

## ABSTRACT

This study seeks to examine the impact of prisoners rehabilitation training program On redi.r, prisoners' recidivism in Tanzania, a case of karanga prison in moshi municipal. This study adopted a cross-sectional research design. A total sample of 40 government officials, community members, and priosners were included in this study. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques were used. Both interview, questionnaires and secondary data were used in this study. It is concluded that prisoners' recidivism is caused by poverty, unemployment and failure to cope with life outside prison. Other factors causing recidivism are insufficient training provided to them while in prison, peer groups and depression. The study concludes that many prisoners engage in farming and gardening activities while incarcerated. Lack of funding hinders training in valuable skills like masonry and plumbing, identified by prison officials as crucial for post-release employment. The community's reluctance to accept reformed individuals contributes to their struggle for survival, often leading to a return to crime. Recommendations include emphasizing intensive vocational training for prisoners, creating support mechanisms post-release, recognizing ex-prisoners as valuable contributors to society, and allocating funds for prisoner training. Correctional officers should undergo additional training to enhance prisoner rehabilitation, shifting the perception of prisons from punitive to rehabilitative