

CHAPTER V

5.1 Introduction

There are five sections in this chapter. This part provides an overview of the research, followed by a discussion and summary of the results. The ramifications of the study are presented next, followed by suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary Of The Study

The purpose of prison systems is to offer rehabilitation so that when offenders are released, they can contribute to the society and do not reoffend. The objective of this study was to determine the relationship between prison social climate and life satisfaction among drugs abuse inmate in kajang prison through research questions as listed as follows

1. What are the level of prison social climate among drug-abuse inmates in Kajang prisons
2. What are the level of life satisfaction among drug-abuse inmates in Kajang prisons
3. What is the different life satisfaction between the frequency of imprisonment among drug abuse-inmate in Kajang prisons
4. What is the relationship between prison climate and life satisfaction among drug-abuse inmates in Kajang prison.

Research Question 1 aims to determine the prison social climate level and research Question 2 also aims to determine the life satisfaction level among drug-abuse inmates in Kajang prisons. However, research question 4 intends to examine a correlation between prison social climate and life satisfaction among drugs abuse inmate in Kajang prison.

5.3 Summary Of Findings

The information gathered in this study was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Demographic analysis, Level of Prison Social Climate, and Level of Life Satisfaction were all included of the descriptive analysis. According to the total statistics acquired, the convicts involved in drugs range in age from 31 to 50 years old, with the majority of them coming from low-income families earning less than RM 1000 per month.

Regarding the level of prison social climate, it was found that the majority of respondents have shown a moderate level of prison social climate. Similarly, the level of life satisfaction was found to be at a low level among the respondents.

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the association between drug addiction convicts' level of life satisfaction and the social climate of the prison. The findings indicate that there is a beneficial and statistically significant relationship between the social climate in prisons and levels of life satisfaction. This suggests that having stronger components of prison social climate will assist drug abusers currently incarcerated in reaching higher levels of satisfaction with life while they are serving their sentence. According to the results of this research, there were two components of the social climate in jail that affected the level of life satisfaction experienced by drug abusers inside prison.

The findings indicated that the elements of prison social climate that should be emphasized on include activities and “right and rules” aspects. The research revealed that the sorts of activities that should be prioritized in prison include creative activities, education activities, exercise activities and activities structured according to the order of their significance. Engaging in creative activities encouraged many individuals to connect with their strengths and potential. This provides a sense of pleasure, success, contentment, and improvements of inmate’s mental health (Ali et al., 2016).

5.4 Discussion Of Finding

The interpretation of the data will be extracted depending on the objective of the research. The level of life satisfaction and the social climate inside the prison have been the primary areas of focus throughout these discussions. The same appears to be true for the relationship between prison social climate and life satisfaction among drug-addicted inmates at Kajang Prison.

5.4.1 Demographic background of respondent

The age range of 20 to 40 years old has the largest frequency, with 91 participants, which is equivalent to 57.6 percent of the total. According to the data, the majority of the study's respondents are married and have worked, with an income range of RM1001 to RM1500 and a degree of education ranging from secondary school to higher education. This data are show that relate to the theory of development by Erickson. He analysed and divided the human experience into eight stages of development. Each stage has a unique conflict and a unique result.

Intimacy versus isolation is the sixth stage of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development. This stage takes place during young adulthood between the ages of approximately 18 to 40 yrs. During this stage, the major conflict centers on forming intimate, loving relationships with other people. Young adults need to form intimate, loving relationships with other people. Success leads to strong relationships, while failure results in loneliness and isolation. This stage covers the period of early adulthood when people are exploring personal relationships. Erikson believed it was vital that people develop close, committed relationships with other people. Those who are successful at this step will form relationships that are enduring and secure.

During this stage, we begin to share ourselves more intimately with others. We explore relationships leading toward longer-term commitments with someone other than a family member. Successful completion of this stage can result in happy relationships and a sense of commitment, safety, and care within a relationship. Avoiding intimacy, fearing commitment and relationships can lead to isolation, loneliness, and sometimes depression. Success in this stage will lead to the virtue of love. Therefore, the sentence of imprisonment may lead to the separation of inmates from the outside world, and the problem of isolation will aggravate to drug inmates if it is not properly handled. As a result, the prison has implemented many multiple modules for drug users in order to help them feel appreciated and valued and provide them the opportunity to continue their healthy life.

5.4.2 The level of Prison Social Climate Among Drug Abuse Inmates

Descriptive analysis data was used to identify the level prison social climate among drug abuse inmates in Kajang prison. Overall, the level of prison social climate among drug abuse inmates at a medium level.

"Social climate" is "a set of characteristics that make the organisation different from other organisations, last for a long time, and affect how people behave in the organisation" (Forehand & Gilmer, 1993). Since the 1960s, the study of prisons has been linked to the idea of "social climate." (Moos, 2018) said that "social environments have important effects on individual and group behaviour." "The social, emotional, organisational, and physical features of a correctional institution, as seen by inmates and staff," is what the phrase "prison social climate" means (ROSS et al., 2011). It is ultimately affected by the way the prison is constructed and how it is run, as well as by the attitudes, beliefs, and values of the inmates and staff. This, in turn, affects how the inmates and staff act (Burek & Liederbach, 2021). (Boone et al., 2016) review also identified factors such as characteristics of the physical

building infrastructure, staff characteristics and the composition of the inmate population as being important for establishing a positive living environment. Two factors that appear to be most consistently invoked in definitions of prison social climate are relationships and safety, which in turn have been linked to several key behavioural outcomes see also (Tonkin, 2016).

It has been stated that the social climate of a prison has a significant role in influencing the kind of disorder that takes place inside a prison, including riots and other types of disturbances (Cullen et al., 2011). A comprehensive study conducted by (Gadon et al., 2006) identified several factors associated with the social climate of prisons that can accurately predict the occurrence of violent incidents within prisons. These factors include the supervision and security levels, population mix, staff characteristics such as experience, accommodation model, and how inmates spend their time. They also found that there was a correlation between increased prisoner participation in education, vocational training, and industry and a decrease in the number of attacks committed by convicts against staff.

Tonkin's (2016) analysis of the existing research found that there is a correlation between a bad social environment and increased rates of both verbal and physical aggressiveness. Additional characteristics of the social climate inside the prison have also been linked to inappropriate behaviour. For instance, there was a correlation between lower inmate misbehaviour and the perception of good staff-inmate interactions, pleasant prisoner-to-prisoner relationships, and the provision of meaningful activities (Bosma et al., 2020). Research conducted on the social climate of prisons led (Bennett, 2018) to the view that "knowing and managing social climate is a key part of enhancing the safety and effectiveness of prisons."

5.4.3 What Are the Level of Life Satisfaction Among Drug-Abuse Inmates in Kajang Prisons

This study result demonstrates that the great majority of respondents have identified a poor degree of life satisfaction. The frequency of 55 respondents, which accounts for 36.8 percent of the total, shows that this is the case. On the other hand, 54 of the respondents, or 34.2% of the total, reported having a degree of life satisfaction that was categorised as moderate. The total number of respondents was brought up to 31 with the addition of the 49 individuals who said that they had a high degree of life satisfaction. On the other hand, the n 158 mean value 30.27 standard deviation 11.80 range 45 minimum 5 maximum 50 frequency distribution of respondents based on their degree of life satisfaction did not reveal a substantial gap difference between the levels of satisfaction.

This reveals that the inmates who have been convicted of drug addiction have a significantly low degree of life satisfaction. Because more than half of all prisoners doing time for drug usage have moderate to low levels of satisfaction with their lives. It's possible that it's because the climate conditions in the prison have still not met up to their expectations yet.

According to (Pavot & Diener, 2008), life satisfaction is having long-term accessibility mixed with an individual's feelings and moods related with life domains such as work satisfaction, marriage satisfaction, and housing satisfaction. Alterations in several aspects of life may have an effect on levels of life satisfaction. The effect of adjustment on life satisfaction is typically temporary until the person can manage with the new life domain. This may take anywhere from a few weeks to a few months (Sell, 2012). According to Pavot and Diener (2008), traumatic experiences, such as those that are stressful or unpleasant, may have a significant and lasting influence on levels of life satisfaction. In a review that Pavot

and Diener (2009) conducted, they discovered that just one research had been conducted by Joy on the level of life satisfaction experienced by inmates. According to (Joy,1990), convicts have a very low level of overall life satisfaction. In comparison, (Lindsted et al., 2008) revealed their findings from a research of criminals and life satisfaction. They discovered that high levels of anxiety and low levels of socialising were factors that affected a person's degree of pleasure with their life. More restrictions were placed on inmates who had complicated and chronic behaviour issues in order to help them enhance their life satisfaction. Therefore, life satisfaction may be influenced by particular treatments that are meant to build on good experiences. These interventions have been found to alleviate stress and enhance positive life satisfaction (Pavot and Diener, 2008). According to (Leidenfrost et al., 2016), greater levels of well-being may be associated with enhanced resilience, less emotional distress, and improved ability to adjust to imprisonment. As a result, having access to this information is essential for developing healthier, more constructive environments for imprisonment and reducing the rate of recidivism among offenders.

5.4.4 What is the relationship between prison climate and life satisfaction among drug-abuse inmates in Kajang prison.

The findings also showed that the variable prison climate and life satisfaction has a value ($r = .713$, $p 0.05$), which indicates that there is a significant association between the two variables. Therefore, the objective of the research has been to show that there is a significant relationship between Prison Climate and Life Satisfaction. The correlation coefficient of the variable prison climate and life satisfaction is .713 is a high correlation. This finding is supported by the findings of (Duwe & Clark, 2014) and (Vacca, 2004), who proposed that inmates who participate in educational activities while they are incarcerated have a lower probability of returning to prison when they are released.

This belief is that providing stronger aspects of prison social climate will encourage drug abusers currently incarcerated in attaining higher levels of satisfaction with life while they are performing their sentence. According to the results of this research, there are two aspects of the social climate in prisons that have an impact on the level of life satisfaction experienced by drug abusers inside prison. The study suggested that activities and "rights and rules" should be the most important parts of the social climate in prison. The study found that creative activities, education activities, exercise activities, and activities that are arranged in order of how important they are should be emphasized in prison. Many people were able to connect with their abilities and potential by taking part in creative activities. This contributed in the inmate experience a sense of pleasure, accomplishment, and satisfaction, as well as improvements in their mental health (Seeker, 2007).

Education-related activities are the second most significant component of the activities dimension. Similarly, education programs are critical in preparing drug-abuse offenders to return to the community as better persons and in offering positive developmental activities while they are incarcerated. Because most offenders came from working-class backgrounds and were therefore used to informal or unskilled jobs, education activities may be seen as having good relationships with inmates' life satisfaction. After an individual is released from incarceration, educational experiences are vitally important predictors of well-being. This is because the socioeconomic position is one of the most important social determinants of health. According to Duwe and Clark (2014) and Vacca (2004), convicts who participate in educational activities while incarcerated are less likely to return to jail following release. Notably, research by Davis et al. (2013) found that offenders who acquire education are more likely to find job than their peers who do not.

Physical activities are the third most significant factor in increasing prisoners' life satisfaction in the activities dimension. The findings corroborated the findings of (Meek & Lewis, 2012) and (Martos-Garcia et al., 2009) who stated that physical exercise has the potential to play an important role in increasing prisoner well-being. Similarly, (Martos-Garcia et al., 2009) discovered that 9 months of supervised physical exercise had a good impact on offenders' mental well-being. Furthermore, (Vaiculis et al., 2011) found that people with a high feeling of responsibility were more physically active than those who did not consider themselves responsible. Thus, physical activities in prison may help inmates maintain their physical health, which is generally challenging in society (WOODALL et al., 2010). This improvement in physical health is critical for drug-abuse inmates' reintegration in to the communities after release. This is critical for offenders to learn to adapt to their life in jail, which is controlled by rules and regulations.

This conclusion was corroborated by prior study, which indicated that prison climate is one of the elements influencing convicts' life satisfaction. Prior research has shown that prison atmosphere influences drug-abuse offenders' life satisfaction in the context of prison activities (education, job skills, physical exercise, and creativity) (Ali et al., 2016). Similarly, jail climate horticulture treatment activities may increase convicts' life satisfaction (Stewart et al., 2022). Similarly, (Kearney & Sellen, 2013) identified a link between prison atmosphere and convicts' life satisfaction. A better understanding of drug-abuse offenders' life satisfaction while incarceration would help prison officials construct an appropriate prison atmosphere, which will eventually lead to reduced recidivism.

5.5 Implication Of Study

The findings of this research have contributed to a better understanding of how the degree to which a person is satisfied with their life may affect changes in the environment of the prison among drug abusers who are incarcerated. According to the results of this research, several factors of the prison climate are linked and directly impact changes in an individual's level of life satisfaction. These outcomes can readily be predicted. It also has implications, both theoretical and practical, for those working in the area of drug recovery, especially those working in the counseling profession. The following are some of the repercussions of this:

5.5.1 Theoretical Implication

In correctional facilities with a generally good social climate, prisoners respond more favourably to programmes designed to correct or rehabilitate them. There is a possibility that different groups of inmates may respond differently to certain aspects of the prison climate. The administration of prisons is entrusted to an authorised group of staff who cannot pick their clients and have no authority to release them until they have served their sentence. They

care for a group of persons who have failed society due to bad life choices or for any other reason they did not comply with the present rules. Their lives in prison are supervised by a set of specific rules and regulations, and their movements are strictly watched and controlled. Because of the circumstances, the administration of the jail should encourage the development of social relationships among the prisoners in order to alleviate stress both during and after imprisonment. This should also include creating social bonds with the prison staff. Inmates' positive internal change, behavioural change, and personal growth are all thought to benefit greatly from an appropriate prison environment climate, which is regarded as providing the essential assistance to facilitate these changes. In addition, efforts were made to prevent offenders from being trapped in a new "social jail" and reoffending. To guarantee the success of the correctional programmes, it is of the highest importance for prison administration to determine which features of the prison climate will "work" for drug-abusing inmates based on their perspectives. As a result of reoccurring difficulties, addiction counsellors view drug addiction problems to be the result of uncontrolled conduct, and a treatment plan will be established based on the consequences of the behaviour. This is done in order to combat the recurrence of the issues.

5.6 Recommendation

The study suggested that these features of the prison climate should be emphasised in drug-abusing inmate rehabilitation programmes to maximize their effectiveness. If these considerations were taken into consideration throughout the prisoner rehabilitation programme for substance abuse, beneficial results would be expected. According to the findings of the research, the administration of the penal institution or any other entity associated with the penitentiary should concentrate on these characteristics of the prison environment climate. This is done to ensure that the development programmes for rehabilitation programmes will be successful in meeting the particular requirements of this portion of the prisoner population. Improvement of the prison climate that is done correctly might improve offenders' health and reduce the number of times they commit new crimes.

Because of this, the research recommends that authorities in correctional facilities should place more focus on the rights and rules of convicts, as well as mental and physical activities, in to reduce the depressive symptoms of drug misuse offenders and the likelihood that they would reoffend. Inmates who had been convicted of drug misuse were the subjects of the research. It should be tested on a variety of different types of convicts so that we may have more faith in the model.

5.7 Conclusion

The findings of these research demonstrate that a supportive social climate in prison contributes to a rise in prisoners' levels of life satisfaction while they are completing drug treatment. First started, the life satisfaction of people who have been incarcerated for drug misuse may be improved by engaging them in activities that can engage their thoughts. These activities can include things like education, artistic activities, and employable skills. Second, life happiness may be increased when drug-abuse offenders are given clear information about their rights and the restrictions they must obey.

Understanding the prison climate processes that support the integrity of prison rehabilitation programmes will not only assist discover elements that will help correctional officers perform their jobs more successfully, but will also enable improved treatment outcomes for prisoners. The research discovered the fundamental parameters that measure the climate of the prisons among those inmates in Kajang prison who had been convicted of drug abuse. In the context of Malaysia, the results of this research confirmed that the prison climate where drug abusers are held is characterized by two fundamental characteristics referred to as reintegration activities, and rights and regulations.

Most convicts are aware of the possibility of victimisation, particularly in overcrowded prison. Because of this, the rules and regulations that are in place for inmates to follow are very crucial to ensuring their safety while they are incarcerated. The phrase "rights and rule" refers to both the regulations of the prison and the rights of the inmates. Activities is concerned with the convicts' need for the opportunity to be engaged and removed from unhappiness, which may assist inmates in reducing their levels of stress and anxiety.