

## **CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter reviews the relevant literature and research related to the prison climate and life satisfaction among drug abuse inmate. this chapter will talk about theories and past studies about the relationships between prison climate and life satisfaction among drug abuse inmate. this section examines previous research that are relevant to the scope of the current research. researchers may also see the scope of the research, the methodology of the research, and the prior study's results. researchers might also collect varied information regarding the topics they want to investigate in order to develop their research ideas. in addition, by pointing out literature researchers can also see if other researchers have already looked into the problems they want to study.

### **2.2 Prison climate**

(Jordan, 2011) discovered a relationship between prison social climate and prisoners' life satisfaction. The idea that a healthy prison social climate enhances recovery success is gaining momentum (Harding, 2014). Most of the time, incarceration is used to help prisoners improve their social, educational, and employment prospects. Success and recovery can only be achieved through the development of skills and the maintenance of a healthy mental condition. Various phrases are used to describe the social climate in prison. Previous researchers have investigated it. The social climate in prison has been defined by certain researchers as well as prison conditions, climate, and surroundings (Molleman & Van Ginneken, 2015). The term "prison social climate" refers to the environment in which inmates are housed. Assumptions about the social, emotional, organizational, and physical features of prison by prison prisoners (Ross et al., 2011).

Privacy, safety, structure, support, emotional input, social stimulation, activity, and independence are all factors that can be used to assess the prison social climate (Day et al., 2000). According to (Molleman & van der Broek, 2014), prison social climate can be judged in terms of security, rights and rules, enforcement, interaction with the outside world, day programmed, autonomy, reintegration, and future expectations. In general, the prison social climate has a variety of effects on inmates, including supporting inmates' rehabilitation, guiding inmates' behavior, and promoting personal growth (Lutze, 2006). In contrast, the social climate in prison can make health problems worse by exposing inmates to physical harm, mental health disorders, and injury from other inmates, which can make them more likely to get sick. (Brinkley-Rubinstein, 2013). Similarly, (Nurse et al., 2003) concluded that isolation, a lack of mental stimulation, and a lack of physical exercise, as well as a lack of opportunity to engage in education, skill-building, and job training, had the biggest negative influence on mental health in prison. As a result, the quality of a group's therapy environment appears to be critical for rehabilitation motivation (Walker & van der Helm, 2009).

Prison climate is viewed as a multidimensional construct. The following characteristics were identified as elements contributing to the prison environment in an exhaustive literature study on prison climate and existing measures: autonomy, safety and order, meaningful activities, relationships between prisoners and staff, interaction with the outside world, and facilities (Bosma et al., 2020). The original version of the PCQ was created based on this literature evaluation (Beijersbergen et al., 2016). Following a pilot study, the PCQ as utilized in several studies received a few minor tweaks (e.g., question phrasing, the inclusion of a few scales to satisfy research goals). Because prior surveys either examine only certain characteristics (e.g., only social climate) or have not been sufficiently verified, the PCQ fills a demand for a thorough, trustworthy, and rigorous assessment of prison climate (Tonkin, 2016).

Identification of six primary domains of prison climate relationships in prison, safety and order, contact with the outside world, prison facilities, meaningful activities, and autonomy. These elements, in particular, are commonly understood as global inmate problems. They are intervening variables that occur at the point of the transaction between a person and their environment, are impacted and determined by organizational structure and procedure, and, as a result, influence organizational behavior" (Bradford, 2006).

Each of the prison climate characteristics will be briefly discussed to demonstrate how and why they are related to the prison experience, how they are related to one another, and how they are predicted to be related to prisoner well-being and behavior.

### **2.1.1 Autonomy**

Autonomy is regarded as a basic human need (Ryan & Deci, 1985), and the loss of liberty that unavoidably occurs as a result of imprisonment is understandably regarded as a source of suffering (Scott, 2014). There are a variety of organizational characteristics that can lead to greater or lesser autonomy in prison. In general, higher security levels of imprisonment are connected with more constraints on autonomy, but there are differences in terms of whether convicts share a cell, have a key to their cell, and have a say in their daily activities. Although little research has been done on prisoners' perceived autonomy and its relationship with well-being and post-prison outcomes greater autonomy is generally associated with higher perceived quality of prison life (Johnsen et al., 2011).

However, it should be recognized that greater freedom might come with behavioral demands, temptations, and uncertainties, all of which can be harmful (Shammas, 2014). Greater autonomy, on the other hand, is likely to be less detrimental, especially when considering life after incarceration (van Ginneken et al., 2018).

### 2.1.2 Safety And Order

For prison governors, maintaining a safe environment for employees and inmates is a top priority. In prison, aggression and the fear of being victimized are linked to a lower level of happiness (Wooldredge, 2016). Safety isn't just determined by the prison's security procedures. Increased security may have a criminalizing effect. Prisoners with equal risk categories who were randomly assigned to low or high-security prisons had a higher likelihood of returning to prison when assigned to a high-security prison, according to experimental findings (Gaes & Camp, 2009). Other studies have found that a lack of staff expertise, poor prison management, restricted program availability, prison size, and population composition are all contextual predictors of misconduct and violence (Gadon et al., 2006). The nature and quality of relationships in prison also have an impact on safety and order.

Because it impacts both convicts and correctional staff, inmate safety is a major concern and priority within the institution. Inmate violence, thievery, guard brutality, and security are all included in this category. Sexual assault, sexual coercion, or violent altercations amongst inmates are all examples of inmate-on-inmate violence. Guard brutality includes both physical violence and mental or emotional abuse between guards and inmates. Inmates who are at risk of physical violence are protected by guard security.

In correctional literature, prison violence is a common topic of research and it is linked to victimization (O'Donnell & Edgar, 1998). "Long-term detention of convicted felons is an extremely stressful environment, and violent, destructive behavior by inmates is not a new phenomenon," according to (van Ginneken & Nieuwbeerta, 2020). Despite its obvious character, this statement raises a significant issue that is pertinent to this dimension of the study. Prisons produce a hostile and life-threatening climate due to the blending of inmate

experiences and contrasting attitudes, ideas, and behavior. However, not only prisoner traits, but also physical, or structural, features are required to create this climate. However, as Atlas points out, knowing the actual reasons for prison violence and its causes is impossible to determine.

As a result, we're left with a slew of "other" probable causes including temperature, color, and noise, which go beyond the usual suspects like crowding, guard abuse, or a lack of spare time. Because they can aggravate current problems, these "other" potential reasons are crucial to the research of safety among inmates and as an environmental characteristic.

### **2.1.3 Relationships In Prison**

Relationships between prison staff and inmates are seen as an important factor in determining the quality of prison life. This is hardly unexpected, considering the inmates' reliance on staff for basic supplies and services in the institution. Every day, prison staff and inmates negotiate their rights, advantages, and even their sense of personal autonomy. A secure and orderly environment depends on positive connections between staff and inmates. This is also in the best interest of the personnel.

The relationships between staff and prisoners are the most important part of the prison system. Control and safety come from having good relationships between staff and prisoners (Hepburn, 1987). Prisons can't be run by forcing people to do what they don't want to do. Instead, they need staff with a firm, confident, and kind attitude that lets them keep close interaction with prisoners without harsh conflict.

Respect and fair and confident use of authority characterizes "right" staff-prisoner relationships, ensuring that (vulnerable) prisoners are protected from victimization and exploitation. In this regard, prisoner relationships are particularly crucial, as a power vacuum created by insufficient staff control may be filled by inmates (Crank, 2010). Staff-prisoner

relationships in prisons have previously been characterized as supportive and fair (Dirkzwager & Kruttschnitt, 2012), with a demonstrable positive impact on prisoner well-being, behavior, and even outcomes after release.

Counseling, self-improvement, and the need for two-way communication are all priorities within the institution (Boudouris & Hardy, 1981). Educational and vocational enrichment are examples of self-improvement measures. Educational enrichment is based on programs already in place in the institution that can help offenders get their GED or advanced degrees. Vocational enrichment can help offenders learn a new trade skill, such as carpentry, and smooth the transition from prison to society by assisting them in obtaining new employment.

Inmates can also benefit from vocational programs by honing their existing trade abilities. The time offenders spend in these two sorts of programs can relieve the stress of daily routine and fill in the time that would otherwise have been spent in the cell.

#### **2.1.4 Meaningful Activities**

Participating in prison activities can help convicts pass the time and relieve boredom (Gonçalves et al., 2015). After release, some actions may even be perceived as significant and potentially valuable. Some prison professions, such as those where inmates learn skills and are given responsibilities, as well as increased freedom to travel around the prison, may be regarded as significant (De Jong et al., 2015). As a "listener," for example, assisting other convicts might be an opportunity for growth and giving back (Van Ginneken, 2016). Other meaningful activities could be creative (Digard and Liebling, 2012; Cox and Gelsthorpe, 2012; Cheliotis, 2012), which could help people maintain (or reconstruct) their sense of self, exercise peaceful resistance to the loss of autonomy, and cope with trauma (Digard and

Liebling, 2012). Religious sessions or athletics can also provide meaning for some inmates (Maruna et al., 2006; Martos-Garcia et al., 2009).

Activities are important in decreasing the negative effects of the everyday routine. Activities help to relieve stress and tensions amongst inmates and staff, as well as break up the monotony. Physical recreation, vocational training courses, academic training courses, movie nights, and simply watching television are all available in prisons.

In their study of leisure activities, Frey and Delaney (1996) discovered that inmate participation in activities, particularly recreational activities, has been reinforced within the prison environment as a useful means of reducing and calming "the monotony of prison life, as well as a safety valve to release built-up emotions and tensions" Even if inmate encouragement is a relatively new phenomenon in the history of the American prison, the concept of leisure activities serving as a rehabilitation tool is not. In Pennsylvania, during the time of the separate system, convict cells were built with tiny yards for leisure and a Bible. The Bible, as well as the time allotted for relaxation in the cell yards, were supposed to aid in the reformation of the offender. The Bible is still used as a tool of change in today's prisons, and it has some validity. Johnson (2004) discovered that inmates "particularly active in Bible studies [sic] were considerably less likely to be arrested over a 1-year follow-up period" in a study of religious prison programs (p. 329). In addition, a one-year follow-up study found that those who participated in such programs were less likely to recidivate.

Activities, in a nutshell, are an important aspect of the prison environment since they go beyond the typical uses of filling time or alleviating stress. Prison activities are "viewed as an option for minimizing recidivism by giving convicts a lifestyle orientation, transferable leisure skills, and possibly better self-esteem," according to Brayshaw (as cited in Frey and Delaney, 1996). (p. 81)

### 2.1.5 Access To The Outside World

One of the most traumatic aspects of incarceration is being separated from loved ones. Phone and in-person contact is frequently limited and monitored. However, there are differences in the accessibility and nature of options for communication with friends and family in different prisons.

There are significant country disparities (Beyens and Boone, 2013), but there are also differences within countries (Hutton, 2016). Visits and other forms of contact can provide emotional support and help to ease the separation difficulties. It also provides for the maintenance (although minimal) of the role of the mother or father for convicts with children. Family visitation facilities are also diversified and can have an impact on the quality of life in prison. There are two additional considerations to be made here first, imprisonment has a severe impact on not just the prisoners, but also on their families and friends on the outside. The quality of prison life so affects not just the inmates, but also their families. Second, visits are not always a joyful experience; some inmates refuse visits because they see them as a source of hardship rather than emotional relief (Pleggenkuhle et al., 2018).

Inmate isolation, noise, overcrowding, territorial respect (Boudouris & Brady, 1981), and guard invasion are all areas where privacy is prioritized. In terms of noise, increased levels of cell block noise may jeopardize inmate privacy. On the other hand, consistent levels of low cell block noise can help inmates maintain their privacy. When inmates are forced out of their cells to look for contraband, interactions between guards and inmates might compromise their privacy. Because it compromises inmate privacy and creates unpleasant settings, overcrowding can be a motivator for aggression and assaults. It can also lead to inmate territory violations, which can lead to potentially hazardous confrontations between inmates and/or guards.

Many prisons have a high rate of overcrowding, which raises several serious difficulties. Ruback and Carr (1984) showed that crowding in female prisons was associated with many unfavorable consequences that were dependent on the "population average and the log of the violation rate" (p. 68) of the facility. Inmates who were involved in aggressive activities that were perceived as "hostile, purposeful, and malevolent" were more likely to evaluate events as aggressive, according to Lawrence and Andrews (2004) 20. (p. 281).

Lawrence and Andrews (1990), with the help of Bonta and Gendreau (1990), discovered that prison congestion was linked to elevated levels of "arousal, tension, and weariness" (p. 281). Suedfeld (1980) identified the violation of 'personal space' as a primary factor in violence, blaming it on crowding, which he attributed to a combination of high density and near closeness.

### **2.1.6 Facilities**

The last "facilities" dimension of the prison environment refers to the prison's general amenities, physical conditions, and healthcare facilities. Food quality and exercise facilities are particularly important, although health care quality is also a significant factor. The availability of amenities overlaps with autonomy in the sense that the ability to self-catering promotes autonomy and, perhaps, the nutritional quality of inmates. Similarly, exercise facilities boost physical well-being and can help inmates engage in meaningful activities (Meek & Lewis, 2012).

## **2.2 Life Satisfaction**

Life satisfaction is a cognitive evaluation of an individual's quality of life it is a necessary component of subjective well-being and is a product of personal objectives, accomplishments, and healthy mental health. In general, life satisfaction is characterized as having long-term accessibility in conjunction with an individual's feelings and moods about

several life domains, such as work satisfaction, marriage satisfaction, and housing satisfaction (Pavot & Diener, 1993). Life domain changes affect life satisfaction. The adjustment has a transient effect on life satisfaction until the person adjusts to the new life domain. Stressful or unpleasant situations, on the other hand, might have a long-lasting negative effect on life satisfaction.

Life satisfaction is how people think about the overall quality of their lives or the quality of specific parts of their lives. This is the cognitive component of subjective well-being (Gilman & Huebner, 2003). When people talked about QOL, they said it was an individual's subjective well-being and a way to think about how good his or her life was. According to (Pavot & Diener, 1993), people's happiness judgments are based on how they compare their standards to how they think their lives are.

Life satisfaction is a conscious assessment technique that allows individuals to estimate their range of life satisfaction levels based on a presumptive set of criteria that fulfills the individual's expectations. According to these definitions, life satisfaction refers to an individual's overall contentment with their life.

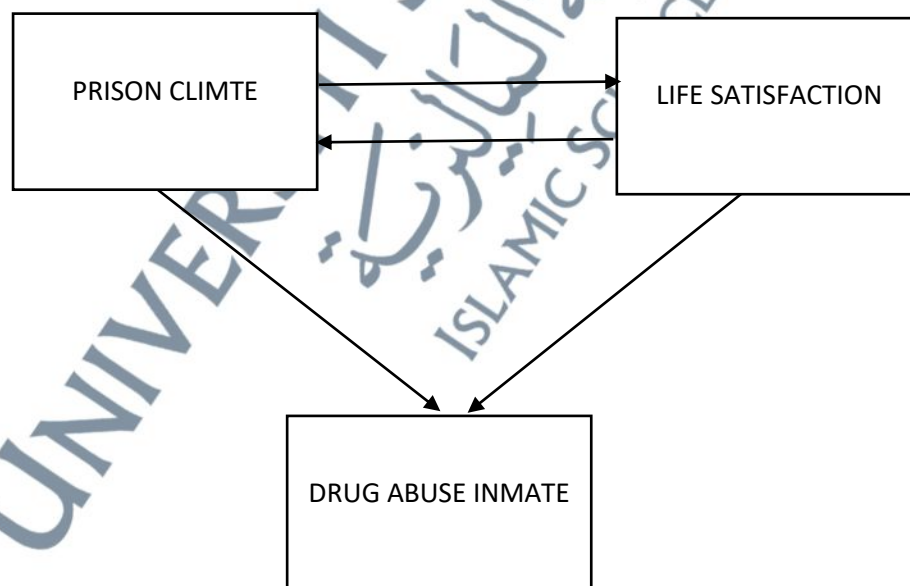
Besides that, life satisfaction appears to be a particularly important factor in preventing problem behavior in children and adolescents, and it is central to the science of positive psychology, which focuses on identifying strengths and developing them as buffers against the onset of psychopathological problems. Scores are frequently used to represent people's pleasure or unhappiness in life. In general, positive life satisfaction ratings are related to happiness and living the 'good life,' whereas negative life satisfaction evaluations are associated with sadness and unhappiness (Proctor et al., 2009). Depression, according to (Brown et al., 2017), may be a contributing factor or the cause of certain risk behaviors in kids. Increased risk behaviors, such as early and increased sexual engagement, drug and

alcohol misuse, and participation in violence, show a variety of depressive symptoms (Hallfors et al., 2004).

High levels of life satisfaction are linked to positive results in the intrapersonal, interpersonal, vocational, health, and educational arenas, whereas low levels of life satisfaction are linked to a range of bad outcomes, including high-risk behaviors example drug and alcohol use, and aggressive/violent behavior, psychopathological symptoms (depression, anxiety, poor self-esteem, low self-efficacy, loneliness), and physical health indices. Adolescents who are dissatisfied with their lives are more likely to engage in internalizing and externalizing behaviors in the future (Haranin et al., 2007).

They are also more likely to engage in substance misuse and misbehavior (Sun & Shek, 2010). Life satisfaction is a protective factor against the harmful effects of stress and the emergence of psychopathological behavior (Suldo & Huebner, 2004). Middle-school kids with low life satisfaction were found to engage in violent behavior such as carrying a gun or knife, fighting physically, or abusing substances.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework



## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

### i) Dynamic Security Theory

Dynamic Security is a concept and a working method in which staff prioritize the creation and maintenance of daily communication and interaction with prisoners based on high professional ethics, as well as ensuring that there is enough purposeful and meaningful activity to occupy prisoners while remaining safe. Its goal is to gain a better understanding of inmates and identify the threats they may represent, as well as to ensure safety, security, and good order, as well as to aid in rehabilitation and release preparation. An alert group of staff who interact with and know their prisoners; staff who develop positive staff-prisoner relationships; staff who are aware of what is going on in the prison; fair treatment and a sense of "well-being" among prisoners; and staff who ensure that prisoners are kept busy doing constructive and purposeful activities that contribute to their future reintegration into society. The use of dynamic security, the creation by the staff of positive relationships with prisoners based on firmness and fairness, in combination with an awareness of their position and any risk posed by specific convicts, should all be used to maintain control in prison.

#### 1. *Dynamic Security Concepts*

Providing a balanced prison system with proper security and control while maintaining a humane attitude is a difficult challenge that necessitates highly developed professional skills and leadership. It necessitated seismic modifications and security upgrades, as well as an assessment of existing techniques for implementing security, good order, and control systems.

#### 2. *Principles of Dynamic Security*

- The General Directorate is dedicated to the creation and execution of Dynamic Security, as well as ensuring full compliance because of this policy.
- All induction and in-service training will feature dynamic security training;
- Everyone on staff understands their role in ensuring a safe, secure, and healthy environment, and excellent and competent interaction with humane custody prisoners.
- The administration and management of the prison will completely support the initiative. ensure the development and deployment of Dynamic Security with complete adherence to this policy.
- Encourage good communication at all levels, both vertically and horizontally. horizontally, as well as between all personnel and all inmates, is critical.
- Everyone, regardless of their position, is responsible for dynamic security background or role;
- Underpinning these principles is the expectation that all inmates will be treated fairly To be treated with dignity and respect is a human right.

## ii) **Whole Life Satisfaction Theory**

Life satisfaction is frequently seen as a crucial part of human existence. A good attitude regarding one's life as a whole, whether in the present instant or over a longer period, is defined as life satisfaction. Typically, this attitude is viewed as representing a global mindset a general assessment of one's life: that, all things considered, one's life is satisfying. If we analyze happiness in prison in terms of life satisfaction, we can conclude that inmates will be content if they perceive their lives are going well overall.

WLS theorists regard life satisfaction to be a crucial part of the human pleasure for two reasons: it is both a holistic and an evaluative term. To begin with, life satisfaction is making

a judgment on one's entire life, or at least all that occurs in one's life within a specific period. It reflects not simply the sum of one's life's moments, but the overall quality of one's life as a whole.

Second, life satisfaction appears to be a crucial part of human happiness because it entails assessing one's life quality. Satisfaction with one's life entails a broad assessment of how well our lives are going for us. In reality, it appears that when we evaluate our lives, it is necessary to consider if our lives are going well by our criteria.

