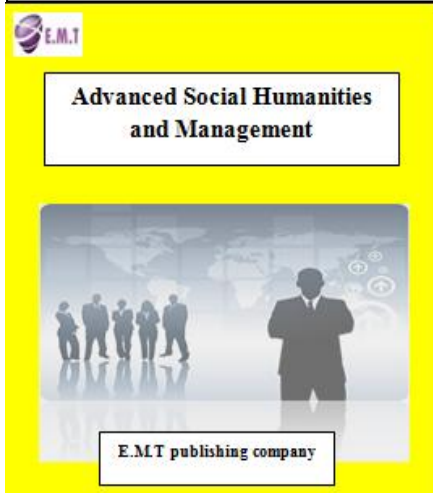


## Role of cultural plans in preventing return to prison

**Mojtaba Khorram**, Master of criminal law and criminology. Active member of the international bar association. (IBA)

**Alireza Noori Boldaji**, Bach lore of social science with research attitude. Head of vocational.

**Sayedeh Leila Houseininia**, Shahid Beheshti university faculty of law Master of Science private law.



### Abstract:

Role of the cultural programs in preventing return to prison crimes and punishments have been accompanied by culture, custom, and believes of each society during the history. In fact, these customs are considered as religious believers and social norms of each society which explain the concept and value, severity and weakness of punishments in each civilization and culture, such crimes as aggression to accepted rules and norms are considered in that society. Each society trains its future generation according to its willing and should prepare that generation so that can provide the intended prosperity and success. Society which considers moral virtues as ideal undoubtedly can direct its education and training system toward attaining these purposes.

Structure of a society is based on social relations, in each social relations some interactions are form among the individuals. To survive and be dynamic, each society should be sensitive to social relations of the human beings and try to control and direct these relations through some behavior rules and regulation and by using necessary performance patterns and methods, ie social norms. In the other word, norms assure social discipline and society survival (Shams 2003).

In the recent years, revolutions related to the prisons have become the most important investigational subject about crimes, delinquency, digression and guidelines for reducing it. Then prison the problems related to prison as the last stop station of criminals are always considered by judicial and disciplinary responsible and managers of the prisons and we should study the subjects related to crime reduction from various dimensions. Exploiting Islamic and practical knowledge of religious leaders, Islamic Republic of Iran system considers the prison and prisoner in rehabilitation and training view and notice their human generosity while believing in punishment enforcement and present some guidelines by using cultural, artistic, economical, social and educational tools for prosperous returning the prisoners to their family and society.

It is obvious that those who ignore social norms and rules should be imprisoned according to the predicted wither punishment in these laws. It is necessary to note that if the aim is to preserve the criminals in a closed and limited environment called prison whose guideline is only to deprive them from civil rights and prevalent freedom in the society or is to repair and train the prisoners and change their thought and attitude toward the governing rules in the society and their return to the society. The aim is to establish a imprisonment system based on rehabilitation and training in order to provide the ground for their return to the society while preventing them from tolerating social psychological problems.

Effective plans on rehabilitation and training the prisoners include promotion and development of their knowledge level, individual and social skills, profession learning, expert knowledge and insight into their personality and self and also establishing the health relations with themselves and environment, family and society where they live criminal who enrollees his personality and his thought becomes spiritual and constructive undoubtedly tends toward social life (Shams 2003: 131).

Efficient man force is among the main factors which can be effective on inhabitation of the personality, thought and attitude of the prisoners toward the environment, society a, family, etc for establishing the mutual relationship between prisoners and external environment, family and society, forgiveness, absence, employment of prisoners, financial and job support after release the prison, etc.

Undoubtedly no source other than prison and criminals can be considered for research and investigation, in Iran some studies have been done in this respect until now but they aren't adequate. Then delinquency and crime should be considered as significant issue so that countries all around the world pay special attention at it. In the

present developed and industrial societies which are taken captive by technology, people consider these societies as depressed and dreadful so that they fear each other and don't confidant on each other, while most people of today societies have more and advanced education, then they should less commit them but every they aggression to individual and social rights in increased and crimes including murder are developed, showing social instability and weakness in human and moral relationships (Shams, 53).

As different factors are involved in committing any kinds of crimes and social delinquency (emigration poverty, inheritance and environment, social controls, et) so that beside themselves and their family, criminals impose numerous harm to society, then cultural and training classes play a major role in teaching, informing and preventing delinquency. Then more educational programs become richer and more spiritual, more desirable results will be obtained for reducing delinquency. Therefore with regarding to the importance and necessity of this subject and required measures for inhabilitating damaged and damaging individuals, some investigations have been done on returning the criminals to a honorable life and recompense the damage imposed on themselves, family and society. This investigation seems necessary because with regarding to its results, it has been tried to notice some effective factors on preventing the prisoners from returning to Shahrekord prison, thereby presenting proper and applied guidelines, we can make the ground for reducing their return to the prison and compensate the social loss.

There wasn't found any sources about the role of cultural programs in Shahrekord prison in preventing from return to prison in the studies done on the available libraries, software and Internet sites, but there were some sources about other subjects related to this area which are referred in the following:

About "Distressed relation in the family and drug abuse", Farrow on 343 youth. Their results showed that those who were addicted to drug and a alcohol mostly had distressed family.

According to the results of Piko (2000), emotional lack in the relationship between children and parents specially father is one of the factor influencing tendency toward addiction.

#### **internal experts:**

farahnaz Salehi jouneghani in her investigation entitled "study the effect of social –economical factors on addiction" concluded that majority of the addicted persons had low social- economical statute. There is also a significant relationship between education level of the parents, income, isolation tendency, failure extent in the life and life expending and addiction.

Kosari (2000) in the study entitled "Addiction sociology" considered such factor as lack of self – confidence and aversion the person from the society and family as the fifth factor in social control theory (Mohseni Tabrizi 89-92).

According to Ashraf P. 207, in Marx and Englex, family poverty and lack of provision of material needs of the children and family are considered as effective variable (Mohseni Tabrizi P: 12-107).

Referring first and second factors of social observational learning theory of Albert Bandra (1974) about parent's addiction and their prison history, misbehavior and discrimination were considered as significant factors in crime incidence (Masen et al) Isolation feeling, fear from separation and aversion in individual factor have been noticed as criminal factors by Melvin Simon.

R. clark and R. Hooper (1995) paid attention at agent factors of non-provision of emotional needs, low self-esteem, isolation and inconsistency of the parents.

Isolation, aggression, undesirable educational and family condition and dissatisfaction with life were considered by Mohseni Tabrizi as main factors for expression of aggression and criminal behavior in the children.

In the investigations done by Palh (1961) and smart (1976), they emphasized on psychological- biological structure of their gender other than the mentioned factors as the effective factors on women's crime.

#### **Assumptions:**

##### **A) main assumption**

It seems that there is a significant relationship between holding cultural programs in Shahrekord prison and preventing the prisoners from return to prison.

## B) Secondary assumption

It seems that there is a significant relationship between cultural programs and rehabilitation and training of the prisoners.

### Research Method:

As this investigation studies the existing condition, it is in survey descriptive method. Survey is a method for gathering the information about attitudes, beliefs, opinions, behaviors or characteristics of wide variety of a statistical society in a certain geographical area (Arabi 2005).

Data gathering method (field, library, etc).

The method is library and descriptive and tool is trans creation.

### Suggestions

1. Required measures for encouraging the prisoners to active participation in cultural and training programs specialty praying, Quran teaching, axioms, morality, physical education, professional and technical, etc through respecting the prisoners in order to rehabilitation and enhancement of their insight and knowledge about the importance of these programs. Specially praying and Quran.
2. Creating fundamental repairs in all programs and policies through replacement in order to changing the attitude of the prisoners toward congregation prayer, rules and regulations, social relationships and interactions, etc, resulting in fundamental revolution in their personality and also improving their attitude toward these programs and directing them to human values.
3. Study, planning, credit provision, implementation and following up the cultural and training programs and emphasizing on the implementation and continuous enforcement of these programs in the settlement of prisoners in order to reduce the major individual and social problems and taking away the precious findings and attitude penetrated into their mind in the criminal bed.
4. Measures of the governmental responsible for advising the alternatives for imprisonment and its development in the legal system and also providing the required ground for the other alternative in order to reducing the application of imprisonment punishment and making logical the policies of penal justice and social justice and also the needs related to criminal's rehabilitation.
5. Providing the required ground for more flexibility with the identity and severity of the crime, personality and history of the criminal and supporting the society while avoiding non-necessary usage of imprisonment punishment, penal Justice system should provide wide variety of the alternative measures for imprisonment inching pre-trial to pos-trial steps, attain at alternative measures for the imprisonment so that the possibility of consistent punishment enforcement is provided.
6. Competent responsible should provide some services in order to helping the prisoners for regain their position in the society and reducing the biases against then, or assure the presentation of these services. For accelerating the successful integration of the prisoners, these service, should as much as possible guarantee the settlement, job and proper clothes and also adequate facilities for their live hood after release and provide the required ground for their return to the society.
7. Enhance the cooperation between ministries and departments in order to provide formal educational courses or professional and technical education for the prisoners aiming at assuring that they have desirable situation when released from the prison.
8. The aim of sanction and behavior with prisoners in the prisons should be to provide, support, respect, educate the professional skills proportional to age, personality, gender, history and physical & psychological health in order to charge the productive and constrictive social roles.
9. Ali governmental and judicial responsible should try to provide the condition in which sensible life is provided for the released prisoners because in this period they are more susceptible to deviation behavior, resulting in individual grow and training as much as possible free from crime and delinquency.
10. It is necessary to notice the future of the prisoner after releasing from the beginning of conviction, prisoner should be encouraged to maintain or create such relationships with the individuals and institutes outside the prison since these relationship can be effective for his family benetits and social integration, then

there should be some governmental or private institutes aiming at reducing the biases toward released prisoners and their social rehabilitation.

11. Behavior with the prisoners not only shouldn't result in exacerbating their ejection from the society but also should emphasize on their attachment at the society. Then it is necessary to use the assistance and aids of the related institutes to the prison personnel in order to social integration. A number of social workers should interact each prison whose task is to support the proper relationships with their family and useful social organizations. The methods should be chosen that maintain the rights related to civil benefits, social security and other benefits of the prisoners in as wide as possible extent and considering the determined law and punishment.

12. Organization and method of work in the prisons should be as much as possible similar to outside the prison so that the prisoners will become ready to normal job and life condition. Then it is necessary to create a situation where they can have high income jobs so that their presence in job market of the country will be accelerated and they contribute to their and their family financial support.

13. The aim of rehabilitation and training the prisoners should be comprehensive expression of prisoners personality and respect to all classes of the society and also change in their thought for prosperous return to the society so that security and stability will be maintained in the society.

14. For preventing any kinds of harms among the prisoners and also transferring the deviational micro-culture among them, different groups of the prisoners should be in different parts (classification) in term of gender, age, crime type, penal history, reason of imprisonment and necessities of behavior with them.

15. Social teaching and presenting the required educational instructions for obtaining the social skills and manner of maintaining social relationship between the prisoners and family or other individuals of the society, legal, civil and private institutes and also removing the problems in their family formation through supportive measures in the form of educational classes by the social work professors and advisors.

#### References:

- Tarzal 1994. M, Manner of performing Beaker social research, translated by Hooshang Nayebi, 2007, Tehran, Nei publication, 31, white crime and criminology, Reobert Doglass, 1956. M, translated by Ali salami, Tehran at, Hoze and Universiy publication, 61.
- Danesh Tajzaman, 1990, who is criminal? What is criminology? Tehran, keihan Institute, 41.
- Sarvestani, 1992, Effect of the prison on prisoner, Tehran, Noor publication, 29.
- Shams Ali 2009, prison pathology, Tehran, Rahe- Tarbiat publication, 31.
- Shams Ali 2003, New approach as prosperous return to prison, Tehran, Rahe Tarbiat publication, 31.
- Sheikavandi Davar, 2000, Digression sociology, Tehran, Marandiz publication, 36.
- Sheikavandi sadigh 2003, social pathology and penal sociology, Tehran, Nei publication, 29.
- Sheikavandi Davar, 2000, Deviation sociology, Tehran, Marandiz publication.
- Abdi Ahhas sadigh, 199, Deviation sociology. Tehran, Tehran university publication, 27.
- Farjad Mohamad hossein, 1992, social pathology and deviation sociology, Tehran, Badr publication, 25.
- Kalantari Khalil, 2006, processing and analyzing the data in social economical research, Tehran, Sharif publication, 67.
- Mazlooman, Rez 1974, penal sociology, Tehran university, 16.
- Momtaz, Farideh, 2002, social Deviation sociology, Tehran, sahami company publication, 45.