corrections and criminal justice administration in order to enhance the quality of their service as responsible officials.

Correctional systems in Sri Lanka are blamed for number of problems such as recidivism inmates conflicts, poor quality of corrections programmes and waste of prison resource without proper use and mal functioning of prison industries etc... At the same time an assessment of corrections in Sri Lanka raises serious issues as to whether the corrections system properly meet the national objectives of maintaining them with a considerable cost to the national budget. Particularly, the crime prevention and control role of the criminal justice system is questioned with reference to the existing poor performance of corrections.

Prisons are criticized for being de-facto to training schools for criminals referring to the increasing rate of crimes committed by gangs who have formed their organizations while being in prisons. These and other issues should be addressed through number of programmes among which professional training for the correction officials appears vital. The proposed Higher Diploma will continue the training offered by the Diploma in Corrections and rehabilitations and they will be equipped with the necessary modern knowledge, attitudes, skills and experience in the fields of corrections and rehabilitations

This higher diploma has been designed to provide the students with an advanced knowledge in the field of corrections with special reference to concepts, theories and models of corrections. All the subjects have been carefully selected and the syllabus of them have been designed including most relevant knowledge and practice components which are capable of developing the

necessary skills of corrections. The University of Kelaniya provides all the facilities including its library and computer labs required for the successful completion of this higher diploma.

As Sri Lanka is struggling with a serious problem of correcting and rehabilitating the offenders pertaining to various conventional and modern crimes, this higher diploma will facilitate the corrections mechanism to enhance its effectiveness through the professional development of prison officials in any higher educational institute in Sri Lanka, this course would be the first university programme in Sri Lanka. As Sri Lanka finds it difficult to provide prison officials with professional training in foreign countries, those officials face serious problems of securing advanced qualifications in the field of corrections. Having considered these problems, the University of Kelaniya intends to organize and offer this Higher Diploma Course to the corrections officials. Furthermore, the University planned to offer a special degree in the field of corrections extending its national qualifications to the Criminal Justice system. The training provided by this Higher Diploma course may enable the prison authorities and relevant officials to adopt policies and corrections mechanisms capable of enhancing the quality and effectiveness of prisons and corrections centers which ultimately reduce the rate of crimes in the country.

The Department Strength

The department of sociology formerly commenced in 1991 as an independent department, separating from the department of economics which was attached to it since 1979. Currently, the department offers academic programmes from B.A (General) Degree to PhD Levels. The department offers the following degree programmes for different levels.

B.A (General) Degree Programme (3Years) Internal

B.A (General) Degree Programme (3Years) External

B.A (Special) Degree Programme (4Years) Internal

M.A in Sociology (One Year)

MSSc in Sociology (2 Years)

MPhil in Sociology (3 years)

PhD in Sociology (3 years)

Diploma in Rehabilitation & Corrections for Prison Officers (1 Year)

And also, the department is enriched with professionally qualified and experienced university teachers as follows:

Professors 02

Senior Lecturers	08
Lecturers	02
Temporary Lec.	02

For the learner oriented study environment consists with modern lecture hall facilities fully equipped with techno educational supportive instruments, Learning, Materials, Books and ect.

❖ **Course Output**

The participants would be reached to qualified and standard level of correction officers who can contribute to the efficient work in their field. This programme is the first higher diploma programme directly targeted the educational and training necessities of correction officers in Sri Lanka and the outcomes clearly may appear for the development of rehabilitation systems.

Objectives of the Higher Diploma in Correction and Rehabilitation (HDCR)

The objectives of this diploma programme are:

To provide to opportunity to enhance scientific knowledge on correction and rehabilitation to uplift the effective prison management system in Sri Lanka.

To develop professional skills and strengthen carrier development of the professional working in the rehabilitation and correction sector.

To develop human resources in the correction in the directions of policy implementation and research.

Learning outcomes of the programme

After the completing of above diploma programme students should be able to

- ❖ Apply criminological concepts and theoretical knowledge on development of correction and rehabilitation as well as policy planning and management concepts in the correction and rehabilitation sector in Sri Lanka.
- ❖ Identify analyze and assess social and individual problems of inmates
- ❖ Apply sociological criminological and psychological insights for findings reminders for inmates.

Target Group

Above qualified personnel who wish develop their professional career or any other qualification acceptable by the senate of University of Kelaniya ,Sri Lanka.

Duration of the programme

One academic year (12 Months)

Medium of the Instructions

The programme will be offered in Sinhala and English languages.

Eligibility Criteria

The Applicant should be;

- ❖ Obtained one year diploma in correction and rehabilitation in University of Kelaniya or
- ❖ Obtained one year diploma in Criminology from a recognized university.
- ❖ Those who interested in subject area of correction and rehabilitation already have a degree in relevant disciplines

Admissions and Selection Procedure

The Number of Students admitted to the diploma will determined by the department of sociology has the right of nominating the suitable candidates for the course.

Attendance

80% of attendance is compulsory for all courses included in the diploma.

Course Fees

The following fees should be paid in three installments*and fees paid will not be refunded.

Application Form	Rs.1000.00
Registration Fee	Rs.1500.00
Examination Fee	Rs.6000.00
Tuition Fee	Rs.50000.00
Total Fee	Rs.58500.00

**The Course fee can be paid Rs. 30 000 as in the commencement of diploma and balance can be paid by Rs 28 500 each in the second and third installments following the fourth and eighth academic months.

Evaluation Criteria.

All courses will be evaluated according to the criteria given in the syllabus and grades will assigned for each course unit

Evaluation of students' performance will be done through

- ❖ Written Examination
- ❖ Projects
- ❖ Group Works
- ❖ Field trips
- ❖ Learning Portfolios
- ❖ Assignments

Grading System

The marks obtained in respect of course unit will be graded as follows:

Range of Marks	Grade	GPA
85-100	A+	4.0
70-84	A	4.0
65-69	A-	3.7
60-64	B+	3.3
55-59	B	3.0
50-54	B-	2.7
45-49	C+	2.3
40-44	C	2.0
35-39	C-	1.7
30-34	D+	1.3
25-29	D	1.0
00-24	E	0.0

In order to eligible for degree programme diploma in corrections and rehabilitation candidates are required to complete all course units successfully .Those who are not successfully completing any course unit will be given a grade “E” and not eligible for obtain the diploma. The overall performances of the students will be calculated using the GPA. Weighted average will be given for each subject. Grade point Average is the credit weighted arithmetic mean of grade point value, I.E; the GPA is determined by dividing the total credit weighted grade point value by the total Number of credits. PA shall be computed to the first decimal place.

Eligibility of Award

To be eligible for the award of higher diploma in correction and rehabilitation a student must

- ❖ Obtains grade C or Higher in each of the course unit
- ❖ Obtain a cumulative GPA of 2.0 from all Course Units
- ❖ Complete the relevant requirements within a period of two years.

Re-sit examinations

A student who obtain below grade C in particular course unit will have to re sit the examination for respect of the course unit and should improve the grade for higher grade for successful completion of the programme.

Course Content

This course consisted with 30 credits

Course Code	Course Unit	Status	Credits	Lecture contact hours
HDCR 2115	Human Rights & Prison Management	Core	5	75
HDCR 2125	Rehabilitation Treatment & Counseling	Core	5	75
HDCR 2135	Sri Lanka Society	Core	5	75
HDCR 2245	Sociological Theories	Core	5	75
HDCR 2255	Gender, Crime & Corrections	Core	5	75
HDCR 2265	Deviant Behavior & Social Control	Core	5	75
Total			30	450

All course units will have to follow a recommended Course book.

HDCR – Higher Diploma in Correction & Rehabilitation

First digit – level- second digit - semester – third digit number- credit value

Course Title : Human Rights & Prison Management

Course Code : HDCR 2115

Time allocation: 75

Credit Value: 05

Type: Core

Learning outcomes:

After the completion of this subject students should be able to understand of human rights aspect on prison management in the world and Sri Lanka

Content

Introduction of human rights, origin and evolution in the world,

Human rights and prisons, basic principles for the treatment of prisoners' standard minimum rules for treatment of prison inmates

Human rights approach on prison management

Prison staff and the administration of prisons, staff recruitments, staff training, the dignity of the person

Human rights and recognition diversity, inspection procedure, rights of juvenile and young prisoners, rights of women inmates, rights of life and long term prisoners, death penalty.

Prison management in Sri Lanka

Recommended Books

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2004) Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies: Note by the Secretariat. Geneva: UNHCHR

UN International Human Rights Instruments, HRC/Gen I/Rev.5, 26 April 2001, para 816
Council of Europe (2002)

World Health Organization Europe (2003) Prison Health as Part of Public Health: The Moscow Declaration. Geneva: WHO

World Health Organization (2007) Health in Prisons: A WHO Guide to the essentials in prison health. Copenhagen: WHO.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (1990) Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials. Geneva: UNHCHR.

United Nations General Assembly (2009) The right to education of persons in detention: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education. Geneva: UN ,

Course Code: HDCR 2125

Course Title: Rehabilitation, Treatment and Counseling

Type: Core

Learning Outcome:

The unique characteristics of prisons have important implications for treating clients in this setting. Student should be able to understand the link between rehabilitation and counseling.

Course Content:

Introduction: Overview of the population; Gender, Race and Ethnicity, Substance Abuse, Mental Illness and Communicable Diseases

Key Issues Affecting Treatment in Prison Settings: Trauma and Hopelessness, Inmate Identity and Culture, Gender Specific Issues

Specific Populations in Prisons: Co-Occurring Substance Use and Other Mental Disorders, Sex Offenders and Older Inmates

Treatment Services: Treatment Intensity including 24-hour, 7-day-a-week treatment, Treatment Components including Counseling; Group counseling, Cognitive-behavioral groups, Specialty groups, Family counseling, Individual counseling, Self-help groups, Educational and vocational training, and Therapeutic Techniques including role-playing and video feedback.

In-Prison Therapeutic Communities: Goals, Structure, Components and Successful Prison-Based Therapeutic Communities including Sex offender programs, violent offender programs, Anger management, and Domestic violence programs.

Recommended books

Course Code: HDCR 2135

Course Title: Sri Lanka Society

Credit Value: 05

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students will be able to satisfactorily apply sociological concepts and approaches towards understating Sri Lanka society, Its challenges and opportunities and its change overtime. Specially they will be able to Explain background of Sri Lanka society, describe culture in Sri Lanka, describe social institutions in Sri Lanka, define social change, describe mechanism of social change in Sri Lanka, develop neutrality in understanding the social world .

Course Content

Conceptual framework for understating Sri Lanka society :contribution to understanding Sri Lanka society by founders of the discipline of sociology in Sri Lanka such as Bryce Ryan,Ralf Peris, S.J Thambiah,Gananath Obeyesekara,Laksiri Jayasuriya and Nandasena Rathnapala and students Sri Lanka society such as Edmond Leach, Nur-Yalman,and M.D. Raghvan; Sri Lanka's historical context; Demographic profile, Sri Lanka as a hybrid Island consisting of diverse group including ,Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamil, Indian Tamils, Muslims and small minorities such as Veddas, Rodiyas, and the like family ,kinship and marriage and gender, religion, social inequality caused by caste, class and ethnicity; social conflict and social change.

Assessment

Assignment 40%

End Exam 60%

Recommended Books:

Ariyapala, M.B. society in Medieval Ceylon, Colombo: Department of Cultural Affairs, 1956,(Sinhala Translation published by Dept. of Cultural Affairs in 1956.

Pieris Ralph. Sinhalese social Organization: The Kandyn Period, Colombo, Ceylon University press board,1956,(Sinhala Translation published by Visidunu Prakasakayo in 2001)

Ryan Bryce. Sinhalese Village, Coral Gables,FI, University of Miami Press,1958.

Silva,Neluka ed. The Hybrid Island, Culture crossing and invention of identity in Sri Lanka, Social Scientist Association,2002.

Wijesekara, N.D. The People of Ceylon, Colombo; M.D Gunasena,1987. Course Code : HDCR 22464

Course Code: HDCR 2245

Course title: Sociological Theory

Credit Value: 05

Learning outcomes:

At the end of this course the students will be able to draw from sociological theories of classical and modern periods in their conceptualization and analysis of society. Specific ILOs are

Explain origin and development of social theories

Explain classical sociological theories

Define and explain social prejudices

Promote tolerance and compromise

Develop a sense of strength and limitations of one's knowledge

Illustrate the inter connected ness of economic social and political issues

Course Content

Development of sociological thought from 19th century onwards: classical sociological theories of Emile Durkhiem, Karl Marx, and Max Weber, modern sociological theories, including structural functionalism, conflict theories, Symbolic Internationalism, Postmodern and critical perspectives including post structuralism ,reflexive sociology of Pierre Bourdieu and Anthony Giddens, and Feminist Social Theory.

Assessment:

End Written Exam 60%

Assignment or Presentation 40%

Recommended Books:

Abraham ,J.C., Origin and Growth of Sociology ,Hammondsworth, Penguin 1973.

Aron, Remond. Main Currents in Sociological thoughts, Volume 1 and 2.Hammondsworth;Penguin.1967.

Giddens, Anthony, Social Theory and Modern Sociology. Redwood City, CA: Stanford University Press,1987.

Ritzer,George, Contemporary Social Theory and its Classical Roots, New York :McGraw hill,2003

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Course Title: Gender, Crime & Corrections

Couse Code : HDCR 2255

Credit Value: 05

Type: Core

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course the student should be able to: Explore the theories of gender crime and corrections, explore the differences between male criminality and female criminality, Enable student to enhance their knowledge of gender and its impact on Criminal Justice System. Enhance critical thinking concerning of gender, crime and corrections.

Course Tittles

Introduction to gender and crime

Gender and Crime: An Introduction

Theories of Victimization and Offending

Female victims of crime

Gender and Victimization: Rape and Sexual Assault

Gender and Victimization: Intimate Partner Abuse

Gender and Victimization: Stalking and Sexual Harassment

International Issues for Women and Crime

Females and their treatment

Girls and Juvenile Delinquency
Female Offenders and Their Crimes
Processing and Sentencing of Female Offenders
The Incarceration of Women
Female employees of criminal justice system agencies
Women and Work in the Criminal Justice System: Police, Courts, and Corrections.

Gender issues in correction and rehabilitation

Women and children in prison

Method of Teaching: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits

System of Evaluation: Written paper: 60%

Presentations and Assignments: 40%

Recommended Books

Daly,K. (1997). Different Ways of Conceptualizing Sex/Gender in Feminist Theory and their Implications for Criminology. *Theoretical Criminology*, 1(1), 25---51. **(e---journal)**

Freda Adler,Mueller & Laufer S.W. (1995) *Principals of Criminology*,McGRaw Hill INc, New York.

Klein,D.(1973).The Etiology of Female Crime.*Issues in Criminology*, 8(2), 3--30.

Rathnapala N., (1999), *Sex Workers in Sri Lanka*, A Sarvodaya Visva Lekha Publication.

Thiruchandran S.,(2012),*Women Movement in Sri Lanka, History, Trends and Trajectories*

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia,(1994),*Gender Bias and the Judiciary*.

Zedner,L.(1991). *Women,Crime, and Penal Responses: A Historical Account Crime and Justice*, 307-362. **(e---journal)**

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එදිරිසිංහ ඒ., (2007), ස්ත්‍රී පුරුෂ සමාජභාවය සහ කාන්තා සාපරාධිත්වය, කතෘ ප්‍රකාශනයකි,

එදිරිසිංහ ඒ: (2006),කාම අපරාධ, කතෘ ප්‍රකාශනයකි.

කාන්තා අධ්‍යාපන සහ පර්යේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රය,(2000-2012),නිවේදනී,ධර්මාරාම පාර ,කොළඹ 06.

කුමාරි ජයවර්ධන,(1994),ස්ත්‍රීවාදය සහ ජාතිකවාදය, සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය.

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Course Title: Deviance and Social Control

Course Code : 2265

Credit Value: 05

Type: Core

Intended learning Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of this course students will be able to, satisfactorily apply theoretical knowledge of deviance and social control toward the practical situations in the prison settings. Specifically students should be able to describe sociological approaches to understanding deviance, describe deviant behavioral patterns and social control strategies

Course content:

The Nature of Deviance and deviant behavior

Biological and psychological theories of deviance

Introduction to Social positivist theories of deviance

Introduction to Interactionist and structural theories of deviance

Crime and deviance in Sri Lanka

Introduction to Social control.

Criminal Justice system and social Control

Method of Teaching: Lectures, Class room activities, field visits

System of Evaluation: Written paper: 60%

Presentations and Assignments: 40%

Recommended books:

Aggleton, P. (1987) Deviance, Tavistock Publication Ltd, London.

Cohen, A. (1955) Delinquent Boys: The culture of the Gang. Free Press, New York.

Merton, R. (1957) Social Theory and Social Structure. Free Press, New York.

Clinard, M.B and Meier, R.F. (2004) Sociology of Deviant Behavior, Wadsworth, USA.

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