

Background of Prison Administration in Karnataka

Dr. Jayashree. K

Assistant Professor and HOD of the Department of Political Science, Government First Grade College Sullia,
Dakshina Kannada (Dist.) Karnataka- State.574239,
Email: jayashrikolya@gmail.com

Abstract: "In the Global Age", the institution of prison is found throughout the world including India. It is a universal institution. Prison is an instrument of the power system. The instruments of the power system have been changing according to the changing times. But, prison has continued till today and it may continue for some more time. Because, there are lovers of prison. Some say prison is better than home. It is non-complicit in the sense that no one challenges it directly.' Today, prison and imprisonment is the monopoly of the Ruler. But, penal power is the monopoly of the Ruler, Caste Head and Wealth Concentration. Ruler is empowered to punish the Ruled, the Caste Head is empowered to ex-communicate the members of his religion and the Capitalist dismisses the workers to acquire more power and further to enhance it to protect this. interest. It is these actors who have prevented the establishment of the World Government and its allied subjects. These powers '• - by nature itself are quarrelsome. selfish, nasty, brutish, short, crazy etc. which are ever-ready to fight against one another to quench their thirst for power. The struggle for power is worldwide. Hence, Realist theory advocate Hans J. Morgenthau has rightly said : "Struggle for power is universal in space and time and is an undeniable fact of experience". Thomas Hobbes, an English political philosopher said, "The struggle for power ceases in death only.

Key words: Monopoly, Prison, Imprisonment, Instruments, Struggle, Religion, Government, quench, Empowered

I. Introduction:

Prison Administration In Karnataka: Lord Acton, an English political, -"Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. The great men are almost always bad men even when they exercise influence and authority. Amongst all causes which degrade and demoralize man, power is the most constant and the most active". The test of power is war. The worst love is the love of power and the best love is the love of humanity (in global sense). It is the lovers of power who have made the human society worst than the jungle society. Power exists only through violence. Without violence it is doomed to destruction. Since men cease to fear to the extent that they perceive its clemency and no longer tremble before it. It is the cruel thorn it hurts, it wounds, it flays, it imprisons, it kills. Power cannot flourish and prevail by feeding the hungry, clothing the wretched, succoring the sick or displaying the mercy; and hence we must seek to appearance its nature to know those whom it is supposed to protect within the context of an order imposed from above, to understand the meaning of that order maintained by force. The whole world needs justice and peace if mankind is to survive. ^ War is an instrument of the power system. Rulers are empowered to declare war and peace. Wars have also destroyed prisons and killed prisoners. Because, all is fair in power struggle. NATO struck a Kosovo jail, killing at least 19 people and injuring many more. In Serbia, fierce NATO air strikes repeatedly blasted the Dubrava jail at Istok, in north western Kosovo. The threat of modern state system and its nuclear holocaust among the potential horrors is created. The Third -cum - Last World War has been haunting the world to end the very existence of mankind itself Yet, the institution of prison has been continuing. Prison is an instalment for continuing the modern age. Next to it, crime is a greater immediate threat to lives and property than the other issues. The global system has failed to diminish criminality. Criminality has imposed great hardships on people in terms of loss of life and property, fear and suspicion, which detracted from peace of mind and comfort. The cost of crime is staggering. Prison population has also increased. Both crime and prison are interrelated. The fear of prison and imprisonment has failed to root out crime itself Yet, it is wrong to say that prisons are the breeding grounds for crime and imprisonment adversely affects all prisoners are unacceptable. The institution of prison has served so far. In future, it disappears totally due to changes in the global system. Prison administration is one of the most neglected areas by the society. People are indifferent and negligent to the many serious problems of the society. The quantity of the global population has been increasing without global values. Even it can be said that there is least respect for human life. The modern penal system has failed to develop humanity in the whole world. Gaol or Jail, a prison, the two forms of the word are due to the parallel dual forms in Old Central and Norman respectively, jaiole or jaole, and gaiole or galley. The form "gaol" still commonly

survives in English and is in official usage, e.g., "gaol delivery". The spelling "jail" is used in American. Prisons, were first used in England for punishment during sixteenth century.

Back ground: The word Prison and Gaol derived from the Latin words which respectively to 'seize' and 'cage'.[^] The word prison means different things to different people. To the law abiding it is the place where criminals end up. To the criminal it may be a vague hazard or unavoidable indignity often exercised. To the World Government, it is an instrument of the power system or it is an instrument of the anti-World Government. Regarding the meaning of prison, there is no unanimity among the writers. According to the prevailing usage in India, the term "Jail" is a generic term which applies to penal institutions housing both prisoners awaiting trial and prisoners committed to sentences. Consequently, the jails perform the function of remand institutions and prisons. Prison traditionally defined, is a place in which persons are kept in custody pending trial, or in which they are confined as punishment after conviction.[^] According to the Oxford English Dictionary, prison is a "a place properly arranged and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while awaiting trial or for punishment". Jails intended as places of 'safe keeping' for persons awaiting trial, are at the same time utilized (deliberately or otherwise) as rehabilitation facilities for convicted offenders. Prison is that part of the penal system where criminals are held in custody for varying lengths of time determined by the courts as punishment for offenses. Punjab Police Chief P.C. Dogra, recently put it "Jails are emerging as the new co-ordination centers for militancy".[^] Any place can be converted into jail.

Penal institution are places where persons whose liberty has been curtailed by law continued to assure the successful administration of justice or the application of penal treatment. Whatever may be the official definition of prison as jail, work- house, reformatory, penitentiary, state prison, house of correction or whatever else, it is a place where the punishment of imprisonment is executed. The prison is the manifestation of people's tireless efforts towards the discovery of curative and regenerative processes." Terms popularly applied to what is more correctly but more cumbersome classified as custodial treatment. It is not possible to provide the exact historical evidence to prove when and where the prison first arose. Punishments in society are as old as civilization itself, though imprisonment in its present form was not always in use. As places of detention prisons are old institutions; as places of punishment they are however comparatively modern. The instances of the former use may be found as early as twentieth century B.C.^{^^} Prisons in the shape of dungeons had existed from times immemorial in all the old countries of the world. In his book "The Future of Imprisonment", Norval Morris refers to punitive imprisonment used extensively in Rome, China, India, Assyria, and Babylon and firmly established in Renaissance Europe."[^] In Ancient Rome those convicted of crimes were only confined until such time as punishment, chastisement, torture or execution - could be meted out. Death by hanging, by hurling over the tarpeian rock, crucifixion, beheading and drowning in the sack, exile, beating with rods and forced labour were the older forms of punishment. Imprisonment at that time was not the common form of punishment. In their origin prisons are certainly to be considered only as places of detention.

Importance: The idea that attempts should be made to cure enemies of society of their anti - social tendencies by confining them for a period regulated by the seriousness of their offence. One of the first institutions for the reform of offenders was that built for women in 1593 by the Protestants of Amsterdam. Forty years earlier a prison for vagabonds and loose women had been established in Bride well London. This use of the prisons as places of detention has continued up to this date. 3. PURPOSE OF IMPRISONMENT Indeed it was not until the nineteenth century that imprisonment began to constitute an important sanction and not really until the eighteenth century, that with the abolition of transportation, it moved into first place."^{*} Prison is neither a power nor a power within the power. Prison itself is not a social system. It is a means of the social system. "Prison is neither above nor beyond but within the social system". It is not an autonomous body. It is an instrument of the state, shaped by its social milieu and by stage of social, political and economic developments. It treats to and IS acted upon by the society as various struggle to advance their mterests. Prison is a means to an end and not an end in itself Prison is for the protection and it interests by down grading the prisoner, rather than protecting his social status. The primary objectives of prison are the protection of society against criminal aggression by anti - social elements. The objective is defeated if any anti-social individual is allowed to return to society without being reformed. "House of Correcfion", the earliest prison in Britain was designed to be a place where the antisocial individuals could be reformed into a useful member of the society. In those days too much stress was laid down on deterrence and the prisons were made places of horror so as to deter anti-social individuals from indulging in crime.

This ancient view has been found to be wrong and has given place to the modern view that ultimate purpose is of imprisonment and rehabilitation. Mahatma Gandhiji states, "Criminals should be treated as patients in hospitals and jails should be hospitals admitting such patients for treatment and cure. The outlook of jail staff should be that of physicians in hospitals. The prisoners should feces that the officials are their friends. No one committed crime for the fun of it . It was the sign of the diseased mind. The cause of a particular disease should be investigated and removed".[^] Crimes are committed for fun also. Five youths set alight a 45 year old Indian

man in the Brazillian Capital Brasilia, just for fign. The students poured methylated spirits over Galdino Jesus Dossantos while he was in a sleepy mood in a bus shelter, then set him ablaze with a cigarette. Crime is flint for children of officials. Delhi teens steal cars for joy rides. Some children commit crimes because, for them crime has become child's play. Some people commit crimes so that they can enter jail and get food, clothing, shelter and security. The institution of jail is also considered by some as a means to draw public attention. To draw the attention of the society towards their demands, some people have voluntary programmes like 'Fill Jail'. Jail is also a means to emerge as a leader and enhance their popularity. Going to prison is also a trial of strength of supporters. Some people volunteer to prison. A twelve year old boy held his class and teacher at gun point reports Reuters from Lisbon, Ohio. This sixth- grade student later told he pulled gun because his biological mother was in jail and he wanted to jom her. Jails are also glorified. Penal institutions are also converted into historical monuments. Prison is an institution of social control and symbol of legitimate coercion. It is no more a resting ground in the legal process where death penalty, banishment or life imprisonment, transportation may be the verdict. Rather the institution of prison has imbibed and is influenced by the conventional norms, ideals and assumptions of humanitarianism, enlightenment, and the welfare state. It not only carries the bearings of the ideals of the period, but also impregnated with the expediencies of organizational science.

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