

A STUDY ON METHODS TO REFORM PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a broad summary of the international obligations and guidelines, with regard to the care of prisoners, and summarise the various steps taken towards prison reform in India. This paper primarily focuses the overall issues of Indian prisons, which undoubtedly play a vital part in understanding the challenges in providing mental health services to prisoners and to employees in prisons. Prisonization symbolizes a system of punishment and a form of institutional placement for convicts and undertrials during the amount of trial. There is no society without crime and criminals. That is why prison is indispensable for each country. Punishing the offenders could be a primary function of civil society. The objective of punishment can be achieved by imprisonment. Gradually, the objective of imprisonment modified from mere deterrence to deterrence and reformation. This led to the abandonment of some of the severe kinds of punishments and introduction of a system of awards for good work and conduct within the form of remission, review of sentences, wages for jail labour, treatment in open conditions, parole, furlough, canteen facilities etc. This will help them not only overcome their hostile attitude towards society. Today, prison is treated more as a correctional or improvement facility that itself indicates that there is more emphasis on reformation of prisoners within the process of punishment. For the purpose of the study, Empirical research is used . Random sampling method is used in the study to collect the samples. 1646 samples are recorded. Statistics tools used are Chi- Square and Frequency Table. The research paper reports of various prison reform bodies which have highlighted the problems with regard to the situation of prisons and give recommended roadmaps to handle these issues.

KEYWORDS : Parole, Imprisonment, Offenders, Punishment, Society.

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INTRODUCTION

Prison is known by different names in several countries like ‘Correctional Facilities’, ‘Detention Centres’, ‘Jails’, ‘Remand Centres’ etc. (**B Useem 2002**) Earlier notions of prison as a facility in which inmates were forcibly control by depriving freedom as a kind of punishment modified with an amendment in social perception towards prison and prisoners. For over 100 years, there was an emphasis on custody, it was believed, depended on good order and discipline. The notion of jail discipline was to make imprisonment a deterrent. Consequently, hard punitive labour with no regard for the human personalities and severe punishments were the most basis of prison treatment. more than forty prison offences are listed within the jail manuals of many States and any infraction was visited by harsh punishments (**J.Chinna Durai**).Today, prison is treated additional as a correctional or improvement facility that itself indicates that there is additional emphasis on reformation of prisoners in the process of punishment. to attain this goal, a congenial atmosphere is required to be created in jails for the advantage of inmates. apart from emphasis on social and moral values for integration with society after release, inmates also need educational, recreational and vocational training facilities (**PS Bawa 2000**). This can facilitate them not only overcome their hostile attitude towards society which can facilitate their integration with the mainstream, but additionally give them with alternate sources of livelihood after release. The need of reformation in the prison systems throughout the world is symbolised in the quotation above, although jail systems everywhere are marked by inertia, few can match India's in immutability of practice.(**S.K. PACHAURI**) A country that over forty years ago cast off British rule still administers its system under the colonial Prisons Act of 1894. perhaps as a result of the act is such a relic of the past, or perhaps because jail officers prefer the route of least accountability, the various state prison manuals that embody the 1894 provisions are collectors' things, not only in brief supply but expensive . a number of prison commissions have tried to update and revise the code, however apart from many states, these efforts haven't received legislative approval. (**FJ Moua 1867**) It's not only the principles and laws but the day to day reality of Indian prisons that is so archaic. the most common use of prisons as a part of the criminal justice system, is in which people are formally charged with or convicted of crimes area unit confined to a Jail or prison till they are either brought to trial to determine their guilt or complete the amount of confinement they were sentenced to, after being found guilty at their trial. (**C Kruttschnitt 2003**) Hence, in its origin the prison was considered as a place of

detention of offenders until trial and Judgment and also the execution of the latter. The main **aim of the study** is to highlight the problems with regard to the situation of prisons and give recommended roadmaps to handle these issues.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study is

- To study the effects of the reformation methods on prisoners.
- To study the prisoners' views, attitudes, suggestions regarding jail industries & its Administration.
- To study the prisoners attitude that can be effectively used for better results.
- To study the problems faced by Jail Administration in implementing the various methods of reformation & rehabilitation of prisoners.
- To provide Guidelines for the Prison Reformation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.(KR Murty 2012)

The Dynamics of Recidivism in Andhra Pradesh

Vol. 61, No. 3 (September – December 2012), pp. 450-464

The under preliminary detainees are properly not obliged to work under the law yet staying jobless isn't just against their very own advantage yet additionally a national waste. A strategy of influence instead of intimidation to connect under preliminary detainees in work was along these lines pushed and on the off chance that they worked they were to be paid wages.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/26290635?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

2.(SR Sankaran 2001)

Crime and Punishment: Reforming the Prison and Prisoner

Vol. 36, No. 25 (Jun. 23-29, 2001), pp. 2251-2254

Yet, practically speaking when they pick to work, they are utilized on jail benefits and are in lieu thereof given laboring eating regimen and no wages. As of late, the criminal law has given that the time of detainment as under preliminary will be checked towards the sentence of detainment. This will moderate some hardship yet won't without anyone else's input urge under preliminaries to volunteer for work.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/4410775?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

3.(I Brown 2007)

A Commissioner Calls: Alexander Paterson and Colonial Burma's Prisons

Vol. 38, No. 2 (Jun., 2007), pp. 293-308

A significant huge number of under preliminary detainees are confined in prisons for extensive stretches as they can't bear the cost of expenses of legal counselors to safeguard them. As of late the legislature has given some regard for this issue and endeavors are being made to give free lawful guide to poor people. On the off chance that this office is stretched out to countless poor people, it would not just over the long haul bring about the shortening of the time of confinement of under preliminaries yet may sometimes bring about quittance also.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/20071834?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

4.(RD Salvatore 1992)

Criminology, Prison Reform, and the Buenos Aires Working Class

Vol. 23, No. 2 (Autumn, 1992), pp. 279-299

The support of jail foundation is a costly undertaking. It is in truth a weight on the general population. In this manner the wrongdoer ought to be kept to the jail for just a base period which is completely vital for their authority.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/205277?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

5.(SAHRDC 2011)

Prison Reform in India**Vol. 46, No. 3 (JANUARY 15-21, 2011), pp. 30-32**

The end of long haul sentences would decrease undue weight on jail consumption. It is additionally proposed that where the term of detainment surpasses one year, an abatement of one month or so every year be allowed to the prisoner in order to empower him main residence and meet his relatives.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27918036>

6.(CR Henderson 1913)**Control of Crime in India****Vol. 4, No. 3 (Sep., 1913), pp. 378-401 (23 pages)**

This will help in his restoration and after his discharge he can confront the outside world valiantly throwing away the shame appended to him by virtue of imprisonment. In the year 1986, a Juvenile Justice Act was instituted and perception homes, exceptional homes, and adolescent homes were established, where the dismissed kids and adolescent reprobate can be conceded and the adolescent reprobate can't be attempted with the non adolescent reprobate wrongdoers and can't be kept inside the jail.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1133355>

7.(V Hiremath 2008)**Draft Policy on Prison Reforms****Vol. 43, No. 26/27 (Jun. 28 - Jul. 11, 2008), pp. 29-32**

Numerous arrangements were made with respect to the requests that could be passed against the adolescent wrongdoers and what can't be passed against the adolescent guilty parties. Under this Act adolescent methods a kid under the age of 16 years and a young lady beneath the age of 18 years.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40278901>

8.(E Lindsey 1925)**Historical Sketch of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole System****Vol. 16, No. 1 (May, 1925), pp. 9-69**

The Indian Jail Reforms Committee 1919-20 which was named to recommend measures for jail changes was going by Sir Alexander Cardio.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/polipers.15.3.0067>

9.(R Gul 2018)**Our Prisons Punitive or Rehabilitative? An Analysis of Theory and Practice****Vol. 15, No. 3 (2018), pp. 67-83**

It visited numerous penitentiaries and reached the resolution that detainment facilities ought to have stopping impact as well as they ought to have a transforming impact on detainees. As a proportion of jail change, the Jail Committee further suggested that the greatest admission limit of each correctional facility ought to be fixed, contingent upon its shape and size. The idea of jail control was to make detainment obstruction.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/polipers.15.3.0067>

10.(M GIBSON 2011)**Global Perspectives on the Birth of the Prison****Vol. 116, No. 4 (OCTOBER 2011), pp. 1040-1063**

This prompted the deserting of a portion of the primitive disciplines and presentation of the arrangement of honors for good work and lead as reduction, survey of sentences, compensation for jail work, treatment in open conditions, parole, vacation, flask offices and so on.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23307878>

11.(KI Vibhute 2000)

Compulsory Hard Prison labour and the Prisoners right to receive wages: Constitutional "vires" AND judicial voices,

Vol. 42, No. 1 (January-March 2000), pp. 1-16

Correction has now been made to meet sufficiently the essential needs of nourishment, attire, restorative consideration and so on. Instructive and professional preparing programs alongside preparing in exploring and so forth, have been presented in prisons.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/43951731?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

12.(KI Vibhute 2000)

Compulsory Hard Prison labour And the Prisoners right to receive waves: Constitutional "vires" And judicial voices

Vol. 42, No. 1 (January-March 2000), pp. 1-16

Custodial prerequisites for people are currently at certain spots decided based on their forerunners, lead and execution and so forth. Steadily, the goal of detainment changed from simple discouragement to prevention and reconstruction.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/43951731?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

13.(N Wahi 2002)

A Study of rehabilitative penology as an alternative theory of punishment

Vol. 14 (2002), pp. 92-104

The prior penological approach held detainment, that is, custodial measures to be the best way to control wrongdoing. Yet, the advanced penological approach has introduced new types of condemning whereby the requirements of the network are offset with the wellbeing of the denounced.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44306632>

14.(WC Reckless 1954)**The Role of the Expert on Correctional Administration to a Requesting Country,****Vol. 19, No. 2 (Apr., 1954), pp. 211-213**

There is have to utilize the options in contrast to detainment, for example, notice, probation, suspension of sentence, fine and discharge on close to home bond and so forth. Order of criminals based on sex, age, criminal record, social foundation is a fundamental component of present day jail framework.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2088404?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

15.Robert E. Hodges, MD; William B. Bean, MD**The Use of Prisoners for Medical Research****JAMA. 1967;202(6):513-515.**

In the last analysis, the introduction of any new form of diagnosis or treatment, any new drug or medicine, is an experiment. There must be a first. Our problem, therefore, is to determine to what degree experimentation on human subjects is permissible and what should be the strict lines of control and consent.

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/article-abstract/336110>

16.Barry R. Bell**Prisoners' Rights, Institutional Needs, and the Burger Court****Vol. 72, No. 1 (Feb., 1986), pp. 161-193**

All jail administrations ought to be guided by and work from an unmistakable arrangement of standards. These are to be found in the essential enactment overseeing the detainment facilities administration, for example the Prisons Act, or its proportional. How these standards are applied by ought to be set down in optional enactment, for example, the Prison Regulations that may then be refined in further detail in the Prison Standing Orders.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/1072994?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

17.Keramet Reiter

Experimentation on Prisoners: Persistent Dilemmas in Rights and Regulations

Vol. 97, No. 2 (April 2009), pp. 501-566

Those jail benefits that have their roots in pioneer principle may hold in entire or to a limited extent remnants of 'provincial enactment'. Huge numbers of these arrangements might be out of date or superfluous to the contemporary setting. Most will have been drafted before the structure of global human rights norms overseeing confinement and the treatment of detainees became effective.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/20677886?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

18.Rebecca Godderis

Food for Thought: An Analysis of Power and Identity in Prison Food Narratives

Vol. 50, POWER (2006), pp. 61-75

Then again, jail frameworks should be responsible to the network. This is legitimate for every single open assistance, however especially for the jail framework, which, to a huge degree, is shut to open investigation, and where power can without much of a stretch be manhandled. In popularity based nations there is typically a line of responsibility, with the jail division being liable to the service of which it is part, and the service thus, being responsible to parliament.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/41035612?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

19.Peter L. Sissons

The Place of Medicine in the American Prison: Ethical Issues in the Treatment of Offenders

Vol. 2, No. 4 (Dec., 1976), pp. 173-179

Be that as it may, the obstruction of lawmakers in jail the executives may not generally prompt the expanded proficiency of social reintegration activities in detainment facilities. The open may respect assets being designated to the wellbeing, social welfare, instruction and professional preparing needs of detainees as uncalled for, decreasing the assets accessible for the individuals who have not submitted offenses.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/27715586?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

20. John W. Palmer

Constitutional Rights of Prisoners

eBook ISBN 9781315722061

This text details critical information on all aspects of prison litigation, including information on trial and appeal, conditions of isolated confinement, access to the courts, parole, right to medical aid and liabilities of prison officials. How the criminal equity framework manages guilty parties decides the size of the jail populace, which thusly significantly affects the manner by which penitentiaries are overseen.

<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315722061>

HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no significant laws relating to the prison administration.

H_a: There is a significant laws relating to the prison administration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research has been adopted empirical study. Empirical research is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief. **Key characteristics** for an empirical research is Parole, Imprisonment, Offenders, Punishment, Society. Specific research questions to be answered And Description of the process used to study this population or phenomena, including selection criteria, controls, and testing

instruments (such as surveys). The statistical tools are used for this research work is **chi square and correlation**. SPSS graphics and diagrams are attached in this research work. **Cross table** has been used for this research work. The essence of survey method can be explained as “questioning individuals on a theme or subjects and afterward depicting their reactions”. Irregular testing strategy was utilized with the end goal of this investigation. There are totally **1646** samples collected for this study. **Independent variable** were Name, age, gender, educational qualification, occupation. **Dependent variables** were about the study on reformative measure in the prison. The present study deals with Empirical and descriptive study. Data for this research is collected from primary and secondary sources. Data collection methods are:

- Books and Articles
- Magazines
- Journals.

ANALYSIS

TABLE 1

THE FREQUENCY TABLE OF RESPONDENTS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR GENDER

		Gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	703	42.7	42.7	42.7
	female	853	51.8	51.8	94.5
	4	90	5.5	5.5	100.0
Total		1646	100.0	100.0	

The people totally responded were 1646. Among that 42.7% were male, 51.8% were female, and 5.5% were other categories.

TABLE 2:

PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM.

Crosstab

Count

		7. Does the rules and regulations of prison system is effective		Total
		yes	no	
Gender	male	429	274	703
	female	460	393	853
	maybe	27	63	90
Total		916	730	1646

The above table clearly states that the people who answered yes are 429 and the people who answered no are 274 with respect to the male gender. The people who answered yes are 460 and the people who answered no are 393 with respect to the female gender. The people who answered yes are 27 and the people who answered no are 63 with respect to the other category of gender. Therefore totally 100% of valid responses were recorded. People were accepting that rules and regulations of the prison is more effective.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.244 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	33.473	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.821	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	1646		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 39.91.

From the above table, the p value is more than 0.05. Therefore null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant relationship between gender and rules and regulations of prison.

Symmetric Measures

		Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.000 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.000 ^c
N of Valid Cases		

- a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.
- b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.
- c. Based on normal approximation.

TABLE 3
PUBLIC OPINION REGARDING THE REFORMATIVE MEASURES OF THE PRISON IN SOCIETY.

Crosstab

Count

		8. Do u agree that prison makes the prisoners reform in the society				
		strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	strongly agree
Gender	male	144	162	200	145	52
	Female	149	327	185	129	63
	maybe	16	30	32	11	1
Total		309	519	417	285	116

The above table clearly states that the people who are male responded agree are 145, disagree are 162, strongly agree are 52, strongly disagree are 144. The people who are female responded agree are 129, disagree are 327, strongly agree are 63, strongly disagree are 149. The people who are other categories of gender responded agree are 11, disagree are 30, strongly agree are 1, strongly disagree are 16.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.401 ^a	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	57.444	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.138	1	.008
N of Valid Cases	1646		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.34.

The p value is greater than 0.05. Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a relationship between gender and reformative measures of prison.

Symmetric Measures

		Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.008 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.003 ^c
N of Valid Cases		

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

CASE LAW

1. The Apex Court in *State of Gujarat & another. Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat (AIR 1998SC 3164)* observed, Reformation and rehabilitation is basic policy of criminal law hence compulsory manual labour from the prisoner is protected under Art. 23 of the Constitution.

2. *Mohd. Giasuddin V. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 1977 SC 1925.* The Supreme Court held that prisoners who are well educated should not be subjected to rigorous imprisonment, instead they should be engaged in some mental cum manual work.
3. *Bhikhabhai Devshi V. State of Gujarat, AIR 1987* The judgment seeks to enable the inmate to retain self confidence and active interest in life.
4. Law relating to prisoners is the main area where the instrumentality of law has proven social change in the punishment of offenders in the case of *Mohd. Giasuddin v. State of A.P., AIR 1977 SC 1926.*
5. The duty of every court to award proper sentence having regard to the nature of the offence and the manner in which it was executed or committed, etc in *Sevaka Perumal v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1991 SC 1463.*

CONCLUSION

To ensure good discipline and administration, an initial classification must be made to separate male from females, the young from the adults, convicted from the unconvinced prisoners, civil from criminal prisoners and from casual from habitual prisoners. The main object of prison labour is prevention of crime and reformation of the offenders. And the other main object was to engage them so as to prevent mental damage and to enable them to contribute to the cost of their maintenance. The under trial prisoners constitute a majority of the population in prison than convicted prisoners. The under trial prisoners are presumed to be innocent and most of them are discharged or acquitted after immeasurable physical and mental loss caused to them by detention due to delay in investigation and trial. The courts have in recent years been giving serious thought to the human rights of prisoners and, on that ground, interfered with the exercise of powers of superintendents of jails in respect of measures for safe custody, good order and discipline. Research into crime and the criminal is still in its infancy. The immediate need of research is to evaluate the existing methods of treatment and to suggest new approaches to the prevention of crime. The value of probation, open prisons, parole and home leave as reformatory measures need to be established. Prisoners constitute important institutions which protects the society from criminals. The obstacles in prison reforms are resource allocation, the deterrent functions of punishment, the notion of rehabilitation, and internal control.

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