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# ANKARA MİLLİ EĞİTİM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ (AMEM)

**Education in Prison for CITizenship VALues  
CITI –VAL**

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# PRISON SYSTEM in TURKEY

In our country, there are totally **372** penal institutions including;

- \* 290 closed penitentiary institutions,
- \* 66 detached open penitentiary institutions,
- \* 2 reformatory schools,
- \* 6 women's closed penitentiary institutions,
- \* 4 women's open penitentiary institutions,
- \* 4 child closed penitentiary institutions

as of **06/10/2016** and the capacity of these institutions is for **189.269 people**.



The prisons of Turkey are divided into 23 different types. These are as follows.

## 1- **Type F** High Security Closed Penitentiary Institutions

The high security type F closed prisons are the penal institutions which have a suitable areas for the application of all treatment programmes.



They are the people who are at the status of dangerous prisoners and detainees.

# 1- Type F High Security Closed Penitentiary Institutions

The prison the circulation of which is ensured through 3 main corridors, which is composed of 5 blocks and which have 57 each rooms for one of two and 103 ea. rooms for three has a capacity for 368 people in total.

In these penal institutions, there are

- \* open and closed sports arenas,
- \* pre-interview room,
- \* workshops,
- \* children's nursery,
- \* canteen,
- \* Announcement and intervention team room,
- \* central control room,
- \* library,
- \* administrative and service offices,
- \* infirmary,
- \* observation rooms,
- \* reception,
- \* referral and release service offices,
- \* manager on duty and chief officer rooms,
- \* administrative tea house,
- \* personnel dining hall,
- \* kitchen,
- \* cold storage depot,
- \* laundry room and shelter



# 1- Type F High Security Closed Penitentiary Institutions

Due to its characteristic and security, the institution is reinforced with sufficient amount of mesh iron concrete preventing the tunnel excavation attempt. The sewage pipes were laid in the dimensions to prevent escape.

- There are totally 14.



## 2- Type L Closed Penitentiary Institutions

These penal institutions are the closed penitentiary institutions complying with the international standards, which were constructed in place of the old penal institutions in big cities or for the purpose of finding a solution to the capacity insufficiency.



There are sufficient physical spaces which will respond to accommodatio healt training and all kinds of improvement demands of the detainees and prisoners.



In addition to these activities, there are also areas where the sportive and cultural services will be provided.

## 2- Type L Closed Penitentiary Institutions

In the type L penal institutions, the individual rooms are 12.45 m<sup>2</sup>, the open yards are 65.19 m<sup>2</sup>, the common life units are 56.59 m<sup>2</sup> and a unit where 7 people are together is totally 208,93 m<sup>2</sup>.

There are double and transparent glass windows receiving sunlight at the dimensions of 100 x 125 cm in the rooms of the prisoners and detainees.

The prisoners and detainees in the type L penal institutions stay in their individual rooms.

The doors of these rooms are closed after a specific hour at night and are kept open in the day time.

The prisoners and detainees can meet in the common life area for 7 people and in the yard in the day time.



## 2- Type L Closed Penitentiary Institutions

In the institution, there is a sensitive door and X-Ray device which is used for electronic search purpose at all entries into and exits from the building with eye biometry in order to control the entries and exits and to prevent the unauthorized access.

X-Ray device is a system which was installed in order to receive the detail of all kinds of properties and supplies entering into the penal institution by means of X beams.

The system functions as connected to two separate monitors. The monitors are used for the purpose of displaying the detail and content of the properties. Close display (zoom) can be made on the suspected objects. In the searches, also hand detector is used.

There are totally 22.





### 3- Type T Closed Penitentiary Institutions

These penal institutions are the closed penitentiary institutions complying with international standards, which were constructed in place of the old penal institutions in big cities or for the purpose of finding a solution for the capacity insufficiency.



There are sufficient physical spaces which will respond to accommodation health training and all kinds of improvement demands of the detainees and prisoners.



In addition to these activities, there are also areas where the sportive and cultural services will be provided.

### 3- Type T Closed Penitentiary Institutions

These penal institutions were planned as having a capacity for 616 people in total, including 72 rooms for eight, 8 rooms for three and 16 rooms for one and the rooms for three and the rooms for eight were built as duplex.

The rooms for one were designed as 12 m<sup>2</sup>. The upper and lower layer common life and bed sections of the rooms for three are 27 m<sup>2</sup>.

The upper layer bed sections of the rooms for eight are net 28 m<sup>2</sup> and the lower layer common life sections are 32.5 m<sup>2</sup>. There are aeration gardens of 35 m<sup>2</sup> in the units for 8 people and of 30 m<sup>2</sup> in the units for 3 people.



### 3- Type T Closed Penitentiary Institutions

In the type T penal institutions, the social and cultural areas of the prisoners and detainees were arranged. Within this framework, there are closed sports hall of 494 m<sup>2</sup>, open sports hall of 251 m<sup>2</sup>, multi-purpose performance hall of 226 m<sup>2</sup> and a lawyer visiting area for 32 people with the areas where 450 people will make open visit and 36 people will make closed visit at the same time.



In the penal institutions, there are also workshops, classrooms and libraries within the framework of the training and improvement activities and infirmary and health care units.

There are totally 46.



## 4- Type E Penal Institutions

- After these prisons which were constructed according to the two-storey ward system were converted into the room system, the rooms for two, four, six, eight and ten were obtained. There is a detached ventilation of each room.
- The upper storey of the first part belongs to the administration and the lower storeys are used as dining room and the upper storeys as dormitory.
- There are short stay unit for 80 people, fully equipped kitchen, cold storage depot, laundry room, hairdresser, Turkish bath, private visit areas, prayer room, conference hall and workshops.
- The short stay units have been modified recently and new small room type wards were obtained as well. The normal capacity of the Type E Prisons is 600 people and this capacity can reach to 1000 with additional berths in the necessary cases.
- In the Type E prisons, there are separate divisions for children and women and a detached area for the gendarmerie.
- There are totally 44 ea.

## 5- Type D Penal Institutions

- It is composed of 11 blocks, one of which is administration block, and 230 rooms. The blocks are physically connected to each other. It was built according to the rooms for one and three.
- There are totally 2.

## 6- Type H Penal Institutions

- The institution which was built according to the room system is two-storey and is composed of two blocks. It has 200 ea. divisions for one and 100 ea. divisions for three and there are detached dining halls and fully equipped kitchen, cold storage depot, hairdresser, dish washing area and laundry room, private visitor areas, prayer room, conference hall and Turkish bath. The type H prisons has the capacity for 500 people and are heated with central heating.
- There are totally 5.

## 7- Type C Penal Institutions

- In this type prisons having 8 wards and 4 disciplinary cells, there are separate divisions for children and women and library and conference hall.
- There are bathrooms and an area next to each ward which can be used as kitchen.
- Although it has a capacity for 164 people according to the type C prisons project, it has a capacity to be able to accommodate 300 people when necessary.
- There are totally 2.

## 8- Type M Penal Institutions

- The building which was constructed as two-storey according to the ward system was converted into room system and the rooms for four, six, eight and ten were obtained. Each room has ventilation. In this type institutions, the lower storeys are used as dining hall and the upper storeys as dormitory.
- There are detached divisions for women and children.
- There are fully equipped kitchen, cold storage depot, private visitor area, prayer room, conference hall Turkish bath, hairdresser, dish washing area and laundry room and workshops and also 6 disciplinary cells.
- There are totally 23.

## 9- **Type R** Penal Institutions

- These penal institutions are the rehabilitation prisons.
- There are totally 2.

## 10- **Type B** Penal Institutions

- In this type prisons having 7 wards and 2 disciplinary cells, there are separate divisions for children and female prisoners as in the type A prisons.
- There are bathrooms and areas next to each ward, which can be used as kitchen when necessary and each ward has a detached ventilation.
- There are totally 2.

## 11- Women's Closed Penitentiary Institutions

- Istanbul Bakirkoy Penal Institution was converted into a contemporary and modern women's prison where female detainees who are present in all penal institutions of Istanbul are accommodated.
- The construction of a modern penal institution having the capacity of 352 people in **Sincan**- Ankara, was completed and the penal institution was put into service. In the institution, there are 24 units for 12 people, 12 units for 3 people and 28 rooms for one.



- Both penal institutions were designed in compliance with the modern norms and have training, sport, cultural, workshops, classrooms and all kinds of improvement areas.
- There are totally 6.



## **12- Indefinite Type Penal Institutions**

- There are infirmary, detached kitchen, dish washing area and laundry room, cold storage depot, prayer room, hairdresser, private visitor area, Turkish bath and workshops according to their capacities.
- There are totally 20 ea.

## **13- Children's Closed Penitentiary Institutions**

- In the children's penal institutions which have classroom, library, detached dining hall, kitchen, laundry room and therapy saloons, the children who are arrested by the courts and whose trials are ongoing are accommodated.
- The sentenced children, however, are sent to the reformatory schools.
- There are totally 4 ea.

## 14- Reformatory Schools

The capacity of these institutions varies between 100 and 250 people.

In the reformatory schools, there are

- infirmary,
- cinema,
- conference hall,
- detached dining hall,
- dormitory,
- fully equipped kitchen,
- cold storage depot,
- dish washing area,
- laundry room,
- hairdresser,
- library,
- sports areas
- workshops.

In these institutions, the sentenced children who are at the age of 12 and 18 when they committed a crime and who are under the age of 18 when they start to bear the penalty are accommodated.

- The children who turn 18 and continue any educational institution in the institution where they are in may be allowed to stay until the age of 21 for them to be able to complete the training programmes they continue, provided that the administration of the prison will consider appropriate. There are totally 2 ea.



## 15- Open Penitentiary Institutions

- The capacity of these institutions varies between 35 and 485 people. In the open penitentiary institutions which were established on a business basis, the purpose is for production.
- For this reason, there are workshops in these institutions and the prisoners work in these workshops.
- In this way, the idle prisoner labor force is canalized to production and also it is aimed that these prisoners learn a profession and art after the release from the prison.
- These activities in the open penitentiary institutions are directed by the workshop supervisors taking in charge as permanent staff in the institution.
- Furthermore, personnel at the independent worker status is employed in these institutions when considered necessary.
- This personnel also ensures that the prisoners learn a profession and art.
- There are infirmary, cinema and conference hall, dormitory and fully equipped kitchen with dining hall, dish washing area, cold storage depot, laundry room, hairdresser, private visitor area, Turkish bath and prayer room. There are totally 66 ea.

## **16- Women's Open Penitentiary Institutions**

- In the open penitentiary institutions which were established on a business basis, the purpose is for production. There are totally 4 ea.

## **17- Open Penitentiary Institutions Associated To Closed Penitentiary Institutions**

- These institutions do not have a separate directorate. They are associated to the directorates of the closed penitentiary institutions where they are located in. There are totally 64 ea.

## 18- **Type A** Penal Institutions

- These prisons are district type prisons which were constructed in 1950s and 1970s.
- There are 4 wards, bathroom, kitchen, library and conference hall.
- These prisons which have separate divisions for children and female prisoners and detainees have a capacity for 24 people. However, they can accommodate 30 people when necessary.
- There are 4.

## 19- **Type A 1** Penal Institutions

- These prisons are district type prisons which were constructed in 1950s and 1970s.
- There are 4 wards, 2 cells and areas which can be used as kitchen when necessary next to each ward. Also in the type A prisons, there are library and conference hall and separate divisions for women and children.
- The type A1 prisons are normally for 24 people and can accommodate 40 people when necessary.
- There are totally 2.

## 20- **Type A 2** Penal Institutions

- This type of prisons are district type and were constructed in 1950s and 1960s. In the type A2 prisons which include 5 wards and 2 disciplinary cells, there are separate divisions for women and children and a conference hall and libraries. Their capacity is for 40 people.
- There are totally 9.

## 21- **Type A 3** Penal Institutions

- In this type of prisons which were constructed in 1950s and 1960s as a district type, there are 6 wards as different from the other type A prisons. In these models, there are special divisions for women and children and a conference hall and library. Its capacity is for 60 people.
- There are totally 20.

## 22- **Type K1** Penal Institutions

- These penal institutions are district type prisons and include 4 wards and 2 disciplinary cells.
- There are separate divisions for children and female prisoners and there are also library and conference hall.
- In the institution the project of which is for 42 people, 60 people can be accommodated. Each ward has an aeration garden and there are also bathroom and kitchen.
- There are totally 50.

## 23- **Type K2** Penal Institutions

- These penal institutions are district type prisons. The capacity in this prison is for 60 people and this number can be increased to 150 people with additional berths.
- In the institution where there are 6 wards and 2 disciplinary cells, one recreation area is allocated for each ward. There are separate divisions for children and female prisoners and gendarmerie and there are bathroom and kitchen next to each ward. Moreover, there are also conference hall and library in the institution.
- There are totally 17.





Educational Status	General Total								
	Male			Female			Total		
	Ç	Y	T	Ç	Y	T	Ç	Y	T
Illiterate	73	5.430	5.503	6	1.126	1.132	79	6.556	6.635
Literate, but not graduated from any school	266	7.708	7.974	13	521	534	279	8.229	8.508
Primary School Graduate	723	71.555	72.278	19	2.066	2.085	742	73.621	74. 63
Elementary School Graduate	605	22.589	23.194	15	579	594	620	23.168	23.788
Secondary or Equivalent Vocational School Graduate	552	34.737	35.289	14	839	853	566	35.576	36.142
High School or Equivalent Vocational School	118	26.568	26.686	4	972	976	122	27.540	27.662
Post Graduate	0	117	117	0	5	5	0	122	122
College or Faculty Graduate	0	4.917	4.917	0	292	292	0	5.209	5.209
Doctorate Graduate	0	32	32	0	2	2	0	34	34
Unknown Educational Status	43	4.698	4.741	3	402	405	46	5.100	5.146
TOTAL	2.380	178.351	180.731	74	6.804	6.878	2.454	185.155	187.609

**C=Child A=Adult T=Total**

**Note:** The educational status statistics were prepared according to the graduation status which the prisoners and detainees declared when entering into the penal institutions.

Marital Status	Prisoner			Detainee			General Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Single	38.000	839	38.839	5.787	189	193	43.787	1.028	44.815
Unknown	30.972	789	31.761	8.596	468	338	39.568	1.257	40.825
Divorced	20.022	1.187	21.209	1.392	137	139	21.414	1.324	22.738
Widow	1.690	467	2.157	144	56	62	1.834	523	2.357
Married	64.564	2.396	66.960	9.485	374	370	74.049	2.770	76.819
Termination of marriage	12	1	13	-	-	-	12	1	13
Cancellation of marriage	36	3	39	3	-	1	39	3	42
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	155.296	5.682	160.978	25.407	1.224	26.631	180.703	6.906	187.609

F=Female, M=Male, T=Total

**Distribution by Certain Crime Groups  
(As of 01.04.2016)**

<b>Distribution by Certain Crime Groups</b>	<b>Child</b>	<b>Adult</b>	<b>Total</b>
HOMICIDE	251	28.745	28.996
ATTEMPTED MURDER	26	1.795	1.821
SEX CRIMES	337	14.889	15.226
FRAUD	15	5.875	5.890
PROSTITUTION	0	2.071	2.071
BURGLARY	732	41.857	42.589
FORGERY	1	8.873	8.874
DRUG	378	35.007	35.385
PLUNDER OR USURPATION	294	22.587	22.881
BODILY INJURY	72	23.206	23.278
TOTAL	2.106	184.905	187.011

\*The data in these tables was prepared based on 10 of the crimes committed or alleged to have been committed by the detainees and prisoners in the penal institutions as of 01.04.2016, more than one crime committed by a person was included and the data indicates the number of the crimes. Therefore, the general total in the table (187.011) is not consistent with the number of the detainees and prisoners (187.557) in the penal institutions on the same date.

# Information on Formal and Non-Formal Education in Prisons

Prisoners may use their education and training rights, vary by whether they are open or closed.

Even in the highest security institution, whenever they want, they are able to attend to primary and secondary level literacy courses and if a primary school graduate, they are able to complete open secondary school, open high school and open education faculty.

In addition, the prisoners are able to get a master's degree by benefiting from the distance education system.

Occupational high school and driver's license exams are not available in closed penal execution institutions.

However, such exams are available in open prisons, and the prisoners are even able to continue to attend open university. Psychologists, social workers and teachers conduct non-formal education in penal institutions.

Programs such as drug use, anger management, and violence against women are being implemented.

# PRISON EDUCATION SERVICE

In penal institutions special attention is given to training activities in order to reintegrate the prisoners into the society to continue their lives as an individual with a sense of responsibility.

These training are carried out by the training service in every penal institution. The training activities in our Penal Institutions are carried out in accordance with the Standards System established by our General Directorate with a Lifelong Learning Approach.

When the prisoners and detainees first arrive at the institution, their education and professional status are determined by the initial interview of the institution's teachers.

In this way, necessary training programs are prepared in the process until the convicts and detainees are released.

The training service provides the prisoners and detainees with necessary assistance and support in order to raise their level of education, to have a profession depending on their talents and interests.

The training service provides training courses and vocational courses.

Collaboration is made in order to maintain the education and training activities in institutions with

- The Ministry of National Education
- The Ministry of Family and Social Policy
- The Directorate of Religious Affairs
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Security
- Universities
- Non-governmental organizations

Social and cultural activities such as;

- conferences,
- seminars,
- concerts,
- theatre,
- knowledge contests
- debates are also being planned by the training service in penal institutions.

The training services present the annual training plan to the training board of the penal institution. Activities, which are deemed appropriate by the training board of the institution, are organized-implemented and evaluated by the training service.

## **EDUCATION AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES**

Procedures for new registration, registration renewal, course selection, diploma follow-up and supporting courses for prisoners and detainees in penal institutions are carried out by the training service.



## **a- Literacy Courses**

- In penal institutions; first grade reading and writing course for literacy, in order to turn the illiterates into literates and second grade reading and writing course for literacy for all healthy prisoners and detainees who are elementary school graduates, primary school drop outs, under 65 years old are opened.

## **b- Non-formal Education**

- (Open Education Secondary School, Open Education High School and Open Education Faculty)
- Convicts and detainees are able to continue their education under the legislation related to Open Education Secondary School, Open Education High School and Open Education Faculty. The prisoners and detainees who are registered with these schools are provided with the necessary facilities to continue their education.

## c- Higher Formal Education

- Prisoners and detainees are able to continue their education by continuing to universities' organized higher education and distance education programs, within the framework of the relevant legislation.
- In order to bring non-formal education studies to a more qualified level in the direction of rapidly changing developments in educational technologies, distance education programs have been opened in many universities.
- The prisoners and detainees are provided with distance education, some of them with non-formal and some of them with formal education, within possibilities of the institution.



## OCCUPATIONAL And TECHNICAL COURSES

- Occupational and technical courses, which are opened in prisons, are organized with the aim of ensuring more personal development of the individual, and also by taking into account the occupational needs of the labour market as well as our country.
- Job and occupational training is implemented in order to help prisoners and detainees to adapt to social life as efficient and productive individuals according to their physical structure, interests and abilities and to help them gain a profession that will generate income after their release.

- The selection of occupational courses, which are suitable for the abilities of prisoner and detainees, is carried out by the educational institution.
- Trainings are opened by collaborating with Public education centres, occupational training centre directorates, universities, municipalities, chambers of commerce and industry, professional chambers and non-governmental organizations in accordance with today's conditions.

## Examination Service

- Prisoners and detainees are allowed to continue their education by attending the examinations.
- Prisoners in open penal execution institutions are allowed to continue their education and participate in exams.



# Library

- Bookshelves or libraries are built depending on the type of institutions.
- By cooperating with relevant institutions and organizations, publications are provided to meet current and institutional needs and enrichment of libraries is ensured.



## RELIGIOUS COUNSELLING and MORAL SERVICES

- Muftis are in charge of religious services for prisoners and detainees in penal institutions.
- The mufti staff who meet the conditions stated in the curricular cooperate with the provincial and district mufti in accordance with the protocol made with the Presidency of Religious Affairs.
- In case there is no mufti, Religion and Morals teachers are requested from the National Education Directorates so that prisoners and detainees can benefit from religious services.



## Socio-Cultural Activities

- Activities such as exhibitions, music, folklores, hobby activities and handicrafts activities are organized continuously with the participation of willing prisoners and detainees in order to develop social and cultural improvement of the people in the Penal Execution Institutions.





## Conference-Seminars

- Activities such as conferences, seminars and panels are organized for prisoners and detainees to support their training and improvement activities.
- Prisoners and detainees are accepted into the activities, which are conducted at least once a month, by taking into consideration criteria such as interest, needs, and individual characteristics.



# Theater-Drama

- By cooperating with official or non-governmental institutions and organizations, the prisons are provided with theatre play performances by theatrical groups.



- **Debate- Knowledge Contests**
- **Cinema**
- **Central Broadcasting System**
- **Concerts**

## **Ceremony-Remembrance Days**

- On important days and weeks, celebrations are organized by arranging programs that will increase the unity and solidarity of the day and the week for prisoners and detainees in the institution.
- These kind of activities improves the sense of civic values.



## Sportive Activities and Tournaments

- Prisoners and detainees are allowed to do sportive activities in the framework of institutional facilities so that prisoners and detainees can continue their lives in a healthy way.
- Tournaments are held in various sports branches in the penal institutions.



## Cooperation with Other Institutions and Organizations

- Cooperation is made with public institutions and organizations and non-governmental organizations in order to
- to support training activities carried out in prisons
  - to organize social and cultural activities
  - to develop jobs and occupational training courses
  - to provide material to prisoners and detainees with insufficient income.

# Training Arrangements in Prison

The prisons in Turkey have achieved a new technological structure after 2000. New areas have been built to the places where old prisons were closed. Thus, social-cultural and educational activities are conducted more comfortably and conveniently. The new prisons accommodate almost the same number of structural areas as a school does.

# 1- ACCESSIBILITY to EDUCATION in PRISON

- The prisoners and detainees, who desire to continue their education and trainings in the Turkish prisons or the ones who, dropped out of school at any stage of their education, are continuing with the open education system in prisons.
- They continue their open secondary school and open high school education with the protocol made with the Ministry of National Education. For higher education, they continue to open education faculty.
- They are provided with all facilities for instructional needs which they are able to access including graduate studies. Prisoners and detainees staying in open prisons and children, who stay in training house, can go to their schools physically and complete their studies in their schools.

## 2. OPPORTUNITIES

Penal institutions have a wide range of educational opportunities. Such as;

- computer classes,
- preparation courses for the central examinations,
- library,
- textbooks brought by their families
- the opportunity of free elementary and secondary education provided by the Ministry of National Education,
- occupational trainings
- chance to earn money by means of the products they produce in workshops.

## 3- RESOURCES

- There is no tuition fee for open junior high school and open high school in the execution institutions of Turkey. They have to pay for themselves, for central exams and university exams. In this regard, primary and secondary education is free. The foundation degree, undergraduate, graduate and other central exams and schools have fees.



# 4- CHALLENGES

- The teachers are able to obtain the resources according to certain criteria set by the penitentiary institutions unlike outside where they can obtain as soon as they want.
- Those who do not have good financial status within the prisoners and detainees are not able to continue their higher education.
- Because of being in a closed institution, some of them have low motivation. Factors such as their separation from their families, economic difficulties and lack of employment opportunities create difficulties for all prisoners.

# Information About the Prisoners in Ankara

- In the penal institutions campus of Ankara, there are 9 prisons.
- These prisons are composed of two type L prisons and one type T prisons where there are women, children and young prisoners and judicial prisoner and two type F prisons where terrorist and radical prisoners and reformatory school and open prisons.
- The penal institutions in Ankara meet the prisoner profile of Turkey with the dimensions of crime, gender and age.
- In totally 9 penal institutions, there are people from many regions of Turkey.
- In general, the prisoners are between the ages of 14 and 65.

# Formal , Non-formal and Informal Education in Prisons

## SINCAN 1 NO F TYPE HIGH SAFETY INDOOR PRISON COURSE ATTENDANCE LIST



Sıra No	Name of the Course	Name of the Teacher	Time / hours	Course Hour / a Week	Participants
1.	Literarcy Level 2	Özkan ÜNVER	180	20	1
2.	Literacy Level 1	Özkan ÜNVER	120	20	1
3.	Water-Marbling	Pınar KAYA	168	12	9
4.	Preparing Home Textile Products	Kerime KORKMAZ	776	40	5
5.	Literacy Level 1	Özkan ÜNVER	120	20	4
6.	Literacy Level 2	Özkan ÜNVER	180	20	1
7.	Training Cultivating Staff	Ömer TOPAK	472	40	4
8.	Decorative Wooden Decoration	Ayşe ÇELİKBAŞ	312	16	5
9.	Water Marbling	Pınar KAYA	168	12	7
10.	Tailor	Kerime KORKMAZ	560	40	8
11.	Wood Forming	Ömer TOPAK	536	40	4
12.	Decorative Wooden Decoration	Ayşe ÇELİKBAŞ	312	40	5

**T.R**  
**MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

**Directorate of Sincan Women Closed Prison**  
**Department of Education and Training**  
**Numeratical Report of Course Programmes**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Type of Course</b>	<b>Hours a Week</b>	<b>Total Hourse</b>	<b>Kursiyer Sayısı</b>
1	Family Education 3-6 Years	Social Cultural Education	15	210	12
2	Family Education 3-6 Years	Social Cultural Education	15	210	14
3	Family Education 3-6 Years	Social Cultural Education	10	210	10
4	ICT Skills (Computer Bussiness - Operator)	Vocational And Technical Education	24	240	19
5	ICT Skills (Computer Bussiness - Operator)	Vocational And Technical Education	16	240	15
6	ICT Skills (Computer Bussiness - Operator)	Vocational And Technical Education	16	240	19
7	Straight Sewing	Vocational And Technical Education	40	480	10
8	Traditional Hand Embroidery	Vocational And Technical Education	32	880	19
9	Tailor	Mesleki Ve Teknik Eđitim	40	560	16
10	Guaj Painting	Art Education	40	360	14
11	English Level A1	Foreign Languages	15	200	7
12	English Level A1	Foreign Languages	15	200	15
13	English Level A1	Yabancı Dil Eđitimi	12	200	9
14	English Level A1	Yabancı Dil Eđitimi	10	200	5

On **15 July 2016**, a *coup* was attempted in Turkey against state institutions. The attempt was carried out by a faction within the Turkish Armed Forces that organized themselves as the Peace at Home Council. They attempted to seize control of several key places in Ankara, Istanbul, and in many other cities. The coup failed after state forces and citizens defeated them. The government accused the coup leaders / plotters of being linked to the Gülen movement, which is led by Fethullah Gülen . This movement is designated as a terrorist organization by the Republic of Turkey .



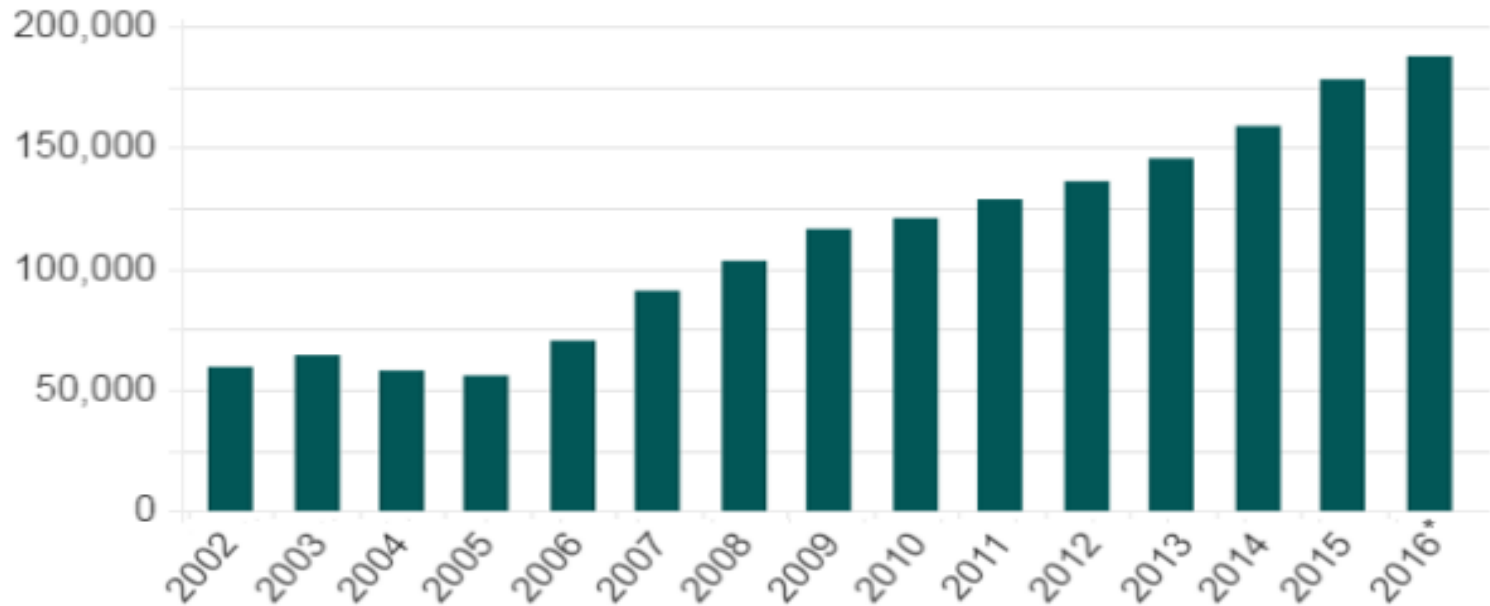


During the coup, 240 people were killed and more than 2,100 were injured. Many government buildings, including the Turkish Parliament and the Presidential Palace, were damaged.



# Turkey Released 38,000 Prisoners to Make Space for Coup Plotters

Number of people in prison in Turkey



\* Figure as of March 2016. An additional 23,000 have been reportedly arrested following the failed coup in July.

Source: Turkish Ministry of Justice

Some 187,000 people were being held in Turkey's 364 prisons this year, **according to figures published in March by Turkey's justice ministry** (in Turkish). That figure was already 4,000 higher than the capacity and the recent detentions have placed the system under extra strain.



After the coup attempt, all the prisons in Turkey are full and new prisons are being constructed. The number of the prisoners changes everyday , because some of them are released and some others are arrested . Nearly 25.000 coup plotters have been arrested since 15 July.



# Trainings on Citizenship

There is “Citizenship and Human Rights Education” course that focuses on human rights themes is as follows:

- The common heritage of humanity (with subtitles such as the concept of human; art, science and literature as common heritage)
- The development of the notion of human rights (the concept of right; history of human rights, etc.)
- Ethics and human rights (ethical foundations of human rights; responsibilities of being human, etc.)
- Basic rights and freedoms (definitions of basic rights; the role of the state in the implementation of human rights; children’s rights)
- Basic concepts of state, democracy, constitution, citizenship, citizenship rights and responsibilities,
- The protection of human rights (at the national and international level; importance of human rights education in the protection of human rights, etc.)
- Basic problems concerning the protection of human rights

## **Trainings on Citizenship**

Programs and films are displayed on all important days and weeks, in accordance with the legislation of the Ministry of National Education concerning the commemoration and celebration of important days and national holidays in the regulations on education of the penal institutions of Turkey.

Every month during the year, a concept expressing a certain value (such as tolerance, respect, understanding each other, equality...) is explained and activities related to that concept are being performed that month.

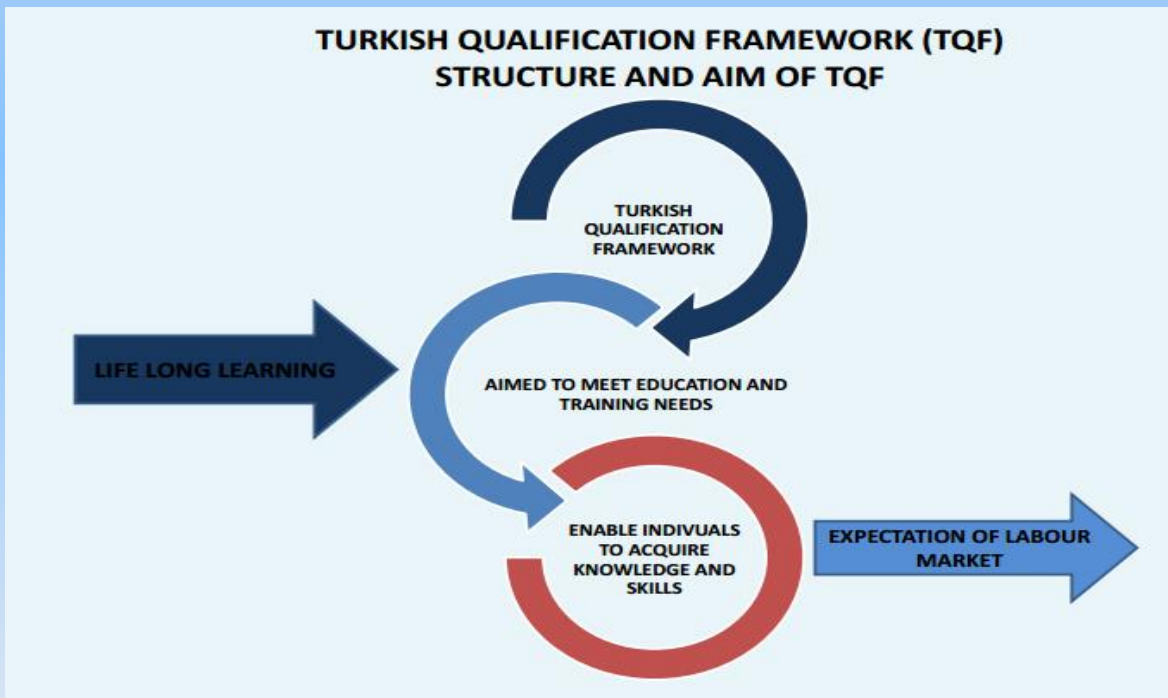
## Celebrations and Important Days

- Some special days are celebrated or remembered altogether .They are;
- Independence Day ( 30 August)
- Republic Day ( 29 October)
- Remembrance Day of Atatürk ( 10 November)
- Youth and Sports Festival ( 19 May )
- Ramadan Festival ( Religious days)
- Kurban Festival (Religious days)
- \* Especially religious celebrations are very important in our culture to unify and to come all together with young and elderly family members .
- Special visit days are open on these religious days for the inmates and their families.

- Preparations are made for these days . Inmates perform their talents on these days . They dance, sing songs and play the “Bağlama”.
- **15 July Memorial Day of Martyrs )**
- Now , with a new law **15 July ( 15 July Memorial Day of Martyrs )** will be official Rememberence Day for those who were killed in the **coup attempt**.
- On this day , 240 martyries will be remembered and ceremonies will be held everywhere.

# Validation of Informal Learning

Recently, a national qualifications framework has been prepared at the national level with a view to support the development of a validation system. With the Turkey Qualifications Framework published in 2016, the levels of the diplomas and documents were described and the equivalency of the documents and their validation have been published.





## Validation of informal Learning

In this progression, the establishment of the Vocational Qualifications Institute (VQI) in 2006 has been the most important development.

The VQI is the responsible organisation at national level for validation-related activities. In its activities the VQI involves a variety of stakeholders from the public;

- Ministry of National Education,
- Council of Higher Education
- Turkish Employment Agency
- Private and the third sector.

## Validation of Informal Learning

- In order to recognize the previous learning records and to certificate those, Vocational Qualifications Institute (VQI) is responsible for assessing, evaluating, certification and verification by taking the vocational standards into account.
- The priorities and action plans concerning the recognition of informal learning was framed in three fields;
  - “Development of the Lifelong Learning”
  - “Turkey’s Action Plan and Strategic Document of Lifelong Learning 2014-2018”
  - “Turkey’s Action Plan and Strategic Document of Vocational and Technical Education 2014-2018”





# Pre-existing Researches carried out into the need for and Potential Benefits of VINFL, in Prisons

## Master Thesis-Selma Soytürk (2013)-Hacettepe University

Aim: to make an assessment about prisoners, needs of social work practice and in this direction try to find importance of social work practice which is performing in prisons.

It is obvious from the results of the study that;

- Mostly the prisoner's have no idea about a social worker who is working in the prison and what job is he/she doing.
- Prisoners stated that they mostly need financial help, social support of their families and close friends, health services, academic and professional education activities in prison.
- Prisoners also stated that having a regular job is the prior need of their life after discharge, mostly they want to return to their family, after release from the prison, they don't think that they may have problems with their family and society.

**Ayşem YANAR, Zeynep ERDOĞAN, Nuran KAYABAŞI, Feryal  
SÖYLEMEZOĞLU (2013)**

**Giving Handicraft Training to the Prisoners and the Examination of  
the Results, Atatürk Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi**

In this study, the present state of bead work, which is one of the handicrafts in prison, is determined different product and motif suggestions are made and results are investigated.

This research was carried out in Ankara 1st and 2nd L type closed prisoners. The materials of the study are information obtained from educators in the prisons and prisoners who one dealing with handicrafts, beading products, handicrafts items made after the courses and the literature.

The method of the study is face to face interviewing. Moreover, seminars are given on traditional motifs, colour info, designing new products for inmates.

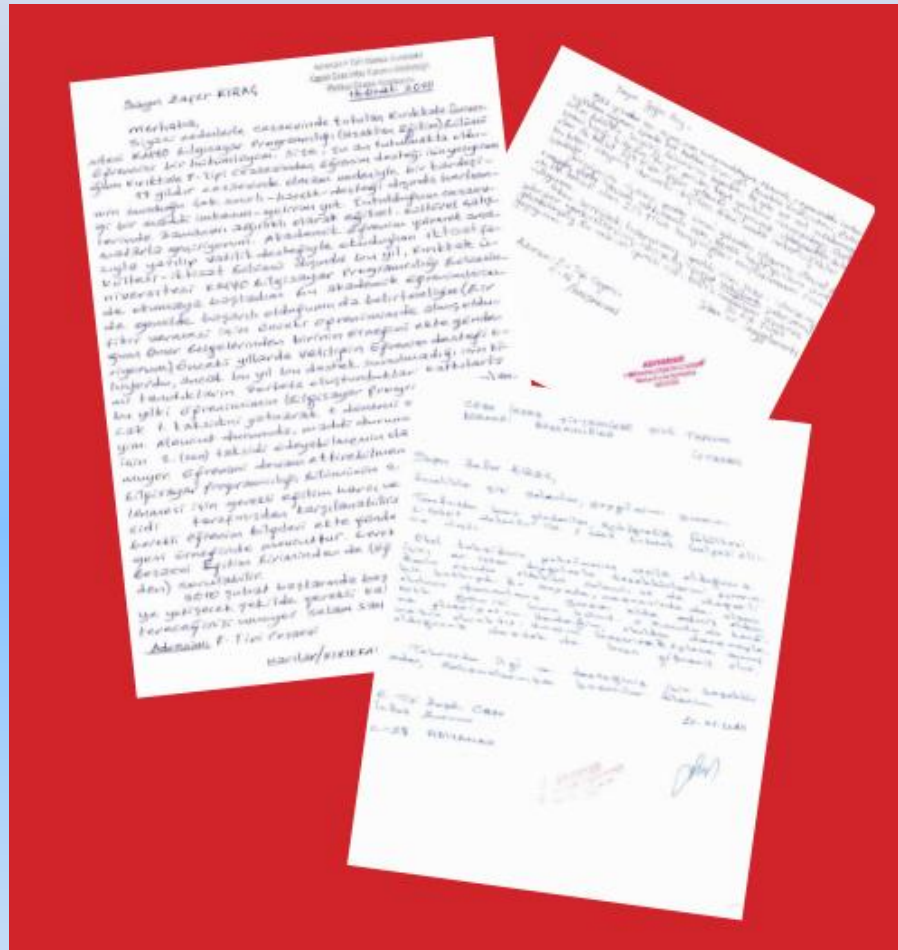
After the given seminars, new motifs are observed on wood works, however there was not any new motifs, different colours or new products design on beading.

## Murat Engin (2012)

### **Employment in the Criminal Execution Institutions and Recruitment of the Previously Convicted in the Context of Precautions Preventing Crime, Journal of Labour Relations.**

- The fundamental purpose of criminal law is to re-instate convicts into society and prevent its re-happening. The execution of punishment system bases its re-socialization programs at a level where it enables to abstain from crime. The components of such an execution regime are employment at prison and re-socialization with training and orientation measures and policies that enable to rejoin the societal realm.
- The most important issue of re-socialization is the training and learning practices and activities that enrich occupational and vocational background. The vocational training and pre-work orientated activities carried out within the execution environment needs to extend itself to the employment of the previously convicted person after his discharge.
- Nevertheless, the employment of previously convicted people happens to be severely difficult due to lack of training on one hand and insecurity and prejudice of the society on the other hand. The likelihood of these convicts to resort to crime again brings about the necessity of the social state to implement the legal protective measures that will provide employment.

# Letters from Prisoners



«I have been in prison for 16 years. When I was out, I was studying at medical faculty. I tried to complete my education in here, so I had ÖSS exam and passed it. I am a student at the department of knowledge management in Anatolian University. I have been taken it on the internet. There is no technical problem, but I do not have money to continue my education.»

After this letter, a non-governmental organization decided to give scholarship to that inmate and others. With this letter lots of prisoners gain the chance to have financial support for their education.

- Government must favor the prisoners. We will return back to society when we are released. We need education the most. Our education must be free.

THANK YOU  
FOR ATTENTION