



RESEARCH PAPER**Understanding the Trends and Management System in Colonial Prison
A Literary Survey****Jalal Bohier**

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***Corresponding Author**jalalbohierashti@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

In order to better understand how European powers used prisons as instruments of social control, political repression, and economic exploitation, this review examines the practices and administrative frameworks found in colonial jails. In addition to punishing offenders, colonial prisons also served to stifle opposition and uphold colonial hierarchies. These institutions were frequently based on European models but were modified to fit local circumstances. Racist segregation, the exploitation of forced labor, and the eradication of indigenous cultures are important tendencies. Inadequate health care, severe discipline, and little focus on rehabilitation were the hallmarks of management regimes. Prisons were built to be places of control, but they also developed into hubs of political awareness and resistance, especially among political inmates. The methodological approach of this research study is comparative qualitative techniques. The results of this article show that the prison literature has been produced in abundance, most of which has criticized the main institutional issues in colonial prisons.

KEYWORDS Colonialism, Literature Review, Prison Management, Prison System**Introduction**

Historical research on prisons and prison systems is not a new or developing area because of the importance of prisons in society and in the administration of empires and governments. Research on prisons and their internal systems is also included, extending beyond the confines of criminals and jail manuals. The growth of prison systems throughout history has resulted in different methods depending on the location and period. In order to comprehend the global phenomenon of prisons and prison systems, a few secondary sources – books and articles – are evaluated for this research study. Different offline and online methods and tools are used to gather secondary sources. Colonial prisons were mostly built by European powers in their colonies, and their purpose was not only to punish the native population but also to discipline and "civilize" them. These organizations' managerial structures were firmly anchored in the colonial agenda, and they mirror larger social, political, and economic patterns of the time. Using primary and secondary sources, this literary survey explores important facets of the practices and administrative frameworks in colonial prisons, offering a comprehensive understanding.

Understanding Prison System

The history of the prison system has been brought into the domain of historiography since the 19th century. The prison system and the prisons remained equally important to understand and know about the daily activities in the prisons, both

by the prison administration and the prisoners. Prisons are considered communities because of the collective system of the institution and its process of society's formation, which makes the prisons relevant for society (O'Brien, P. (2014). This approach is taken up by Norman S. Hayner and Ellis Ash in "The Prison as a Community" which provides guidelines to the prison authorities to make a balance between the inner and outer social activities. With this, the prisoners can be good citizens and play their role in society after their release from the prison. By the prison system it means the containment and the control of the prisoners. Most of the prisons had their own system but the modern prisons of 18th and 19th century had similar systems to govern the prisoners. This was both because of the effect of modern civilization and colonialism (Hayner & Ash, 1940). The Jail diet in Bengal province included according to Captain D. McCay's observation, rice, vegetables, Dal and meat which were provided according to the needs of the prisoners and with considering the religious sentiments of the prisoners (Captain, 1910).

Cloth as a basic necessity, a part of the prison system and its management was provided by the jail administration to all the inmates who were transferred from lock-ups to central or district jails. Clare Anderson has researched this aspect in a meaningful way in "Fashioning Identities: convict dress in colonial South and Southeast Asia" that clothing and other fashions was used as identify the criminals and maintain equality within the prisons, this fashion also includes the bodily signs, hairstyle, moustaches and beards. This was a process to bring uniform system in prison society, as in 1855 the Bengal prisoners were asked not to bring or have personal clothes in possession and in Chittagong jails Muslims were ordered to remove their caps which create wreck and havoc among the Muslims both within the Jails and in society (Anderson, 2001).

Early Modern and Modern Prisons in United Kingdom a Survey of Literature

In the United Kingdom, prison reforms were initiated in the late nineteenth century, and during the period from the 1780s to the 1990s, the number of prisons in the country increased, more than sixty new penal institutions were built, and the existing prisons were reformed. The penitentiary Act of 1799 was passed to reforms the prisons in United Kingdom. The reforms were undertaken in all the aspects of the prison life such as health care, administration, food, punishment, education and discipling the prisoners in the prisons of United Kingdom. As Philippa Hardman has provided a thorough analysis in "The Origins of Late Eighteenth-Century Prison Reform in England" about the reform ideas and discourses over the period of 1515 to 1800 in United Kingdom. For author the reforms in the prisons of England were due to the result of the Penitentiary Act and this dissertation has very less on the major concern of the condition of prisons in England (Hardman, 2007). Another book, "A History of London Prisons," by Geoffrey Howse, describes the history of prisons in London and its adjacent areas. This book has focused on the administrative history of the prisons in detail. The author believes that up until the 19th century, with few exceptions, prisons held people for a long period of time. In some days, the prisoners who were most kept awaiting trial were hanged or killed, demonstrating that there was no proper system of prisons in mediaeval London to accommodate the prisoners. The author has mentioned several prisons, from the Tower of London to modern lock-ups. During the evolution of the prison and prison system in London, only incarceration and imprisonment were available for the royal family and the officials (Howse, 2013).

The discourse of the prison system revolves around the separation of male inmates from female ones and young offenders from others, along with the provisions of work, education, and a system of punishment in the prisons. In mediaeval times, the concern and focus of the prisons were minor, and these aspects were very rarely brought

into consideration. "Prisons and Prisoners in Victorian Britain," a book by Neil R. Storey, has mentioned the prisons and prisoners' conditions in the Victorian period. The main focus is on the prison staff, the system of admitting the prisoners, the daily routine of the prisoners, the type of prisons in this period, and the system of punishment in the prisons during the Victorian period. From 1842 to 1877, 90 prisons were included in the prison system. This was done to stop the transportation of the prisoners to Australia and other parts of the British Empire. These new prisons also changed the concept of the penitentiary system, in which the core idea was that the prisoners were penitent and repentant. The life and conditions of the prisoners had changed and become more difficult to make the situation of law-and-order better (Storey, 2011).

Management and administration have been very important factors and ingredients of the modern prison system which has been discussed widely by prison experts and historians of prison system. "*A History of English Prison Administration, 1750-1877*" by Sean McConville a professor of law and public policy, has traced out the major administrative procedures and system in the English prison administration and considered it the most crucial period of transformation of the prison into a modern institution. The main focus of the book is to present the administrative history of the English prisons during early modern period. The author has considered the first modern prison which was built in Britain was the Bridewell which includes in the houses of correction and has given birth to the English penal philosophy and administration. "The Oxford History of the Prisons: The Practise of Punishment in Western Society," edited by Norval Morris and David J. Rothman, is a comprehensive study of the prison system in western countries. This book shows that prisons before the eighteenth century were not part of the major punishment in western society, and the institution of prison has undergone a series of changes. Now it has become a main institution in the governance system of the states. It was in the 1830s that the full-silent policy was implemented and inmates were kept in separate cells. From 1900, the institutions of prison reformed and allowed the inmates to mix in the prison yards. This is a negation of the theory provided by David Wilson that British prisons have not really changed much at all. (McConville, 2015). This was the period when the inmates were separated based on sex and age; women and juvenile prisoners were separated from the male inmates. All these activities within the prison system show that the prisons have their own history and can be identified as a separate field of history and historiography.

Concept of Transportation and Prisons in Australia an analysis of Colonialism

Prisons in Australia are often studied in relation to colonialism and the British prison system. In contrast, the penal system was not developed before 1867, and very little has been written about imprisonment in Australia. In this section, some of the books that present the colonial prisons in Australia have been reviewed to help understand the pattern and notion of colonial prisons in Australia. Australia was one of the colonies where British authorities used to send the convicts in the beginning. "*Island Chains: Carceral Island and the Colonization of Australia, 1824-1903*," a research thesis by Katherine Ann Roscoe, is about the transportation of European, indigenous, and non-white emigrants to the islands off the coast of Australia. This was the early means of the connection between Britain and Australia through which people, goods, and ideas travelled; this was also the agenda of British authorities to utilize the prisoners for the project of colonization. In this research study, the researcher has focused on three islands: Melville Island (the northern region), Rottnest Island (Western Australia), and Cockatoo Island (Wa-rea-mah) in New South Wales. These islands were considered natural prisons and were used as destinations for absconders and indigenous peoples who were deemed to be escape risks. This thesis discusses the three themes. Discipline

and resistance, convict labour. and the origin and journey of convicts in the Australian Islands (Roscoe, 2018). Another thesis "*Prisoners, Powers and Panopticon: Investigating Invanopticon Fremantle Gaol, 1831-1841*" by Emily Lanman discusses the Fremantle goal which was established in Australia with the design and idea of Panopticon (Jery Benthem) and this thesis explores the Fremantle goal with respect to its utilization, Structure and location. This study utilized a methodology comprising historical analysis and hermeneutics, with a theoretical underpinning based on the work of French philosopher Michel Foucault and his concept of power (Damousi, 1997).

The history of prisons is also written with its core responsibilities like correction of society by reforming the individual with the help of keeping him in confinement to transform him into a responsible citizen. Sean O'Toole has discussed this notion in "The History of Australian Corrections," that punishment, banishment, and confinement have remained part of western civilization in all the epochs of history, but as mentioned about Europe, there were no courts or prisons in the Middle Ages; all the legal system and the prisons were constructed in Europe and Britain in the 18th century, which were gradually humanized and civilized in later centuries – the 19th and 20th. Prisons and the prison system flourished with other aspects of society and according to the needs of the state. When Australia was claimed by Captain James Cook for King George III and it was established as a penal colony, the first convicts' fleet was sent to Australia with a total of 11 ships, 750 convicts, and a total of 1350 people on board. This process of transportation of the prisoners was continued until 1868; during this period, the total number of convicts transported to Australia was 160000. The aims and objectives of convict transportation were different and changed with the passage of time. From 1787 to 1810, the main aim was to clear the goals within the territory of Britain. The prisoners transported to Australia were also called colonial prisoners. This book is a comprehensive history of the prisons and the development of the prisons in Australia (O'Toole, 2006).

Research on Prisons in United States

Prison systems that were initiated with the colonization of the territories are still existing, with alterations made with the passage of time. The United States of America's prison system is also a result of colonization. Unlike other parts of the world, formal prisons were not seen in America before the eighteenth century, and the traditional modes of punishment were being utilized all over the continent. The eighteenth century was the transition from corporal punishment to imprisonment, and in America it got impetus after 1775. America presently has the largest and biggest prisons in the world, which have a great history. American prisons are also the most studied prisons within the context of colonialism and post-colonialism. A book, "Prisons: Today and Tomorrow," edited by Joycelyn M. Pollock, that explores several themes and starts with the philosophy and history of prisons, showing the purpose of prisons with several philosophical approaches: utilitarian rationale, paradigms of punishment, conservative justice and prisons, and interrogative movement. In the United States, like in other countries, the prison system was established in the 19th century with the advent of penitentiaries. The prison system in America was established and documented after the 1850s. The penitentiary, which is considered to be the first modern prison in the world, was adopted by America from the British Prison System, which was only constructed and adopted by America and was not existing in other colonies. The first penitentiary was the Walnut Street Jail, which was established in Philadelphia in 1790. This prison initiates the system of single cells, isolation from temptation, classification of prisoners, and reform of the prisoners. Prisons in America and other western countries cannot be isolated as institutions but were working with the ideological approaches of the society,

as with the transformation of from agrarian to industrialist economics, a new system of prisons was also introduced with the name of the Jacksonian Era, which was between 1820 and 1830. Contrary to the separate system, the Auburn system was also popular in the prisons of America and was also called the congregate system (prisons where the inmates used to sleep in single cells but were released each day to work as factory or agrarian labourers; this system originated in Auburn, New York) of prisons. Prisons have been reformed to meet the needs of the state and society. In the American prison system, another era of prison is called the "Reformatory Era," which was initiated in the 1870s in different parts of the continent (Pollock, 1997).

A new approach and design were introduced in America from 1900 with the name "Big House Prisons." These were the maximum-security prisons of the twentieth century in which the inmates were disciplined with a silent routine with both an increase in extramural and intramural labour. For the authors, these prisons were not effective and became the cause of increased criminal activities within their boundaries. With the concept of "Big House Prisons" in 1940-1950, correctional institutions were built with the idea of harsh discipline and repression by the officials, which became less salient features of prison life. The correctional houses were more relaxed in reality, but later this system also failed to correct and reform the inmates. The institution of prisons is still utilizing the tag of correctional prisons, but in fact this label is misleading because the system has become harsh and difficult to accommodate, as explained by George Bernard Shaw in his book "The Crime of Imprisonment, and that prison growth and development is accidental and was made worse, rather than better, by reform efforts. American prisons were also used as places for racists activities, as the prison remained full of black people or with African-Americans which were also called as the slave class in America. On this approach a book "*Black Prisoners and their World, Alabama, 1865-1900*" by Mary Ellen Curtin which discusses status and condition of the Black prisoners in United States (Teeters, 1969)

The American prison system is also considered an offshoot of the colonial prison system, which was initiated by the British authorities in America. The prison models and themes for governing the prisoners were initially taken from the European and British prison systems. This notion is discussed by a number of historians and scholars on prisons, as Ashley T. Rubin, in "*The Deviant Prison: Philadelphia's Eastern State Penitentiary and the Origins of America's Modern Penal System, 1829-1913*," has mentioned about two types of prison systems. The Auburn System, in which prisoners performed factory-style labour during the day and were placed in solitary confinement at night, and the Pennsylvania System, in which prisoners faced 24-hour solitary confinement for the duration of their sentences, were the two dominant models in early nineteenth-century American prisons. By the end of the Civil War, the majority of jails in the United States had adopted the Auburn System, with the exception of Philadelphia's Eastern State Prison, which became a source of controversy as well as a fascinating outlier. Using the Eastern State Penitentiary as a case study, *The Deviant Prison* illuminates the fears and other issues of nineteenth-century jail administration that helped shape our modern prison system. (Rubin, 2021).

Prisons in East Asia

Prisons in East Asia had a different perspective because of a different prison culture and society. as described by Dikotter, F., and Dikötter in "*Crime, Punishment in Modern China*," a book that highlights the history of the prison system in China from ancient to modern times. The author has focused very little on the ancient and mediaeval historical patterns of the prison. From the early nineteenth century, prison reform was

the major concern of the big powers of the world: Britain, America, China, and Japan. Before this, prison was not a strong institution of the state. As the author has provided some evidence of ancient and mediaeval types of punishment that were prevalent in China, the plenty's were traditional, like the dismemberment of the body of the convict, beheading, and the public display of the head after separating it from the body. The beating with bamboos was gradual. The modernity came to China very late; the prison reforms were brought to China after 1908, with which a modern architectural and conceptual prison was built in Beijing in 1911 A.D. This book is an effort to understand the social practices and cultural meaning in Chinese prisons from 1895 to 1949. Imprisonment was not considered a type of punishment in imperial China, and the time spent in jail for the trial was not considered a punishment and was not a part of the punishment. This book has provided a sketch of a modern Chinese prison (Dikötter, 2002). Meanwhile Klaus Muhlhan's book, "*Criminal Justice: A History in China*," discusses the history of criminal and prison systems in China from the Qing Dynasty to the communist Chinese ideological system. The main focus and aim of the book are to give a comparison and trace out the major changes in prisons in China from the Qing Dynasty—which covered both early and late Qing—to the present prison system in China. The author has focused more on the Qing Dynasty prison system and the Republican period (1912-1949), and the latter is considered a prison regime (Muhlhan & Klaus, 2009).

Yokoyama wrote on "How have prisons been used in Japan" which deals with the structure of the prison in Japan with the Meiji reforms from the second half of the nineteenth century. A new system of prison was devised in which the prison administration was divided according to the inmates' numbers. It is mentioned that each of the security officers was responsible for 50 inmates. The major task of the prison officer was to rehabilitate the prisoners and give them medical and educational treatment. Its aim is to decrease the number of criminals in Japanese society. As the number of serious and habitual offenders has decreased, the role of the prison in separating them from the community has declined in importance. It has been observed that the rate of crime in Japan has decreased over the last 30 years as a result of good prison management. This book is a presentation on the achievements of the prisons, as their major purpose is to reduce the crime rates, and the question posed by the author is answered by the fact that the Japanese have used the institution of prison in a good way, which is why the crime rate is decreasing (Yokoyama, 1982). Japanese prisons and the system of rehabilitation are also related to morality, ethics, and religious affairs. As "Adam J. Lyons mentioned in his dissertation, "*Karma and Punishment: Prison Chaplaincy in Japan from the Meiji Period to the Present*," the chaplaincies played a great role in the punishment policies in Japan (Lyons, 2022). Prison was also considered a tool for the reformation of society, as discussed by *Elmer H. Johnson* in "*Japanese Corrections: Managing Convicted Offenders in an Orderly Society*," which compared the prison systems of the United States and Japan and concluded that prisons in the United States have a harsher approach to imprisonment as compared to Japan's philosophy of confinement. The author has compared the number of prisoners in the United States and Japan from 1926 to the present. The main theme of the book is to trace out the condition of modern prisons in Japan (Johnson, 1996).

Understanding the Colonial Prisons in India

The Indian Subcontinent was one of the essential parts of the British Empire, where British authorities created a great administrative system and institutions that are still part of different countries systems of government. Similarly, the prison system in the Subcontinent was established during the colonial period. Singh's book, "*Indian*

Prison: A Sociological Enquiry, is a sociological analysis of the prison system in India with the birth of modern prison. Through the three centuries, they have evolved the status of an institution in the world and in India. It is presented as a center for the correction of convicts and offenders. Prison from the modern era promoted a new idea of conventional norms, ideal assumptions of humanitarianism, enlightenment, and the promotion of the concept of an ideal state. The purpose of the prison, which was devised at its origin, was to make an ideal society, and the convicts will be confined within its four walls, and measures will be taken to reform them. The life of the prisoners was different from that of a normal free man, as his freedom was confiscated, he had no choice of food, and he could not express his or her views. Before the British advent, there was no system of formal division of prisons in India. The author has considered it a place of social work in which the inmates have to perform industrial handicraft works, and inmates also participate in the management of the prisons. This book has highlighted the major sociological patterns of prisons and appreciated the methods of modern prisons to engage the prisoners in social activities to make them useful citizens (Singh, 1979).

Mishra in "Prison administration in Orissa: A case study of women prisoners" has developed a new approach towards the prison system in India with an historical overview of prison development in the world. He has taken the example of one province of India and analysed the prison system in Orissa (an eastern province of India on the Bay of Bengal). In an overview of the prison, the author has started with the prison system in mediaeval England. As mentioned, in England, the prison was used for the offenders who were waiting for their trials. Like India, imprisonment was not a type of punishment in mediaeval England. From the 17th and 18th centuries, several houses were established in England as houses of correction, like London's Bridewell, the Ghent Houses of Correction, and the Philadelphia Street Jail, in England and America, respectively. In the early 19th century, the penal system experienced some change with the establishment of two distinctive schools of thought. The first was to separate the inmates from each other in high security. The second school of thought believes that the inmates can work together within the confines of the prison. Most of the prisons in the nineteenth century had a system of mixed prisoners, both male and female. According to the author, the purpose of the prisons was custody, coercion, and correction. In this dissertation, the major focus is on the women's prisons in Orissa, where the British established women's prisons at the end of the 19th century. This, then, shows that the number of women prisoners was very low from the beginning (Misra, 2000).

Furthermore, Mohanty and Hazarys "*Indian Prison Systems*" book deals collectively with the history of the prison system in India from ancient to modern times. This book has a different view of the prison system in ancient times and considers it an institution in that time. The other historians have not mentioned prison as a state institution; they believe that prison is a modern invention as a state institution. This book is a source for understanding the evolution of the modern prison system in India, with special reference to the colonial period. Moreover, it has discussed the prison development in distinctive provinces like Orissa, Assam, Bengal, and Punjab. According to him, the institution of colonial prisons was first established in 1852 with the appointment of a separate Inspector General of Prisons for Punjab. Moreover, the book analyses in detail the major patterns of punishment in different parts of India during the colonial period (Mohanty & Hazary, 1990). Arnold, "The colonial prison: power, knowledge, and penology in nineteenth-century India". Arnold has discussed the prison system and its development with reference to Foucault's theory of discipline and punishment and the theory of power and knowledge. With the advent of the British,

they controlled all the institutions of the state and reformed the Indian prisons. The condition of the Indian prisons after British control became more deteriorating. The prison created an institutional and social space that was colonised by the British authorities in India. According to Arnold, his research was on what was wrong with the Indian prisons during the colonial period and why they faced so much violence and disturbance within the prisons. Prison, according to him, was not an isolated organisation but something representative of the way in which colonial knowledge was constructed and deployed. The author has a different approach towards the punishment and correction in the prison; he believes that the colonial prison is not a place of detention or rehabilitation in India, but rather a factor where the prisoners were forcefully put on different types of labour and they were used to complete large projects in different parts of the British empire. He has also rejected the theory of discipline and punishment of Foucault by saying the pattern of punishment and purpose of prison remained different in India during the colonial period (Arnold, 1994).

History of Confinement in Africa

Parts of the African continent remained colonized by different colonial powers, mostly by two big powers in Europe: Britain and France. A book written by McCracken on "A History of Prison and Confinement in Africa" presents the theme of social history and covers the history of colonial prisons and the prison system in Africa. For the author, the prison system imposed by the Europeans in Africa transforms a complex form of local repression and serves colonial objectives. This is an edited book that has twelve important chapters on the prison system from ancient times to the colonial era of captivity and confinement. Penal incarceration was unknown to the African nations and the sub-Saharan nations. Worldwide, the prison model and system were considered inadequate and were later changed in the post-colonial period. Like other colonized nations, Africans believe colonial conquest used the prison as an early tool for subjugating African nations. Forced labour was also a part of the colonial prisons in Africa; most of the construction workers within Africa and in other colonies were prisoners. Prisons in Africa were under the control of the colonial order, which was a sign of submission, resistance, and submission.

This was a procedure to combine the features of colonial penology. In truth, the colonial prison has remained different from the western penitentiary because, in the west, the emergence of the penal system occurred under a large-scale consensus pertaining to European industrial economies, whereas, in contrast, within the colonies, the economic profit was dependent upon the political despotism and increased tension among the divisions of the society. This book is an analytical and critical approach to the development of the prison system in the colonies of the western powers. The key hypothesis of this research study is twofold: it gives the impression that the colonial prison system introduced by the European powers was successful in Africa, but it was grafted onto the original models of prison system and transplanted there. (McCracken, 2005). Morelle, Marie, Frédéric Le Marcis, and Julia Hornberger, eds "*Confinement, Punishment and Prisons in Africa*" a book emphasizes the transient, permeable nature of African jails in both time and geography. It is based on original long-term ethnographic research conducted in both Francophone and Anglophone settings, which is divided into four sections. The first section investigates how the jail has imprinted itself on broader political and social imaginaries, and how institutions of imprisonment carry the imprint of various political actions over time. The second section focuses on how specific types of ordering evolve in African jails. While these frequently include coercion and neglect, it is argued that they are better understood as the result of ongoing negotiations

and the search for meaning and value on the part of a diverse set of individuals (Morelle, Le Marcis & Hornberger, 2021).

Ideological and Philosophical Approaches Towards Prisons and Prison system

The construction and management of prisons, like the other institutions of the state, were ideological and based on philosophical approaches. As Michel Foucault's book "*Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*" is the major indicator of the change in the modes of imprisonment in modern times, Foucault has listed the development of prisons and their construction in distinctive parts of the world as follows: Russia 1769, Prussia 1780, Pennsylvania 1786, Tuscany 1786, and Austria 1788. These were the early modern prisons that were built in different parts of the world. In this book, the author has focused on the change in punishment in these modern prisons. The torture system was used to punish the people, but it disappeared in the modern prison system. The body, as the major target of penal repression, disappeared, leaving only the new legal or administrative practice to survive. The patterns of punishment, like the abolishment of the pillory, were abolished in 1789 and in England in 1837. In the modern legal and prison systems, no one touches the body of the convict; he only has to live inside the four walls, where he has to perform several duties. Foucault mentioned that the modern reforms in the prison system were introduced from 1760 to 1840. According to him, the real non-corporal soul is not the substance of punishment; it is the element in which are articulated the effect of certain types of power and the reference of certain types of knowledge. The soul is the prisoner of the body. In the second section of the book, the author narrates the history of prison and the type of punishment from 1670, with the idea that power/knowledge and the soul are the prison of the body. The general punishments in the Western world were death penalty plenty, judicial torture, and pending proof penal servitude banishment. Moreover, the project for the prison institution that was then developing punishment was seen as a technique for the correction of individuals that obtained the training of the body and the habits and behaviors of the offenders (Foucault, 1979).

Morris and Rothman, *The Oxford history of the prison: The practise of punishment in Western society*, an edited book on the history of prisons with different themes on the history of prisons in western societies, it is mentioned that the word prison evokes the old patterns of punishment with different new modes of confinement like watchtowers and armed guards in the cells. They seem to be the inevitable and permanent marks of confinement, as though prisons were a timeless institution stretching from mediaeval stone dungeons to the current era of steel boxes. It shows now that prisons have developed everywhere in the world and have a history of their own, mentioning how the modes and methods of punishment have changed throughout the years. In this book, distinctive scholars and authors provide a brief history and the development of prison in the modern world. The authors trace the persistent tension between the desire to punish and the hope for rehabilitation, recounting the institution's evolution from the rowdy and squalid English jails of the 1700s, in which prisoners and visitors ate and drank together, to the sober and stark nineteenth-century penitentiaries, whose inmates were forbidden to speak or even to see one another, and finally to the "big houses" of the current American prison system, in which prisoners are as overwhelmed by intense boredom as by the threat of violence. The text also provides a gripping and personal look at the social world of prisoners and their keepers over the centuries (Morris & Rothman, 1998).

Another methodological approach is taken up by the post-modernist historian by countering the concept of colonialism and the criminal justice system, as in a book

written by Biko Agozino on "Counter-Colonial Criminology: A Critique of Imperialist Reason," with the hypothesis that the criminal justice system, which is considered the pride of the West, was shaped in the colonial world or in countries that were former colonies. The reason provided by the author is because criminology is a social science that served colonialism more directly than many other social sciences (Agozino, 2003). To conceptualise the prison system in a distinctive epoch of time, a theme was developed to understand the role of prisons in civilising the body, and a number of literary works are available in the world. Pieter Spierenburg presented a similar idea in his book "Violence & Punishment: Civilising the Body Through Time," in which the main argument is on the relation between violence and punishment, which, for the author, are intimately related. With the modern modes of punishment, a new way of using violence is involved in the process. Accordingly, the main focus of the book is on judicial punishment rather than daily and domestic violence and punishment. The two terms used in the book, "civilising" and "homicide," are also important to comprehending the main theme of the book and the concept of punishment during the modern period. The civilising process in Europe was due to the decline in violence and the transformation of punishment (Spierenburg, 2013).

The utilitarian argument views punishment as fundamentally bad and strives to defend it with the greater advantages it produces. What is good, according to a utilitarian philosophical framework, is that which serves "the many." Hence, utilitarianism would consider an action as good even if it caused pain to the individual if the majority benefited from it. In our discussion, punishment would be beneficial to "the many" (all of society) if it served to deter crime, render offenders helpless, or aid in rehabilitation (Pifferi, 2016). To conceptualize the concept of imprisonment and punishment, the philosophical approaches of the early modern period were utilised as a justification for the imprisonment of the criminals, as in a book written by an Italian philosopher, Beccaria, "On Punishment and Crime." For him, punishment is a part of society and its transformation from a primitive to a modern society. Without laws and punishment, society faces chaos, and every man wants to make himself the centre of world affairs without justifying its means and ends. Punishment is a way to separate good from the extremities of evil. The author has taken some of the ideas from the French philosopher *Montesquieu*, who believed that any punishment that is not derived from absolute necessity is tyrannical and against the public interest. This concept is relevant for the rehabilitation of criminals with different other means along with punishment. Murphy, "Punishment and Rehabilitation," believes that punishment and rehabilitation should be the core motives of prisons and the legal system of any country or region. The author has focused on the causes and motives of punishment by relating it to the ideas and philosophies of several, from Plato to the philosophers of the 19th century (Beccaria, Newman & Marongiu, 2009).

Conclusion

More than just places of punishment, colonial prisons were essential to the larger colonial mission of exploitation, subjection, and control. These jails frequently functioned as a microcosm of the colonial order, reflecting the social, political, and racial hierarchies established by colonial powers. Strict discipline, forced labor, racial isolation, and the repression of indigenous cultures were hallmarks of jail administration, with little focus on reform or rehabilitation. Colonial jails remained sites of resistance despite these oppressive objectives, particularly for political inmates who utilized their confinement as a platform to oppose colonial government. Hunger strikes, prison wall protests, and riots all served as symbols of the larger struggle for justice and independence. This survey emphasizes the significance of tackling the historical

injustices ingrained in these organizations as well as the necessity of critically analyzing the continued impact of colonial-era practices on modern justice systems. In addition to being a chronicle of tyranny, the history of colonial jails also tells a tale of resiliency and resistance, which has influenced liberation movements all around the world.

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