This is primarily a study in the field of Public Administration, where its theory, practice and techniques have been employed to analyse and understand a problem which generally is the subject matter of the science of Criminology and Correction.

This study is, however, not concerned with public administration at its theory or philosophy levels nor is it structured to deal with public administration as a generalised functional entity. Our study is confined to a well established public institution, entirely set-up, financed and controlled by the State. Its policy is laid down by the Legislative Wing of the democratic government, which is executed by the machinery provided to implement the programmes handed over to the Head of the Department - Inspector General of Prisons.

A jail has always been an organ of the government in power and authority. It is an old, traditional and well established institution that carries a very definite image in the mind of the common man. The legend, lore and literature, in every country and of all times has presented a graphic description of jails which have left indelible impressions on public mind. Whatever a Jail may connote or denote, an indisputable characteristic has been that it signifies a harsh, horrible and painful situation where one is forced to cruel, inhuman and undesirable torture, and brutality. It is
equally a well established fact that jails have been the most closed institutions of the government, fortified by high walls, huge iron gates and locks after locks. What has gone on inside the fourwalls of a jail, at various times and in various countries, has never been fully exposed to public. Still, whenever some tit-bits of information has leaked out of a jail, it has met severe criticism and condemnation at the hands of public.

Quite contrary to the above story as it took place in the other countries of the world, India has a dramatically different story to tell. In its 'Struggle for Freedom' a new and revolutionary technique of 'Non-Violent, Non-Cooperation' with the government, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, saw thousands of educated, energetic, patriotic Indians flood the jails in India all over the country. The result was that when the first National Government was formed, after the country gained Independence, there was not a single Minister at the Centre or the State who had not been imprisoned during the Freedom struggle. So also, the legislators had all been in jail and were only too familiar with what transpired in the jails of India, under the foreign rulers, behind the high walls and iron bars. Some of them had made detailed studies of the Jail Manual to press forward the various pitfalls and non-observance or mis-observance of the jail rules, by the jail authorities.
In the post-Independence era, naturally, therefore, the entire legislation was one in denouncing jail administration and pleaded to eradicate the ills of prison life and routine by changing the very hue of prison policy and programmes from punitive to correctional hue and form. We have, therefore, undertaken in this study to look to the policy, organisational set-up, financial administration and other special programmes developed in the Jail Administration in U.P. after Independence, to put the new ideals in operation.

We have chosen Prison System for one another reason as well. Besides being a well differentiated institution, with long traditions and set rules and regulations set by the government, from time to time, a jail is a 'world in miniature'. There is no activity carried out in the free society outside, which has no counterpart activity in the jail premises. An institution in which thousands of imprisoned citizens pass years after years of their life, day in and day out within the jail walls, they present problems of all kinds - lodging, boarding, clothing, health, sickness, employment, etc. Thus a Prison System presents a very varied and extensive field to study various shades, grades and types of administrative needs, practices and programmes.

The citizen who has been sent to jail is not sent there to rot and be forgotten and lost. On the contrary, he has to be restored, recovered as a useful citizen and returned
back to society to contribute in the common weal. Consequently
jails provide an excellent opportunity to look how the
democratic public administration has developed, and if there
are lacunae, what these are, so that one could consider ways
and means to remedy the same and help in a better achievement
of the correctional ends, of the Prison System.

The thesis has been divided into seven chapters.
Chapter-I contains a 'Historical background including a
Reference to Committees on Jail Administration' giving a
short account of the evolution of Jails during British
regime. Chapter-II deals with the 'Organisation of Jail
Administration in U.P.'. The Executive Head of the Jail
Department is Inspector General of Prisons assisted by the
Additional and six Deputy Inspector General of Prisons. At
the headquarters of every district there is a district jail
having a whole time or part-time Superintendent of jails.
Jailor who is immediately subordinate to the Superintendent
is the chief executive officer of a district jail leaving
Central Prisons to his counter part who is called deputy
superintendent. The jailor may have deputy and assistant
jailors to help him in performance of his duties. Chapter-III
discusses the 'Financial Administration of Jails'. The
financial allotments of the Government are communicated to
the Inspector General of Prisons. At the end of the year, the
entire fiscal transactions is compiled and submitted to the
Government by the Inspector General of Prisons, as the Annual
Prison Administration Report. The information is utilised when the estimates for next year are made. The chain of operation goes on and on for every fiscal year. Chapter-IV deals with the "Objectives of Jail Administration after Independence - Policy level". After independence, the then Chief Minister of U.P., Sri Govind Ballabh Pant announced "We propose to examine the question of overhauling the entire jail administration". In the light of above statement of the then Chief Minister of U.P. and recommendations of various jail committees, it has been calculated that the post-independent government of U.P. was considering a reformatory and liberal policy for jail department. Chapter-V consists of the "Objectives of Jail Administration after Independence - Programme Implementation". To what extent the so called reformatory policies based on humanitarian, reformatory and liberal ideals have been implemented a field level is the subjected matter of this chapter. And Chapter-VI discusses "The Special Institution of Jail Department - Model Jail". Could there be a model jail? The Jail Reforms Committee, 1946 suggested for transformation of Central Jail, Lucknow into a Model Jail and the same was done in 1949. Chapter-VII concludes that since the present history of jail administration lacks the keyrole of man behind mechanic events therefore, it is strongly suggested that the history of jail administration should be re-written with a view to highlight the role and contributions of pioneer workers in the field. The hydra headed bureaucracy of jail department should be trained in the line of liberal, humane and
democratic principles so that the reformatory objectives could gather a movement.

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