

Abstract

A prison also known as Jail is a place in which people are physically confined and usually deprived of a range of personal freedoms. Imprisonment or incarceration is a legal penalty that may be imposed by the state for the commission of a crime. As well as convicted or suspected criminals, prisons may be used for internment of those not charged with a crime. Prisons may also be used as a tool of political repression to detain political prisoners, prisoners of conscience, and "enemies of the state", particularly by authoritarian regimes. In times of war or conflict, prisoners of war may also be detained in prisons. A prison system is the organizational arrangement of the provision and operation of prisons.

Prison management is a challenging task and especially when the numbers are too high to handle, resources are minimal to manage and there is lack of trained manpower to manage pressures and crisis situations. In case of Somalia regions, a set of challenges are common in relation to prison affairs management. One challenge is from the prison administration perspective. The manual prison administration is challenged by problems of a traditional administrative and management structure. These include time consumption process, human errors in administering records and registers of prison inmates, and management hurdles in compilation and analysis of data due to lack of data and information accuracy. Sharing of accurate data and information within the department and other stakeholders was a problem. Right decisions at right time could not be taken when needed.

Reliable criminal suspects' recognition is an important problem in crime investigation process. Biometrics recognition is becoming an irreplaceable part of many identification systems. While successful in some niche markets, the biometrics technology has not been used in Somalila Police and Criminal Investigation Department or Criminal Records Services to enjoy the full advantages of Digital automatic crime suspects' recognition in Somalila.

A digital revolution is upon our penal system – the inevitability of digital transformation is set to shape the way justice is done and experienced. my presentation identifies some important considerations for digital infrastructure transformation in prison settings. There are not yet very promising initiatives in many jurisdictions and in these early stages of introducing digital technologies for prisoners and staff to use there are still some fundamental barriers. Therefore getting it right within the secure landscape brings further challenges for services. My presentation argues for prison organizations to develop their digital provision that centers the end user at the heart of their transformation.

Conclusion, I will talk about how can we develop our inmate record systems from manual to digital by enhancing our systems.

Thanks

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