



EXAMINATION OF PRISON ADMINISTRATION AND CRIME PREVENTION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The word 'Prison' and Gaol infer from the latin words meaning individually 'to seize' and 'confine'. The oxford English word reference characterizes it as, 'A place legitimately masterminded and prepared for the gathering of people who by lawful process are focused on it for safe authority while anticipating trial or for discipline'. Prison, which implies a 'confine', is a place for detainment. Prisons are places for confinement of under trials too. They are places where the guilty parties can be stopped for their reconstruction as well. Today, we have in a few places, the effectively tested and worked arrangement of outdoors 'prison' additionally where detainees with great record are kept for more full renewal. Such places ought to rather be called 'places for reorganization' and not prison. Situational Crime Prevention is another crime anticipation method utilized as a part of the field of Criminology and Criminal equity System in this paper creator endeavored to clarify the different utilizations of SCP. Situational crime counteractive action is a crime anticipation procedure that tends to particular violations by overseeing, outlining and controlling the earth in a way that tries to build the hazard to the guilty party, while lessening the criminal's potential reward for carrying out the crime. 'Situational Crime Prevention' (SCP) is the name given by criminologists to crime prevention techniques that are gone for decreasing the criminal open doors which emerge from the schedules of regular day to day existence.



KEYWORDS: Prison, Crime, Administration, Prevention.

INTRODUCTION

In India, all foundations for the prison of detainees, indicted, unconvinced, common and security are claimed by the State Governments and controlled by the Minister for prisons. Preceding the Govt. of India, Act, 1919, the correctional facility office was a piece of the focal govt. Under the said Act, it was exchanged to commonplace control as a held subject. The Govt. of India Act, 1935 nullified diarchy in the regions and exchanged the division to the priest's control of the territories. The pastor is helped by secretaries taken from the senior framework of the Indian Administrative Service. The Inspector-General of detainment facilities is the official leader of the correctional facility office and is endowed with the obligation of completing the arrangement confined by the clergyman. The principal arrangement to the post was made in North-Western Province on a trial premise in the year 1844 in compatibility of the suggestions of Macaulay Committee. In 1850, the Govt. of India made it a lasting arrangement.

The investigator watched that obligations of the IGP are exceptionally demanding. He is relied upon to visit by and by all prisons and different organizations under prison office throughout a year. The IGP has the obligation to organize the posting of the predominant correctional facility staff, allocate the sums assigned for imprison structures, look at and pass the plans, and check the sums spent. The IGP needs to bear on significant correspondence with the govt., which includes the obligation of providing data for answers to questions put in the legislature. The IGP is the head of such an office which manages the present and future existences of thousands of his kindred detainees. He has numerous correctional facilities and a few thousand detainees in his charge, and needs to control crafted by the administrators, prisoners, corrections officers and also the Medical Staff. He needs to complete present day changes in his area of expertise and to achieve this protest he needs to keep himself side by side of current idea regarding the matter. The exploration researcher has watched that the IGP ought to take care of business of high gauge, sound understanding, cool judgment and wide involvement with exceptional investigation of the subject. On him to a huge degree will depend the achievement or disappointment of the prison organization in the State?

Situational crime prevention is a crime anticipation system that tends to particular violations by overseeing, planning and controlling the earth in a way that tries to expand the hazard to the guilty party, while diminishing the criminal's potential reward for carrying out the crime.

'Situational Crime Prevention' is the name given by criminologists to crime counteractive action methodologies that are gone for lessening the criminal open doors which emerge from the schedules of regular daily existence. Such systems incorporate 'solidifying' of potential targets, enhancing reconnaissance of territories that may draw in crime and redirecting potential guilty parties from settings in which violations may happen. While there has been much research and criminological discourse of SCP, it has concentrated on issues of viability and other specialized angles e.g., does closed circuit television TV (CCTV) reconnaissance 'work', in the feeling of discouraging guilty parties or supporting in the identification of offenses? The bigger issues particularly the moral ones were minimal tended to. Situational crime prevention is an essential counteractive action measure. This implies it is coordinated at ceasing crime issues before they happen. Like other essential crime counteractive action measures, situational aversion tends to center around lessening crime openings instead of on the qualities of lawbreakers or potential culprits.

In the current years, the Supreme Court of India has descended intensely on the subhuman conditions getting in detainment facilities. In numerous States, the issues of feeble prison structure, congestion and clog, expanding extent of under trial detainees, deficiency of prison staff, absence of legitimate care and treatment of detainees, and so on have been drawing in the consideration of the press and social activists. With a developing backing for the assurance of human rights in the different strolls of lives, the predicament of detainees has developed as a basic issue of open strategy. The current statutes which have an orientation on control and administration of detainment facilities in the nation are:

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- The Prisons Act, 1894.
- The Prisoners Act, 1900.
- (iv)The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920.
- Constitution of India, 1950
- The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950.
- The Representation of People's Act, 1951.
- The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Act, 1955.
- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- The Mental Health Act, 1987.
- The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000.
- The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003.

- Model Prison Manual (2003).

Numerous Commissions, Committees, and Groups have been constituted by the State Governments and in addition the Government of India, occasionally, for example, the All India Prison Reforms Committee (1980) under the Chairmanship of Justice A.N. Mulla (Retd.), R.K. Kapoor Committee (1986) and Justice Krishna Iyer Committee (1987) to study and make recommendations for enhancing the prison conditions and organization, entomb alia, with a view to making them more helpful for the renewal and restoration of detainees. These boards of trustees made various proposals to enhance the states of prisons, detainees and prison faculty everywhere throughout the nation. In its judgments on different parts of prison organization, the Supreme Court of India has set down three expansive standards with respect to detainment and guardianship. Initially, a man in prison does not turn into a non-individual; also, a man in prison is qualified for every human ideal inside the impediments of detainment; and, in conclusion there is no support for irritating the agony effectively inalienable during the time spent imprisonment. The detained individual is qualified for all the political and social rights. Be that as it may, now the Supreme Court had been challenging for the Political Criminals and consequently it has watched that the detained subject can't be a hopeful in the races. Following are few criteria which must be adopted for establishment of prison:

- The State Government or the Union Territory Administration will set up adequate quantities of detainment facilities, beyond what many would consider possible, and give least needs basic to keep up ways of life in consonance with human nobility.
- Detainment facilities will guarantee that detainees hold every one of their rights as individuals inside the constraints of detainment.
- The detainees administration will get ready will set up the detainees a decent subject, self-supporting, changed and socially restored life.
- Differentiated organizations might be set up by the individual Government of the U.T., State or on the other hand of Central.
- So as to deal with the jails as a unit, the Government might set down standards to administer them.

CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL STRATEGIES:

- Includes techniques which center on the particular time when potential casualties and hoodlums meet up, making it harder for the criminal to carry out crime.
 - Cases incorporate 'target solidifying' – screens, window locks, hostile to climb paint and furthermore CCTV and security watches. Likewise 'planning out' highlights which support guiltiness - e.g. inclining seats at transport stops.
 - In view of discerning decision hypothesis and Cohen and Felson's 'Standard Activities' hypothesis which express that much crime is pioneering, and on the off chance that you decrease the chances to perpetrate crime, you lessen the crime rate.
 - Spoke to arrangement creators since target solidifying is modest and basic.
 - Spotlight on singular guilty parties and the social setting which urges them to carry out crime.
 - There are two expansive methodologies – Intervention, recognizing gatherings and danger of carrying out crime and making a move to restrict their culpable, and Community including the neighborhood group in battling crime.
 - Farrington's (1995) longitudinal research contrasting guilty parties and non-criminals discovered different 'hazard variables' which related with crime, for example, low training and parental clash.
 - Mediation programs in view of the above have included pre-school projects to help with accomplishment and child rearing classes.
 - If done successfully, these are the most expensive of all crime anticipation measures.
 - HOWEVER, if done correctly, community prevention measures can save hundreds of thousands of pounds, by 'turning' a potential criminal into an employed tax-payer.
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- Marxists argue that these policies may confront a deficiency but they do not confront the essential structural disparities in the commercial systems which are the root cause.
 - Such methods target working class, inner city societies and do not confront elite crime.
 - Michel Foucault and David Garland understand the policies as being about investigation and control somewhat than real social change which prevents crime.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it is argued that the experiential authenticities of prison administration in India reduce the picture of prisons in the country as impressive 'constant discipline' on their prisoners. The process of prison administration in the nation is more precisely seen as one of recurrent interchange; interested by a desire on the part of the prison administration to continue a constant symmetry. The recruiting of criminal as prisoner officers and the provisions of inspired work for prisoners may both be seen as basics of this larger objective.

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