



# A STUDY ON PRISON INTELLIGENCE AND RADICALIZATION OF PRISON IN THE PRISON ADMINISTRATION

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## ABSTRACT

Imprisonment is not necessarily a deterrent to continued criminal behaviour. Some prisoners continue with their criminal activity while in prison. This can take the form of operating illicit businesses, attempting to radicalize other prisoners, and sustaining gang related activity in the prison. They may also seek to maintain their outside criminal activity, including directing terrorist operations, operating drug syndicates and serious crime gangs. Prison services in the prison administration is the respect international norms, and prison administration standards are central to maintaining peace and security, public safety, and respect for human rights. The prison security breaches, including continued criminal activity while imprisoned, can have a destabilizing effect well beyond prison walls. Armed groups regularly target weak prisons all over the world, to replenish their ranks with detainees. Prison systems are commonly designed for the male majority population and as such, gender inequality typically characterizes all aspects of the prison regime. The intelligence function is a critical component of any organization. Within law enforcement agencies, the military and commercial business, intelligence, and analysis are used by senior managers in the decision-making process. Intelligence helps to reduce uncertainty and to focus resources in the right areas.

**Keywords:** prison administration, prison intelligence, security, destabilizing, replenish and radicalization

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## INTRODUCTION

The prison security breaches, including continued criminal activity while imprisoned, can have a destabilizing effect well beyond prison walls. Armed groups regularly target weak prisons all over the world, to replenish their ranks with detainees. Prison systems are commonly designed for the male majority population and as such, gender inequality typically characterizes all aspects of the prison regime. The intelligence function is a critical component of any organization. Within law enforcement agencies, the military and commercial business, intelligence, and analysis are used by senior managers in the decision-making process. Radicalization in prisons is a significant concern as it can lead to individuals adopting extremist beliefs and engaging in terrorist activities after release. In resolution 2396 (2017), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) recognises that prisons can serve as potential incubators for radicalization to terrorism and terrorist recruitment and encourages the member countries to take all appropriate actions to prevent inmates who have been convicted of terrorism-related offences from radicalizing other prisoners to violence, with whom they may come into contact, in compliance with domestic and international law.

## DEFINITION

Intelligence has a number of definitions but can be best defined as: Predictive, accurate, relevant and timely hypothesis resulting from objective-driven collection, evaluation, collation and worth added analysis of all available relevant information.

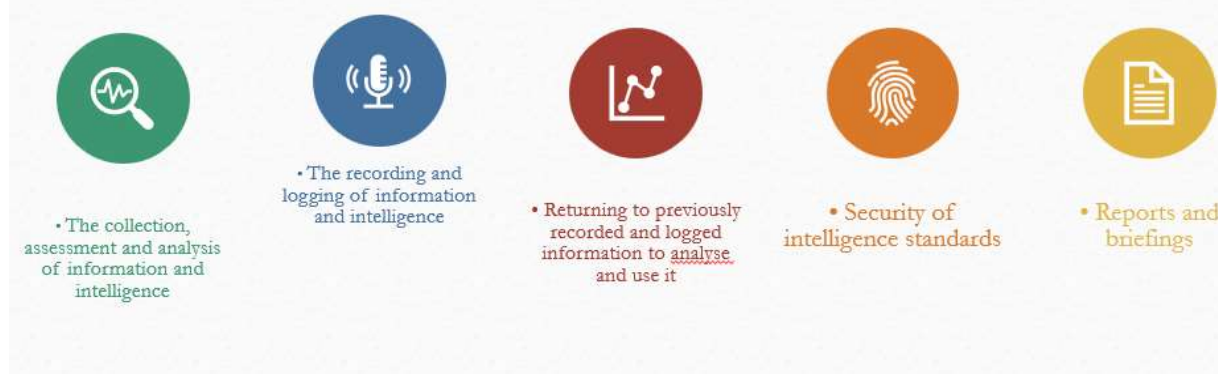
Information + Analysis = Intelligence

In this regard, criminal intelligence can also be defined as: The product (or service) resulting from the analysis of past and present activity to predict future activity and suggesting the implementation of alternative courses of action that may be taken to interdict or minimize the impact of a threatening crime group or activity. The Radicalization represents a dynamic process whereby an individual increasingly accepts and supports violent extremism. The reasons behind this process can be ideological, political, religious, social, economic, or personal. While “ordinary” criminals commit crimes in pursuit of selfish and/or personal goals, politically motivated offenders believe that they are acting on behalf of a certain group, (a segment of) society, or humanity as a whole.

Politically motivated offenders commonly distinguish between “legality” and “legitimacy,” arguing that breaking the law is justified when a particular policy or the entire political or legal system are illegitimate. To address the issue of radicalization in prisons, it is essential to have effective rehabilitation programs in place, as well as measures to prevent the spread of extremist ideologies within prison populations. This may involve providing inmates counselling, education, a Addressing the underlying societal factors contributing to radicalization, such as poverty, discrimination, and lack of opportunities, is also important. Here are some strategies that can help avert radicalization in prisons vocational training and monitoring their interactions with other inmates and visitors.

## PRISON INTELLIGENCE

### Common standards for prison intelligence should cover:



### Benefits of effective prison intelligence

- Contribute to preventing escapes, riots and disturbances
- Identification and prevention of criminal activity and the contravention of prison rules
- Identification and prevention of criminal activity in the external community
- Detection of staff corruption and smuggling
- Identification of organized criminal and/or terrorist groups and the nature of their activity within the prison system and the individuals in those groups who lead or facilitate criminal activity
- Assessment of the various organized criminal groups' influence and interrelationship in the prison system and their influence outside the prison system
- Identification of the vulnerabilities in the prison system
- Identification of radicalization and extremism in the prison system
- Protection of vulnerable prisoners by identifying them and those who prey upon them
- Support informed decision-making in the prevention and management of incidents

### KINDS OF PRISON INTELLIGENCE



## INTELLIGENCE POLICY AND ORGANIZATION

- The purpose of intelligence gathering on prisoners while in custody is not for the State to “spy” on them or to infringe on their basic human rights but to ensure that they do not continue to commit criminal offences while in custody. By developing prison intelligence, the prison administration is endeavouring to make the custodial environment as safe and secure as possible for staff, the prisoners themselves and ultimately the wider community.
- The degree to which prison administrations around the world engage in intelligence gathering varies enormously. Many prisons may have a security department but they do not always engage in proactive and systematic intelligence gathering. However, in order to control large numbers of prisoners who are determined and resourceful, and to minimize their risk to the public and each other, prison managers need quality intelligence.
- At a national level there should be clear policies for the management, collection and use of prison information and intelligence together with appropriate safeguards. These should be supported with relevant guidelines and manuals.
- The national prison administration should be responsible for developing an integrated system for managing and exchanging prison information and intelligence between prisons and between prisons and external law enforcement agencies. It may involve the creation of a national or central coordinating body for prison intelligence and information.
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- Good practice is to have a unit based at the prison administration’s headquarters to coordinate intelligence gathering across all of its prisons and to create dedicated prison intelligence units (PIUs) in each of its prisons.
- The PIU may consist of a single prison intelligence officer, or team, who are responsible for managing local intelligence.
- The PIU should be part of the prison security team and accountable to the prison security manager.
- This PIU should be responsible for the evaluation, collation, evaluation and dissemination of intelligence.
- Good practice is to establish a prison intelligence management board (PIMB) to oversee the work of the PIU by setting priorities and ensuring that their activities are lawful and proportionate.

The professional development of specialist prison intelligence staff (especially with respect to the skills of analytical staff and intelligence managers) is a key role for prison staff training institutions.

Not only do the staff of the PIUs need to be trained but all prison staff should be trained and briefed as to their responsibilities in contributing to the intelligence gathering process

## RADICALIZATION IN PRISON

Radicalisation in prisons is a significant concern as it can lead to individuals adopting extremist beliefs and engaging in terrorist activities after release. In resolution 2396 (2017), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) recognises that prisons can serve as potential incubators for radicalisation to terrorism and terrorist recruitment and encourages the member countries to take all appropriate actions to prevent inmates who have been convicted of terrorism-related offences from radicalising other prisoners to violence, with whom they may come into contact, in compliance with domestic and international law. Radicalisation in prisons: It is a growing concern in India, with some inmates being radicalised and recruited into extremist groups while serving their sentences.

Youth radicalisation: Youth radicalisation is a major concern in India, with some young people being susceptible to extremist ideologies due to a lack of education and job opportunities, social isolation, and exposure to extremist propaganda.

To counter the threat of radicalisation in India, promoting interfaith harmony, tolerance, and respect for diversity is crucial. The government and civil society organisations should work together to provide education and employment opportunities to vulnerable sections of society, promote positive social norms, and monitor counter-terrorism propaganda online.

Additionally, law enforcement agencies can work to identify and monitor extremist groups and individuals and take action to prevent them from engaging in violent activities.

## INDICATORS OF RADICALIZATION IN INMATES

- They refuse to engage with, or debate, ideas that counter their own;
- • They turn their back on their life as it was before radicalization;
- • Individual changes in appearance include: beard, clothing, gang signs;
- • They develop obsessive patterns of behavior and they look out for martyrdom and the apocalypse;
- • They avoid other inmates;
- • They speak in admiration of terrorists or terrorist acts;

- • They participate with members of terrorist or radical groups;
- • They begin physical training such as body building; • They avoid contact with staff;
- • They donate money to groups with radical beliefs or leaders;
- • They request transfer to another wing;
- • They request special food;
- • They increase the number of appeals and legal filings;

### Group Indicators

They increase contact with human rights groups and other NGOs.

- The group seeks self-government or control of its members;
- • The group starts a joint canteen account (either formally or informally);
- • The group establishes strict discipline for its members (regarding talking to staff without permission of the group leaders, assigning punishments for violation of group protocol, etc.);
- • The group accepts leadership and direction from outside organizations or individuals;
- • The group tries to control the work assignments of their members;
- • The group appoints a speaker for the group (individuals are no longer allowed to talk to staff on their own);
- • The group organizes classes on ideology, languages, “how to” on skills that could be useful to terrorists;
- • The group establishes joint prayer sessions;
- • The group attempts to communicate with inmates of other prisons;
- • The group begins to contact non-group inmates to increase group appeal, resources, or influence;
- • The group increases contact with NGOs, lawyers, legislators, or others.

### Conclusion

In the vast majority of cases, violent extremist prisoners will at some point be released back into the community. Supporting the reintegrating of violent extremist prisoners into the community should therefore be a key element in any strategy for preventing and countering violent extremism.<sup>2</sup> An individual release plan should be developed that identifies the violent extremist prisoner’s reintegration needs and circumstances, and determines the type of interventions that the prisoner should access in order to maximize his or her chances for successful reintegration. • Prison-based interventions should be put in place to prepare violent extremist prisoners for their release and re-entry into the community. The aim should be to move violent extremist prisoners to progressively less restrictive settings, based on periodic individual risk assessments. As our criminal Justice administration system purely focuses on a deterrent way of handling crimes as well as criminals. It focuses on such penal approach wherein the punishment for a crime must be a warning to the society and also it must provide some sort of reformative policies to the society. In such a

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal\\_justice/Summary-of-recommendations-on-VEPs.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Summary-of-recommendations-on-VEPs.pdf)

context various rehabilitative mechanism which can be adopted in the prisons helps the prisoners to make changes in the character and attitude

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