

A Critical Study on Forms of Prison Violence

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Abstract: *Prison violence is an everyday event because of the assorted prisoners with changed criminal foundations in prisons. The three distinct sorts of violence are prisoner on prisoner, prisoner on staff, and self-incrimination. These violence can either be imprudent and unconstrained or well-arranged out and premeditated. Factors, for example, gang rivalries, overcrowding, minor disputes, and prison configuration add to rough attacks. They are making strides like setting violent convicts and gang pioneers into solitary confinement, balancing the cell by critical examination every prisoner to see where they are likely to reside peacefully. The aim of this paper is to study about the prison violence and forms of prison violence. The main objectives of the research paper is to study about the concept of prison violence, to study about prison violence by inmates, study about psychological violence, violence by sexual harassment on women prisoners that take place in prison. This research paper is an empirical research. The simple random sampling method is done with 701 samples. The According to the Chi-square table, the probability value for the Pearson chi-square is 0.000. The independent variables are gender. The dependent variable are Do you think that there is physical violence in prison by inmates on staff and Whether prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence. The paper concludes that most of the people attended the survey have disagreed that physical violence in prison by inmates on staff occurs and agreed that prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence.*

Keywords: Prison, Prisoner, Violence, Inmates, Crime

I. INTRODUCTION

While inspecting prison violence, we have to recollect that violence is comparable crosswise over settings, yet might be special in its structure, goals and results. With prison violence the most significant contrast is the setting where it happens. Prisoners experience a daily reality such that everything is profoundly prohibitive from their development to individual assets. When coupling institutional limitations with prisoners that as of now may have an inclination for animosity and violence, higher paces of psychological instability, sexual hardship, and feeling debilitated, prison violence is everything except unavoidable. The recurrence of such occasions has been, in any case, excessively sensationalized through motion pictures and unscripted television appears. In any case, prison violence is genuine, and of worry for prisoners, staff and strategy creators. As this passage appears there are eight essential types of violence in prisons.

Physical Violence by Inmates on Inmates

The most widely recognized type of violence inside prisons is prisoner on prisoner, despite the fact that this is hard to measurably approve because of an absence of revealing. Research has demonstrated that crime rates inside the complete prison populace are fundamentally lower than numerous American urban areas of comparable population size. Another study found that in any event one physical exploitation jumped out at 33% of male, and one-fourth of female prisoners during a multi month time span. While genuine violence is normal, much progressively basic is the dread of exploitation.

Physical Violence by Inmates on Staff

Violence against prison staff isn't just a prison guards' issue; any staff part can be or has been attacked from upkeep faculty to office laborers. Commonly, violence from prisoners comes through tossing of articles (nourishment,

excrement, and so forth.) to physically hitting, and in uncommon situation, murdering. The qualities of most violence against staff is done by more youthful prisoners (under 25 years of age), those with high hostility, those without an outside emotionally supportive network, and those to the least extent liable to be engaged with institutional projects. Detainment facilities with a higher proportion of staff to prisoners, and those that are packed have the most violence against staff.

Physical Violence by Staff on Inmates

Prison staffs may likewise some of the time use violence against prisoners. The utilization of physical power is now and then used to propel consistence with orders/headings. Furthermore, here and there staff use violence in a harsh, unlawful way against prisoners. Staff violence ordinarily happens when restorative staff have either gotten excessively disappointed as well as are inappropriately prepared to manage resistant prisoners. Curiously, prisoners that are generally powerless to physical ambush by staff are prisoners with a background marked by emotional wellness issues, advanced education, vicious offenses, and whom are non-white.

Sexual Violence

There are three basic types of sexual violence in detainment facilities: persuasive assault, pressured sex, and forced prostitution. Notwithstanding mainstream thinking, coercive assault is minimal regular of these. Constrained sex is the most widely recognized because of prisoners either feeling compelled or convinced to preform sexual acts to abstain from being physically assaulted, or to satisfy an obligation. Others prostitute themselves out of dread and terrorizing. In spite of the fact that there is a generally held conviction that sexual violence inside detainment facilities is an ordinary regular event, it isn't. Truth be told, the 2011-2012 National Inmate Survey found that under 4 percent of the prison populace across the country included experienced sexual violence inside the previous year.

Self-Inflicted Physical Violence

Self-caused hurt by prisoners is most usually connected with psychological instability or powerlessness to change in accordance with being imprisoned. Once more, information is uncommon to get from this populace, yet an ongoing national examination found that 2.4 percent of prisoners occupied with such conduct. The most well-known technique for self-damage is cutting, which is additionally the favored route for a prisoner to end it all. While self-mutilation goes almost unnoticed from our general public, it is prisoner suicides that draws the most consideration. Somewhere in the range of 2001 and 2010, there were 1,994 prisoners that ended it all while in American prisons. A prisoner has a more noteworthy possibility of kicking the bucket from their very own hands than from another person while in prison.

Psychological Violence

Prisoners that are fruitful at threatening different prisoners enable themselves to do different types of violence from physical and sexual to coercion. In this manner, mental violence might be the most hard to distinguish. Of all types of violence examined, the repercussions of mental violence are viewed as the most harming. Since the mental impacts may keep on being with them well after they have been discharged.

Sorted out Disturbances and Riots

Unsettling influences and mobs are sorted out, aggregate types of violence. The distinction between the two is the seriousness of unsettling influence. Uproars is the place remedial authorities lose power over various prisoners and parts of the prison, while sorted out aggravations are less problematic, not so much harming but rather more kept. While media may make them accept that mobs are exceptionally normal, they are definitely not. Jail riots topped in number in 1973 with 94 uproars contrasted with today where that number has diminished to under 5 every year. Despite the fact that mobs have essentially been diminished, it is sorted out aggravations that happen most as often as possible all through American prisons

Sexual harassment of women prisoners

Women prisoners are tormented most, they are thumped by the prison specialists, but at the same time are explicitly bothered by the specialists as well as by the kindred prisoners, and seldom any progression is taken towards their assurance. An occurrence occurred in Khetri Jail, Rajasthan, where two corrections officers rescued a lady and kept her for seven days to assault her consistently. The All Bengal Women's Association's report on women prisoners in Presidency Jail, Calcutta, in 1974 features comparable incidents.

In Elisaar prison, Meena had landed in the frightful state, she was not able to walk, her rectum and the vaginal zone was torn and was dying, she got insane person, as she had been kept in police guardianship for twenty-two days after her capture and was ruthlessly being assaulted by five or six police officers. She was from a town in Nepal, and the incongruity was she was condemned a 'basic detainment' for seven days, and this was what she had confronted. There have been a lot more occurrences wherein lewd behavior of women prisoners were reported.

Class wise treatment

An individual whether a liberated person, or a prisoner, reserve the option to solid nourishment, yet the state of nourishment in these is disgraceful. The nourishment nature of the prison has consistently involved frustration; there is an enormous improvement required in such manner. The improvement around there is being taken care of by government, however rather, the legislature is giving unfair administrations that, the individuals could appreciate advantage just on the off chance that they have the ability to pay for the additional advantage.

The class-A prisoners are furnished with the unique advances like, they could pay for their own use by saving a specific sum fixed by the administration for getting a charge out of exceptional administrations like-morning tea, paper, pad, multiple times non-veggie lover nourishment in a week and on the off chance that they are vegan they will be served ghee, dal, and buttermilk.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

IN USA

California: Deadly violence has flooded in county jails crosswise over California since the state started sending a large number of inmates to nearby lockups rather than prisons, the aftereffect of a dramatic criminal justice transformation that left numerous sheriffs ill-equipped prepared to deal with another and risky populace.

Mississippi: In a meeting with the Mississippi Center for Investigative Reporting, it was found that Donald Trump hailed Mississippi a year ago for Reform it set up in 2014 to diminish the jail populace by giving employment preparing and recovery to inmates. But the fact of the matter is obviously extraordinary. The quantity of prisoners is developing, as the Mississippi Center for Investigative Reporting and ProPublica detailed in May. Violence and gangs are more regrettable than they've at any point been, as per meetings, reports and information inspected by the news associations. No place is that more evident than at the South Mississippi correction institution. The prison struggles to do the principal obligations of a correctional office, with flooding violence and, presently, a lockdown excepting visits entering its seventh month. Instead of counting inmates, as required, a few guards are supposedly misrepresenting tallies, an internal prison memo says.

IN UK

The quantity of death in 10 of the most challenging prisons in England and Wales has increased, a charity has revealed, undermining a £10m government undertaking to reduce violence in the jails. Prisoner death expanded by 20% in the initial 11 months of the task, when contrasted and 12 earlier months, as indicated by information from the Ministry of Justice and the charity Inquest. The number of detainee deaths bounced from 34 to 41, and self-dispensed passings expanded from 14 to 15. Homicide diminished from three to zero in the 10 prisons. The then detainment facilities serve Rory Stewart presented the initiative, named the 10 Prisons Project, in August 2018 trying to lessen violence. He promised to leave by August 2019 if the quantity of assault didn't fall in the prison, yet was moved to the Department for International Development before turning into a backbencher. The venture furnished the 10 prison with additional staff, another group of experienced officials to help the workforce, x-beam body scanners, metal distinguishing gear, medicate follow discovery machines and can traps to gather flushed booty. The subsidizing was likewise used to

revamp cells and shared territories. Investigation has denounced the "on a very basic level imperfect vanity venture" for neglecting to make a protected situation for detainees, in spite of a decrease in prisoner numbers in the 10 prisons and an expansion in staff.

CASE LAWS

1. Calderon-Ortiz v. LaBoy-Alvarado, 300 F.3d 60 (first Cir. 2002): Correctional offices' knowledge that prisoners were being housed regardless of custody and security needs, and that staff were not enough managing prisoners was adequate information on a unreasonable and significant risk to detainees. The Correctional Officials Failed To End This Practice, which established dismissal of a considerable damage, and the office could thusly be held liable under the Eighth Amendment.

2. Fox v. Superintendent, Strafford County Dept. of Corrections, 2012 WL 2277928 (D.N.H. June 18, 2012): Correctional officials set a homosexual male prisoner suffering from PTSD (because of past sexual abuse) in a cell with a known sexual predator, in spite of their awareness of the detainee's specific vulnerabilities. The inmate was subsequently raped by his cellmate. The court denied the officials' movement to dismiss, finding the officials had adequate knowledge on a substantial risk of serious harm.

The main aim of this paper is to study about the prison violence and forms of prison violence.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of this paper is to study
the concept of prison violence ,
about physical violence in prison by inmates,
about psychological violence,
violence by sexual harassment on women prisoners that take place in prison and
study prison violence in other countries.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prison violence is capable of occurring anywhere throughout a prison. Any inmate is capable of acting rash and snapping at any given moment, that an outbreak can occur anywhere and at any time. Oftentimes, an inmate will look for a place that offers a sufficient amount of time to commit their act proficiently. If they are outside of their cell, they have the chance to smuggle out a homemade weapon by placing it up their rectum. (Hamilton, n.d.)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_violence

When examining prison violence, we need to remember that violence is similar across settings, but may be unique in its form, intentions and outcomes. With prison violence the most important difference is the context in which it occurs. Inmates live in a world where everything is highly restrictive from their movement to personal belongings. When coupling institutional restrictions with inmates that already may have a tendency for aggression and violence, higher rates of mental illness, sexual deprivation, and feeling disempowered, prison violence is all but inevitable. (Levan 2014)
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325746685_Violence_in_Prison

WHO has defined violence as "The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation". It is noteworthy that the definition includes threats such as the potential use of force, and that the defining outcome is not only injury or death but also psychological harm, maldevelopment and deprivation. ("Prison Violence in the United Kingdom" 2017)
http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/249193/Prisons-and-Health,-4-Violence,-sexual-abuse-and-torture-in-prisons.pdf

Poor prison management can be a contributing factor in many cases of prison violence. In prisons that are poorly managed, drugs may be brought in. Prisoners who gain access to illegal substances may abuse them, causing instances of violence due to drug deals gone wrong or a bad reaction to the substances. In rare cases, contraband cell phones can allow for communication between inmates and individuals outside of the prison, some of which may wish to cause harm to other prisoners. (Kubiak, n.d.)
<https://study.com/academy/lesson/prison-violence-types-causes-statistics.html>

Prisons provide safety for communities as they house convicted criminals. However, the danger may lie inside the facility itself, which can be over run with violence. When a group of aggressive individuals, who already have minimal self-control, is quarantined in tight quarters, violence results. Several reasons for prison violence contribute to the problem in state and federal institutions. (Hamilton, n.d.) <https://legalbeagle.com/7676710-causes-prison-violence.html>

This essay provides a brief overview of what is known about what causes prison violence, and how it can be prevented or reduced. The focus is interpersonal violence rather than collective disorder or self-inflicted harm, but the review does encompass violence involving staff (whether as victim or perpetrator) as well as prisoner-to-prisoner violence. (Owen, n.d.) https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237686731_Causes_and_Prevention_of_Violence_in_Prisons_NOTE_A_shorter_version_of_this_document_has_been_published_as_a_chapter_in_a_book_published_in_2005

The causes of violent behavior are rarely treated effectively in prisons. A number of researchers have argued, for example, that prison violence may often be related to untreated mental illness. Emotionally disturbed inmates or inmates who require mental health services have been found to commit prison infractions disproportionately compared to other inmates. (Toch, n.d.) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK207242/>

Most of the published research is focused on imported characteristics – the personal characteristics of men who are violent in prison – and attempts to predict who they will be. Imported characteristics associated with prison violence include youth, history of earlier violence in prison or with violent convictions, membership of gangs, low self-control, anger, temper, mental health problems, and antisocial attitudes and personality. (Schenk, n.d.) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/737956/understanding-prison-violence.pdf

This book is perfect for the reader who is new to the study of incarceration as it covers a lot of ground and seeks to outline the reality of violence behind bars. The author takes a theoretical approach to this subject and offers some insight into some of the emerging topics surrounding this field. The greatest strength of her book is the author's ability to clearly explain the difference between the myth of prison violence and the social reality of the prisoner. (Edgar 2014) <https://clcjbooks.rutgers.edu/books/prison-violence/>

In some US prisons, inmates are subjected to violence and inhumane conditions on a daily basis. This week, a new report and a lawsuit brought renewed attention to that fact. The Department of Justice released a damning report on prisons in Alabama, showing that a combination of understaffing, overcrowding, and poor management led to the state's prison system having the highest number of homicides in the country. (Bowker 1983) <https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2019/4/5/18297326/prison-violence-ohio-alabama-justice-department-lawsuit> Wardens may see a spike in violence as more inmates are squeezed into tight living quarters, researchers warned. The overcrowding contributes "to increased inmate misconduct, which negatively affects the safety and security of inmates and staff," according to the report. (Fleisher, n.d.) https://www.huffingtonpost.in/2012/09/14/prison-overcrowding-report_n_1883919.html?ri18n=true

Prison overcrowding is one of the key contributing factors to poor prison conditions around the world. It is also arguably the biggest single problem facing prison systems and its consequences can at worst be life-threatening at best prevent prisons from fulfilling their proper function. (Edgar, O'Donnell, and Martin 2014) <https://www.penalreform.org/issues/prison-conditions/key-facts/overcrowding/>

Braswell and Miller (1989) surveyed 66 correctional employees to evaluate their perceptions of the seriousness of inmate violence. Subjects were asked to respond to a series of scenarios describing various criminal acts committed by inmates during incarceration. Crimes included rape, assault and murder. (Byrne, Taxman, and Hummer 2008) <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/933a/961c0c68006a7d13935de9e1551c558e4caa.pdf>

Contrary to a widespread belief about the undesirability of relatively large prisons, a review of the criminological literature yields no empirical evidence that prison size influences behavior inside or after leaving prison. The English prison statistics show that prison offenses, and more specifically assaults, are less likely in larger prisons. (Levan 2016) <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047235280900021>

Overcrowding, staff cuts and a growing drugs problem have all created a toxic mix in English and Welsh prisons. So it's hardly surprising there's been a surge of violence on an unprecedented scale. In 2015, there was a 31% increase in serious assault incidents in prisons according to a new report from the Prisons and Probation Ombudsman, which

examined the murders of six prisoners in 2015-16 in England and Wales.(Fraga Rizo, Mennicke, and Van Deirse 2019)<http://theconversation.com/no-wonder-prisons-are-getting-more-violent-theyre-full-to-the-brim-65921>

Inmates who should not be housed together may be housed together. Inmates who are violence-prone or have a history of violence towards officers may not be properly housed. Inmates who are escape risks may also not be properly housed. Properly classifying incoming inmates is essential to inmate safety and officer safety. Correctional officers are at greater risk when inmate classification fails to properly house certain inmates. Overcrowding impacts classification, which impacts officer safety.(Testoni et al. 2019) <https://www.tasanet.com/Knowledge-Center/Articles/ArtMID/477/ArticleID/190/Overcrowded-Prisons-and-Officer-Safety>

The report found that prison staff “accept the high level of violence and sexual abuse ... as a normal course of business, including acquiescence to the idea that prisoners will be subjected to sexual abuse as a way to pay debts accrued to other prisoners.” Alabama officials routinely declared reports of sexual violence as “unsubstantiated” if the survivor declined to press charges, even if he named his attacker and there was other evidence to support the allegation.(Blackburn, n.d.)<https://newrepublic.com/article/153473/everyday-brutality-americas-prisons>

Stricter security measures were inaugurated in California institutions in an attempt to reduce violence inside the prisons. This study examines the consequences of the altered policies, using stabbing rates of assaults by inmates on staff members to compare violence levels in the institutions before and after tighter security was imposed. A significant decline in the rate of total stabbings was noted, as well as significant changes in stabbing patterns within the institutions.(Gaes et al. 2002)<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047235275900975>

The number of inmates is now growing, as the Mississippi Center for Investigative Reporting and ProPublica reported in May. Though violence and gangs have been well-known problems for years, the problems are worse than they’ve ever been, according to interviews, documents and data reviewed by the news organizations. And nowhere is that more apparent than at South Mississippi Correctional Institution.(Lockwood 1983) <https://www.propublica.org/article/leakes-ville-south-mississippi-correctional-institution-prison-gangs>

This report described the context and correlates that produce and support both violence and safety in female facilities. The data supported the idea that sexual violence itself is embedded in the broader context of violence and safety in women’s facilities and that this context is gender-based. The study argued that prevention and intervention, through inmate programs and education, staff training and other operational practices, are primary strategies in meeting the goals of PREA.(Gilligan 2000)<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/225342.pdf>

III. METHODOLOGY

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the was also taken into account. The survey was limited to 701 samples because of the time constraint. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The dependent variables are Do you think that there is physical violence in prison by inmates on staff and Whether prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence. The independent variable is gender. The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square and frequency test.

FREQUENCY TABLE

TABLE 1: PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING PRISON VIOLENCE

gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	female	246	35.1	35.1	35.1
	male	410	58.5	58.5	93.6
	prefer not to say	45	6.4	6.4	100.0
	Total	701	100.0	100.0	

From the above table it is understood that female are of frequency 246 out of 701 and percent of 35.1 out of 100 and valid percent of 35.1 out of 100 and cumulative percent of 35.1. Male are of frequency 410 out of 701 and percent of 58.5 out of 100 and valid percent of 58.5 out of 100 and cumulative percent of 93.6. People who prefer not to say are of frequency 45 out of 701 and percent of 6.4 out of 100 and valid percent of 6.4 out of 100 and cumulative percent of 100.0

HYPOTHESIS

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant association between the independent variables gender and the dependent variable public opinion about physical violence in prison by inmates on staff.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant association between the independent variables gender and the dependent variable public opinion about physical violence in prison by inmates on staff. **The alternative hypothesis is proved.**

TABLE 2: PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT PHYSICAL VIOLENCE IN PRISON

gender - Do you think that there is physical violence in prison by inmates on staff?

Crosstab
Count

		Do you think that there is physical violence in prison by inmates on staff?			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
gender	female	60	169	17	246
	male	156	193	61	410
	prefer not to say	6	24	15	45
Total		222	386	93	701

TABLE 2 : DISCUSSION - From the above table it is clear that for the survey statement “Do you think that there is physical violence in prison by inmates on staff?”, total people belong to the FEMALE gender is 246 out of which 60 - have answers YES ;169 - have answered NO and 17 - MAYBE . In MALE Gender total is 410 out of which 156 - have answered YES ;193 - have answered NO and 61 - MAYBE . Total People who PREFER NOT TO SAY is 45 out of which 6 - have answered YES ; 24 - NO and 15 - MAYBE. Therefore most of the people who answered the question is MALE and overall the majority have answered NO to the asked question.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.199 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	47.711	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.321	1	.128
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.97.

TABLE 2 : RESULT - From the above table it is clear that the value of Pearson Chi-square is 0.000. Therefore the ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS is proved and the null hypothesis is rejected.

HYPOTHESIS

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant association between the independent variables gender and the dependent variable that prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence.

ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant association between the independent variables gender and the dependent variable that prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence. **The alternate hypothesis is proved.**

TABLE 3: PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT CAUSE FOR PRISON VIOLENCE

gender - Whether prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence?

Crosstab

Count

		Whether prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence?			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
gender	female	148	71	27	246
	male	135	195	80	410
	prefer not to say	9	24	12	45
Total		292	290	119	701

TABLE 3 - DISCUSSION : From the above table it is clear that for the survey question “Whether prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence?”, total people belong to the FEMALE gender is 246 out of which 148 - have answers YES ; 71 - have answered NO and 27 - MAYBE . In MALE Gender total is 410 out of which 135 - have answered YES ;195 - have answered NO and 80 - MAYBE . Total People who PREFER NOT TO SAY is 45 out of which 9 - have answered YES ; 24 - NO and 12 - MAYBE. Therefore most of the people who answered the question is MALE and overall the majority have answered YES to the asked question.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	55.293 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	55.720	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	44.276	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.64.

TABLE 3 - RESULT: From the above table it is clear that the value of Pearson Chi-square is 0.000. Therefore the ALTERNATE HYPOTHESIS is proved and the null hypothesis is rejected.

IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The prison environment plays an additionally assumes an extensive job in how prisoners carry on. Physically poor conditions, highly controlling regimes, or by contrast circumstances in which rules are unevenly applied or not adhered to or where prisoners don't encounter staff choices as reasonable or genuine, can each increase tensions and induce stresses conceivably offering ascend to conflict and assault. Perhaps shockingly, evidence that crowding in and of itself was an immediate reason for violence was fairly powerless. Research proposed that the impacts of crowding are interceded through staff-prisoner communications and that the crucial factor in keeping up request is the availability and the aptitudes of unit staff.

Some highlights of prison movement make violence more uncertain. Places inside a prison where prisoners are occupied with intentional activities they think valuable, for example, workshops and education, are less inclined to be sites of aggression. Violence is bound to happen in places that offer less reason, have less proper guidelines, and lower staff oversight, for such as cells. A strategy intended to reduce violence could be arranged towards situational control parts of everyday prison management. That would require staff preparing in the utilization of styles and patterns of cooperation that employ authority along side instilling respect..

The prison in India should be entrenched with as good as ever laws which give the prisoners a better life during their prison time. Likewise, there must be a central committee which should ensure that the prisoners are dealt with well by the police officers, and each proposed accused ought to be made to see the judge in the stipulated 24 hours. In my opinion the laws exists however the execution should be taken into consideration . They ought to be given the basic rights essential for human presence. Therefore the paper concludes that most of the people attended the survey have disagreed that physical violence in prison by inmates on staff occurs and agreed that prison environment is one of the causes for prison violence .

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