**Chapter 2**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, STUDIES, AND SYSTEMS**

**Review of Related Literature**

In this chapter, various local and foreign literature, studies, and systems were reviewed to gain an understanding of existing research and other academic works relevant to the area of study, thereby presenting a broader knowledge to the academic community and simultaneously helping to intensify our knowledge in the project system.

Personal Deprived of Liberty (PDL) management is an integral aspect of correctional facility administration. Effective PDL management encompasses the automation of inmate records, scheduling of visitations, and maintenance of accurate personal and legal information. This involves leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) to streamline operations, improve data accuracy, and enhance overall efficiency within correctional facilities. The review of related literature will explore various approaches and systems implemented globally to address the challenges of inmate information management, providing insights into best practices and technological advancements in this critical area of correctional administration.

According to Narag, R. E., & Jones, C. R. (2017), the prison management landscape in the Philippines faces unique challenges due to poverty, corruption, and under-resourcing, which hinder the implementation of traditional prison management models that exclude inmates from governance roles. In developing countries like the Philippines, where resources are limited, a shared governance model emerges out of necessity rather than design. In this system, inmate leaders collaborate with prison administrators to maintain order and governance within correctional facilities. Despite its unconventional nature, this shared governance model has become a normalized practice, impacting the social dynamics within prisons. This study sheds light on the implications of shared governance in correctional management through ethnographic research, highlighting the complexities and nuances of this collaborative approach. The research delves into how inmate leaders play a significant role in maintaining internal control, ensuring inmate safety, and assisting in restoring order during times of unrest. By exploring the dynamics of shared governance, the study provides valuable insights into the operational realities of Philippine prisons and the pragmatic solutions adopted to navigate the challenges posed by limited resources and systemic issues. The findings of this research underscore the importance of understanding and adapting to the contextual realities of correctional facilities in developing countries like the Philippines. The shared governance model, though unconventional, offers a pragmatic solution to the complexities of managing prisons in resource-constrained environments. By recognizing the role of inmate leaders in governance, this study advocates for a more nuanced and contextually relevant approach to correctional management that takes into account the socio-economic and institutional challenges prevalent in developing nations like the Philippines (Narag & Jones, 2017).

According to Akpojaro, J. and Omogbhemhe, M. I. (2017), the management of inmate information in Nigerian prisons has been inefficient due to the reliance on manual record-keeping systems, which involve maintaining records in physical files and registers. This manual method often leads to significant delays and errors in information retrieval. To address these issues, the authors proposed a computerized inmate information system designed to integrate all prisoner data into a single, accessible digital profile. The system, developed using ASP.NET for web content, C# for logic, and SQL for database management, demonstrated significant improvements in efficiency and accuracy. The digital system streamlined data retrieval processes, reduced human errors, and enhanced overall operational efficiency within the prison management framework. This study underscores the importance of adopting ICT solutions in prison management to overcome the limitations of manual systems and suggests that similar technological advancements could greatly benefit prison management practices globally (Akpojaro & Omogbhemhe, 2017).