



Erasmus+

“I-CITY”

PHASE 4 – PROVISION OF APPROPRIATE HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE FACILITIES

SHORT-TERM EXCHANGE OF GROUPS OF PUPILS

11– 15 NOVEMBER 2019

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PRESENTATION HELD BY “ION BĂNCILĂ” SECONDARY SCHOOL TEAM

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BENEFICIARY: ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ „ION BĂNCILĂ”, BRĂILA

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THE PENITENTIARY

Definition

The prison is a system of buildings, places where the people who are sentenced to being deprived of freedom or the ones held preventively are being confined. These people are called **convicts**.

The aims

- **the prevention** of having other illegal acts committed by these people;
- **the re-education/social re-integration** through controlled educational activities.

THE CONVICT



Rights and liberties:

- the right to gain information and to freely express one's opinions and personal religious orientation;
- the right to access one's personal documents;
- the right to have medical care, food, education.

Obligations:

- to maintain one's personal hygiene and one's room clean;
- to obey the rules of the penitentiary;

Examples of sanctions:

- losing the right to being visited or to having supplementary talks;
- losing the right to have a supplementary walk, to one's freedom within the area – being confined to one's room;
- increased time of detention;

The sanctions can turn into rights!

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENITENTIARIES

REGULATION for organisation and functioning

ART. 1 (1) “The National Administration of the Penitentiaries is a public institution of national interest, having legal personality, subordinated to the Ministry of Justice, and part of the public institutions of defence, public order and national security of the state.”

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENITENTIARIES

REGULATION for organisation and functioning

ART. 1 (2) “The activity of the National Administration of the Penitentiaries is held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Romania, The Declaration of the Human Rights, The Charter of the fundamental rights of the European Union, the European Convention for protecting the human rights and fundamental liberties and its additional protocols, under the recommendations of the European Union regarding the treatment of the convicts (...)”

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENITENTIARIES

REGULATION for organisation and functioning

ART. 1 (3)

“The National Administration of the Penitentiaries applies the strategy of the Romanian Government regarding the execution of sentences and measures depriving of freedom given by the Courts of Law.”

TYPES OF PENITENTIARIES



There are several types of institutions depriving of freedom, such as re-education centres for children, centres for women, for men, hospitals. They are categorised like this according to the following types of sentences:

MAXIMUM SECURITY (the convict is held in one's room, the activities are carried out in special rooms within small groups, with permanent supervision) – for periods of over 13 years, for having committed severe illegal acts;

- **CONFINED** (the convict is held in common rooms, takes part in activities both inside and outside the penitentiary, with the approval of the manager, under supervision) – for periods between 3 and 13 years;

- **SEMI-OPEN** (the convict is held in common rooms, takes part in activities both inside and outside the penitentiary, can freely move within a pre-determined area, with supervision – even electronic) – for periods between 1 and 3 years;

- **OPEN/SEMI-OPEN** (the convict is held in common rooms, takes part in activities both inside and outside the penitentiary, without any supervision, can freely move in pre-determined areas) – for periods up to 1 year;



THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



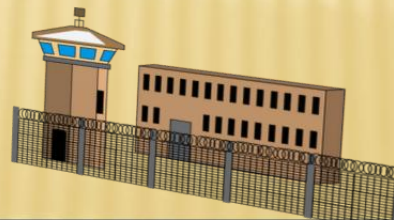
It is structured on sections (E1, E2,), with additional places such as facilities, annexes.

The sections comprise:

Detention rooms with private or common bathrooms, with a number of beds varying according to the convicts' type of sentences.

The convict has access to:

- **one's own bed**, endowed with bed sheets or bed sheets brought from home (it is the convict's right);
- **one's personal space**;
- **television**;



THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



The medical office – to provide medical care for the convicts



The dental office



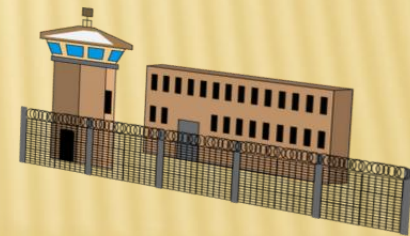
Infirmary – to provide treatment for the convicts;
Local oficina – to provide and distribute medicine

THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



- The sections also comprise spaces for social inclusion, where informing activities are held:

- a psychologist's office
- a social assistance office
- a library
- a gym

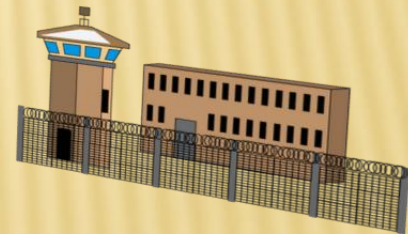


THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



The chapel of the penitentiary

a room for other religious beliefs

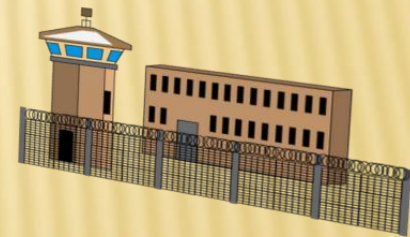


THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



Rooms for family visits

Intimate rooms



THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



Park of vehicles



Spaces for walking



Workshops, farms

THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN

Kitchen



Laundry room



Bathrooms with showers

THE PENITENTIARY – INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR DESIGN



- **The penitentiary needs to offer** programmes with activities for convicts. These are necessary for counseling, educating and rendering the convicts professional in order to ensure their social inclusion.
- Some penitentiaries offer school programmes, for primary, secondary and high school level, with specialised teachers.

Examples of such school programmes: “The Second Chance”, “Low Attendance Frequency School”

Moral and religious activities, such as religious service, counseling, choir attendance.

- Access to information through reading, either at the library, or in one’s room;
- Access to information in one’s personal record;

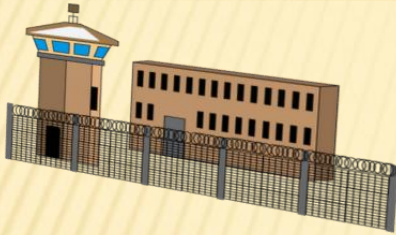


THE PENITENTIARY – ACTIVITIES ORGANISED FOR THE CONVICTS



- The penitentiary offers programmes of medical, social and psychological assistance, the possibility to take part in job fairs, in contests, or in meetings with people working in various fields in order to gain information;
- Emphasis is placed on maintaining the connections with the support environment through visits, letters, electronic mail, parcels, telephone conversations, shopping.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PENITENTIARIES



There has been a constant concern with providing:

- Modern facilities with new furniture, sanitary objects, wall painting, better cooking facilities, expanded detention space, replacement of the heating installation.
- The convicts' inclusion within work programmes;
- An increase in the number of convicts involved in productive activities, of getting qualified in order to be able to include them socially, to avoid recidivism and to allow them to earn some extra money;
- **An increase in the security level within the sections through preventing illegal acts;**

**THE STUDENTS OF “ION BANCILA” SECONDARY SCHOOL WOULD LIKE TO
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

**HERE ARE SOME PHOTOS TAKEN DURING OUR INFORMATIVE VISIT TO THE
PENITENTIARY IN BRAILA.**

