

## **Abstract**

This study discusses the “Israeli” prison as a temporal and spatial concept which interacts with the theoretical frameworks that have dealt with the concept of prison and the concepts of time and place, and their relationship with the ideology. The study focuses on these basic concepts in the context of colonialism in Palestine. The prison is put in the framework of its colonial use in order to subject the Palestinian individual and society within the form of resisting occupation. Thus, the study discusses the different theories and attempts to define the prison in its colonial relationship in Palestine. More specifically, it provides theoretical and conceptual definition that reflects the case of prison in the Palestine, since there are limited studies that cover this topic qualitatively.

The study also discusses the structure of the prisoners movement “the contra-structure“ in prison. This is done in order to identify and analyze its basic role in resisting the discipline of prisoners, the reformulation of the prisoner and the mechanism of resistance that the movement uses in facing the different types of punishment used by prison guards, with the aim of “disciplining” the prisoners in the long and short run.

Additionally, the study discusses the “Israeli” prison as a structure by breaking it into its different elements, such as punishment, time, and place, and the specific role of each element in fulfilling the ultimate role of the prison. It also discusses the prison as a colonial ideology the aims to continuously punish, control, and discipline the prisoners.

In dealing with the temporal and spatial components of prison, time is analyzed into different components such as time of isolation and time of waiting which leads to redefining the concept of time and its elements within the colonial prison in Palestine. Time in the colonial prison is also analyzed by looking into the parts that form the prison as a place and the function of each part, as well the interaction of the prisoners with these parts. This will lead to redefining place in the colonial context to a resistance context.

The thesis is methodological based on analyzing the different concepts to smaller theoretical and procedural ones, and then restructured to express the colonial case in Palestine.

Qualitative methodology of research was used in the study. Detailed interviews were made by a number of liberated prisoners, ex-prisoners, from different factions who had different experiences in prison. The

content of several publications on the prisoners' movement was also analyzed.

The thesis includes several chapters. Chapter One discusses the theories and concepts that deal with prison, colonialism, and Zionist ideology. It also discusses the temporal and spatial concepts and prison in the "Israeli" context and analyzes the structure of the prisoners' movement as a contra-prison movement. The discussion is done from a critical point of view so that the analysis of the concept of prison is turned into an alternative theoretical and conceptual one.

Chapter Two thoroughly analyzes the temporal and spatial concepts of the "Israeli" prison through revising several publications on these two concepts, specifically their different manifestations in the prison, in order to show the connection between the Palestinian experience and theoretical frameworks used.

Chapter Three deals with the methodology of the study, the theoretical and procedural terminology of prison, place and time in order to be used as the theoretical and cognitive basis to what the researcher aims at in his study and to the tools used.

Chapter Four analyzes the detailed interviews made with the ex-prisoners. It includes definition of the prison and its dimensions, the prison as place and time, and breaking the time and place of the prison into parts, women prisoners and detention, and the different impacts of prison on the prisoners inside and outside the prison in relation to time and place.

Chapter Five looks into the future of the prisoners' movement and its understanding of the issues of time, place and struggle and attempts to reach a more accurate theoretical discussion on the main concepts of the study that express the depth of the Palestinian experience. It basically criticizes Foucault's studies on prison in the disciplinary judiciary since they refrain from mentioning the role of the actors "the contra-structure" and they also lack the analysis of the colonial ideology.

The findings of the study emphasize the point that there are serious effects on the prisoners as a result of their prison experience, especially at the individual level, in addition to a number of social effects. The most important of these is creating a new social structure with specific values and conceptions of the form of the individual and group lives, such as the prisoners' movement. The study also emphasizes the existence of a dual disciplinary judiciary that controls the lives of the prisoners under their authority.

The study concludes that there are four dimensions for the colonial prison. The first one is freedom deprivation as an immediate punishment against the prisoner who resists the occupation. The second one is the temporal dimension which consists of the time of punishment and the time imagined by the prisoner. The third is the spatial dimension, the dimension of place as divided and organized and a spatial punishment that tries to discipline the individual or the group through a specific kind of structure that includes disciplinary and punishment at the same time and allows controlling the prisoners. The fourth dimension is the punishment procedures and practices used inside the prison against the prisoners individually or collectively.

The study attempts to introduce and/or redefine the concepts that formulate the prison. It introduces definitions of prison and ideology in the case of colonialism, as well as the temporal and spatial concepts in the context of colonialism.