

1. Define Rehabilitation:

The concept of rehabilitation is often deployed in academic discussions, policy documents and legal judgments without being precisely defined, and without its extension being intuitively clear.

2. Why Criminal rehabilitation is important?

Criminal rehabilitation is essentially the process of helping inmates grow and change, allowing them to separate themselves from the environmental factors that made them commit a crime in the first place. ... This makes some of them commit crimes so they can go back to prison where they know how to survive.

3. How do you distinguish Conceptions of Rehabilitation on the basis of their aims?

The aim of reducing the likelihood of recidivism need not be the ultimate goal of an intervention in order for it to qualify as rehabilitative on this conception. The ultimate goal to protect third parties from harm, to promote public safety, to facilitate earlier release of the offender from prison, or simply to maximise aggregate utility.

4. What is Rehabilitation as Therapy?

On rehabilitation as therapy, and especially on the psychiatric understanding of it, the aims of rehabilitation overlap with those of clinical medicine (and more specifically, given the focus on mental illnesses and deficits, clinical psychiatry). As with standard medical treatments, the aim of curing or ameliorating the deficit may be instrumental to the further aim of benefitting the individual. However, other further aims are also possible. These may include, for example, preventing re-offending, protecting the public, or advancing the social good. If the further aims of the intervention include preventing recidivism or harmful conduct, then the intervention will qualify as rehabilitation on both rehabilitation as therapy.

5. Explain following quote: “ Mental deficit’ can be understood in either of two different ways: as referring to a mental illness or disorder”.

As referring to some defect in the capacities relevant for criminal responsibility, such as capacities for rational agency. The first might aptly be described as a ‘psychiatric’ understanding, since it equates the goals of rehabilitation with those of clinical psychiatry, whereas the second might be labelled a forensic understanding. There will likely be a large overlap in these two understandings, but we take it to be plausible that some mental disorders do not diminish rational capacities, and some diminutions in rational capacity do not constitute mental disorders.

6. What is Alternative to Rehabilitation as anti-recidivism?

For the purposes of rehabilitation as harm-reduction, we take harmful conduct to include conduct with negative effects on the wellbeing of others; on some sub variants of the view, it might also include harm to the offender himself.

7. To what extent is doubtful would be to classify an attempt to prevent an offender from cheating on his partner as rehabilitative?

The concept of harm, for the purposes of this account, will need to be restricted. Not all harms, even serious ones, are properly the target of the criminal law, and thus criminal rehabilitation. Even harms that are within the domain of criminal law may be too distant from the crime that has been committed to qualify as a proper target of an attempt at rehabilitation. It is, for instance, doubtful whether we would characterise an attempt to prevent a murderer from committing tax fraud as rehabilitative. Perhaps, to qualify as rehabilitation an intervention must target ‘harmful conduct’ relevantly similar to the offending behaviour of which the offender has been convicted.

8. How do you describe Criminal Rehabilitation as a goal?

As with rehabilitation as anti-recidivism, we do not require that harm-reduction must be the immediate or ultimate goal of an intervention for it to qualify as rehabilitation on this view; it must simply be a goal.

9. Explain Sverdlik's point of view in regards of Criminal Rehabilitation?

Rehabilitation as harm-reduction seems to be deployed by Sverdlik in his defence of rehabilitative punishment. Sverdlik holds that punishment can be justified even when it does not have any general deterrent effects, because it may rehabilitate the offender—that is, reduce the likelihood that the offender will perform actions that ‘either cause serious setbacks to well-being, or pose a great risk of doing so’. Sverdlik sees rehabilitation as something that should aim at improving offenders’ responsiveness to prudential and moral reasons, however he appears to think of improving reasons-responsiveness as a means to the further end of diminishing social costs, rather than as an end in itself.

10. What does restoration mean?

On this conception, rehabilitation is a matter of restoring the offender’s social or moral standing in society or his social or moral relations with others, or fostering the capacities needed for such restoration. This could include social and vocational capacities as well as moral ones.

11. As a future social worker, how do you implement rehabilitation aims at restoring the offender’s moral relationships?

On this variant, criminal rehabilitation is in some respects akin to the payment of compensatory damages at tort law; its concern is to bring it about that the offender compensates his victim, pays off a moral debt owed to his victim, corrects the wrong committed, or restores the moral balance between offender and victim. On another variant, rehabilitation aims to restore the offender’s social relationships or repair a social injury, by, for example, helping the offender (re)establish friendships, family bonds, and relationships with others (including victims). A third, hybrid variant would understand rehabilitation as aiming at the restoration of both moral and social relationships. This seems to be the most commonly held variant of the view.

12. How do you explain The Risk–Need–Responsivity Model of Offender Rehabilitation?

The Risk–Need–Responsivity (RNR) Model first emerged out of Canada in the 1980s, during the heyday of the “nothing works” pessimism around rehabilitation. In the wonderful phrase of Canadian Stephen Duguid (2000), its emergence was like “a cold wind from the North” sweeping across North America and later to Europe and beyond.

13. Define Risk?

Risk refers to the possibility of harmful consequences occurring. Risk has two major components: the existence of potentially harmful agents (people, animals, diseases, toxins, situations, etc.) and the possibility that the hazards associated with the agents in question will actually occur.

14. What is Risk assessment?

Is uncertain process and involves the application of procedures for ascertaining the probability of a harmful event occurring within a specified time period. It involves judgments by individuals about the nature of the harm involved and the likelihood of a harmful event actually happening.

15. To what extent Risk Society is important to analysing the risk?

“Basically one is no longer concerned with attaining something ‘good’ but rather preventing the worst”. The idea is that individuals and institutions are increasingly concerned with avoiding a variety of dangers and holding others accountable when harm is experienced.

16. How come the majority of correctional workers appears to be an individualist or psychometric one?

It is assumed that risk factors exist independently in the world rather than simply reflecting individuals’ subjective concerns and once quantified can be used to estimate accurately the chances of adverse events (predominantly reoffending) taking place.

17. How do you explain the concept of Need related to Risk?

Maslow (1970) famously outlined a hierarchy of human needs with four levels of “deficiency needs” involving, in order: physiological needs, safety needs, love/belonging, and status/esteem needs. Maslow argued that all of these deficiency needs must be met for healthy growth and development, and that behavior is shaped in many ways by pursuit of fulfilling these needs. When these deficiency needs are met, Maslow theorized, humans can pursue a further level of “being needs” involving self-actualization and self-transcendence. This higher level of need involves peak experiences, creative pursuits, becoming “all that you can be”.

Human needs involve the conditions essential for psychological well-being and fulfilment, and individuals can only flourish if they are met.

18. As a social work department student, do you believe that only certain of shortages or shortcomings are related to offending?

They make this distinction explicit in their differentiation between two types of need: “criminogenic needs” and “noncriminogenic needs”. Criminogenic needs include pro-offending attitudes, aspects of antisocial personality (e.g. impulsiveness), poor problem-solving abilities, substance-abuse problems, high hostility and anger, and criminal associates.

19. Define the concept of Responsivity?

Is concerned with how an individual interacts with the treatment environment, covering a range of factors and situations. As such, responsivity (partly) involves an individual’s motivation to engage in therapy and to commit to change. Responsivity is usually understood in the rehabilitation literature as primarily concerned with therapist and therapy features and is, therefore, essentially concerned with adjusting treatment delivery in a way that maximizes change.

20. Define Restorative criminal justice system (RCJS)?

It refers to “an approach to justice that seeks to repair harm by providing an opportunity for those harmed and those who take responsibility for the harm to communicate about and address their needs in the aftermath of a crime.”

21. What type of crime can restorative system be used for?

Restorative system can potentially be used for any type of crime. It can help victims of low level crime and people who have experienced the most serious offences.

There are certain offences which can pose particular challenges for the restorative process, for example sexual offences, hate crime and domestic violence.

22. Do you think is every offender can be restored?

- Its fine to be positive about restoring criminals, however we need to be realistic and accept the idea that not every offender can be restored.

23. What is restorative system’s benefits to the community?

A restorative approach to crime saves the state money by preventing individuals from becoming part of the criminal justice system for offenses that can be resolved at the local level with community and victim participation. A stronger community.

24. What is restorative system’s benefits to the victim?

Restorative justice brings those who offend and victims into contact with each other. It aims: to help victims to recover from the impact of the crime; • to enable those who offend understand the implications of his or her actions; and • to provide an opportunity to make amends. After the offender has been convicted).

25. What is restorative system’s benefits to people?

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offend understand the implications of his or her actions; and • to provide an opportunity to make amends. After the offender has been convicted).

26. How do you describe Death Penalty?

Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is a state-sanctioned practice of killing a person as a punishment for a crime. The sentence ordering that an offender is to be punished in such a manner is known as a death sentence, and the act of carrying out the sentence is known as an execution.

27. Do you believe that Death Penalty is part of rehabilitation?

Courts and scholars have long concluded that it does not — that death is completely irrelevant to rehabilitation. Yet, historically, the death penalty in this country has been imposed in large part to induce the rehabilitation of offenders' characters.

28. What is the purpose of punishment?

The purpose of punishment is to apply treatment and training to the offender so that he is made capable of returning to society and functioning as a law-abiding member of the community.

29. What is punishment?

The infliction of some kind of pain or loss upon a person for a misdeed.

30. How many types of punishment are there?

- capital punishment
- flogging
- forced labour
- Mutilation of the body to imprisonment and fines.

31. The purpose of rehab?

The idea that the purpose of rehab is to apply treatment and training to the offender so that he is made capable of returning to society and functioning as a law-abiding member of the.

32. How many types of rehabilitation are there?

- Education Rehabilitation for Inmates.
- Employment Rehabilitation for Inmates.
- Counselling Rehabilitation for Inmates.
- Wellness Rehabilitation for Inmates.
- Community Rehabilitation for Inmates.

33. How do you explain retributive theory?

The retributive theory assumes that the punishment is given only for the sake of it. Thus, it suggests that evil should be returned for evil without taking into consideration any consequences.

34. To how many theories Deterrent theory can be divided to?

- Specific deterrence:** In specific deterrence, punishment is designed such that it can educate the criminals. Also, it is maintained that the punishment reforms the criminals. This is done by creating a fear that the punishment will be repeated.
- General deterrence** is designed to avoid future crime. So, this is done by making an example of each defendant. Thus, it frightens the citizens to not do what the defendant did.

35. Explain Preventive Theory?

This theory has used a restraint that an offender if repeats the criminal act is culpable for death, exile or imprisonment. The theory gets its importance from the

notion that society must be protected from criminals. Thus, the punishment here is for solidarity and defence.

36. The modern criminologists saw the preventive theory from a different view, can you explain their point of view?

They first realized that the social and economic forces should be removed from society. Also, one must pay attention to individuals who show anti-social behaviour. This is because of psychological and biological handicaps.

37. Explain Retribution Theory?

Is the most ancient justification for punishment. This theory insists that a person deserves punishment as he has done a wrongful deed. Also, this theory signifies that no person shall be arrested unless that person has broken the law.

38. Define Reformatory theory?

Deterrence and retributive are examples of classical and non-classical philosophies. The reformatory theory was born out of the positive theory that the focal point of crime is positive thinking. Thus, according to this theory, the objective of punishment needs to be reformation by the offender.

39. What are the differences between rehabilitation and punishment?

- **Rehabilitation**
- Rehabilitation gives one a chance to learn about his/her debilitating problems and offers for one to learn how to change their behaviour in order to not commit crime.
- Rehabilitation helps ease the offender's re-entry into society

- Rehabilitation is less widely used on adult offenders, as it is popular with juvenile offenders.
- Rehabilitation may take a form of: drug addiction rehab, alcohol addiction rehab, violent behaviour rehab, gambling addiction rehab, and others

Punishment

- Incarceration (punishment) puts the offender in a confines of a cell in order for one to think about the crime he/she committed.
- Incarceration doesn't offer for one to be helped, unless one is in the process of rehabilitation or other alternative program while "behind bars."
- Incarceration is widely used on adult offenders, while rehabilitation is a selective program which is not always offered to all or at a particular location.
- Incarceration doesn't offer for one to rehabilitate through programs and strictly depends on the individual efforts of the adult offender.

40. What is drug?

Drug is chemical substances that can change how your body and mind work include prescription medicines, over-the-counter medicines, alcohol, tobacco, a drugs.

41. What is drug addiction?

Drug addiction is a chronic brain disease. It causes a person to take drugs repeatedly, despite the harm they cause. Repeated drug use can change the brain and lead to addiction.

42. Does everyone who takes drugs become addicted?

- Not everyone who uses drugs becomes addicted. Everyone's bodies and brains are different, so their reactions to drugs can also be different. Some people may become addicted quickly, or it may happen over time. Other people never become

addicted. Whether or not someone becomes addicted depends on many factors. They include genetic, environmental, and developmental factors.

43. What are the symptoms of someone who has drug addiction?

- Signs that someone has a drug problem include:
- Changing friends a lot
- Spending a lot of time alone
- Losing interest in favourite things
- Not taking care of themselves - for example, not taking showers, changing clothes, or brushing their teeth
- Being really tired and sad
- Eating more or eating less than usual
- Being very energetic, talking fast, or saying things that don't make sense
- Being in a bad mood