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# **To What Extended Reform Has Effect of the Thought and Behavior of Criminal When They Leaving Reform Institution**

Research project

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requirements for the degree of **B.A** in (social work)

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## Contents

Acknowledgment: .....	III
Abstract:.....	IV
Chapter One : Introduction.....	1
1.1 Introduction .....	1
1.2 Research problem: .....	2
1.3 Research question:.....	2
1.4 The importance of research:.....	2
1.5 Research Aime: .....	3
1.6 Definition of Concepts: .....	3
1.6.1 Crime:.....	3
1.6.2 Reform institution:.....	3
1.6.3Criminal behavior:.....	4
1.6.4 Criminal thinking:.....	4
Chapter Two : Literature Review .....	5
2.1 Literature Review.....	5
2.3 Brief about Women and Juvenile Correctional Facility:- .....	9
Chapter Three: Methodology: .....	10
3.1 Methodology:.....	10
3.2 Sampling and Data Collection Tools :.....	10
3.3 Research sample: .....	10
3.4 Size of the research : .....	11
3.5 Community Research : .....	11
3.6 Areas of research: .....	11
3.7 Research Obstacle :.....	12
Chapter Four : Data Analyses:.....	13
4.1 Data Analyses:.....	13
4.2 Findings and Discussion : .....	20
Chapter Five : Conclusion and Recommendation.....	21
5.1 Conclusion : .....	21
5.2 Recommendation :.....	22
List of References:.....	23
Interview questions:- .....	24

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## Abstract:

The topic of our research is (To What Extended Reform Has Effect of the Thought and Behavior of Criminal When They Leaving Reform Institution) which is a field research conducted in the Directorate of Women and Children Corrections in Erbil existed after their release from correctional facilities, and their effects on inmates' post-release mindset and level of expertise of correctional staff for our study. we used a qualitative method and collected data through interviews consisting of two forms of interview questions, one for correctional researchers and the other for people who have resumed crime after leaving correctional facilities and returning to correctional facilities The researchers discussed three cases in which the researchers indicated that they had benefited from the rehabilitation system. The most important findings of the study were that having rehabilitation served society and individuals and made individuals less likely to commit crime , we found that recidivism rates were much lower than those who benefited from the rehabilitation system and those who relapsed They are the ones who are not accepted by their families or community after leaving and are seen as criminals so they resort to crime again.

## Chapter One : Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

Reform is about changing society from bad to better by identifying human problems and shortcomings, putting limits on social evil and aggression, and finding appropriate solutions. Therefore, in this study, we aim to determine the extent to which the correctional system is used in the Directorate of Women and Juvenile Corrections in Erbil and to what extent it affects prisoners in prison and after their release and the impact of rehabilitation on the attitudes and behavior of offenders as well as the skills of correctional staff. For this purpose, I will try to collect some data and information about this subject, both theoretically and practically, each of which has its own importance and shows us different information, opinions and views. For this purpose, we have relied on several specific sources, namely interviews with researchers from correctional institutions to find out their importance, impact and levels and interviewing prisoners who have reoffended and returned to rehabilitation in order to ascertain reasons and motivations for reoffending. Because as we know, committing crimes is not the work of an ordinary person and heavy punishment is imposed for each crime. We especially mean those who repeat the same mistakes after reform. Is the problem with those who do not accept reform in themselves or the reform system has not been effective enough to change them. And for some of them turn into good and productive people what is the difference in this study we will present all this.

## 1.2 Research problem:

As we know, every year people leave the reform institutions because of the completion of their rule and are released, to what extent it is a reform process or a reform process that exists within the reform institution, especially Prison has affected their thinking and behavior that they do not return to criminal acts and how they look at society and understand the law and culture of society and must abide by it and within the framework of that law and don't go out of culture and know the freedom of everyone to the extent that the freedom of a person who doesn't take advantage of this idea and benefit from the reform process and those who return to reform.

## 1.3 Research question:

- 1) What are the programs that are being implemented in the reform?
- 2) to what extent has reform played a role in reducing crime?
- 3) which programs can best provide services to inmates?
- 4) what are the reasons why prisoners return to prison after being released?

## 1.4 The importance of research:

The importance of this study is divided into two parts.

- in terms of practicality: - We want to see in practice how much the process in rehabilitation has served the prisoners psychologically and socially, as well as in terms of their behavior and thinking when they leave rehabilitation and enter a free environment .
- Theoretically: - It is a new topic for the first time to touch on such an issue and work on it. We want to know how much the correctional institution has affected the lives of prisoners after they are released from prison for the first time.

## 1.5 Research Aime:

- The main purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which the use of the systems used in the correctional institution has benefited the prisoners while they are in prison and when they leave the correctional facility.
- The reform process reflects on individual behavior.
- The rehabilitation process and its impact on individual thinking when individuals leave rehabilitation.
- Knowledge of the professional level of staff in the correctional facility .
- The process of reform and community service.

## 1.6 Definition of Concepts:

### 1.6.1 Crime:

Crime is behavior that is seen to be deserving of punishment or consequence by statute or common law, whether it involves an act or an omission. Even though the majority of crimes require the element of intent, some small ones may be committed under strict liability even if the defendant has no predetermined thoughts about committing the crime.( Simpson,2009,pp.36-38)

“In general, a crime is any prohibited act that exists by carrying out a punishment, so that this act is outside the principles, standards and common behavior in society, the person who commits it is punished” .(Aziz, 2015,P.5)

### 1.6.2 Reform institution:

It is an institution that works to improve individuals in society, especially individuals in the correctional institution that leaves a positive impact on individuals Reintegration of offenders into society to become productive individuals for themselves and their society. (Hawezi,2015, pp,5-6-7)

### 1.6.3 Criminal behavior:

Criminal behavior is the behavior that is against the law and breaking the law that often results in a crime and as a result they will be tried and put into the judicial system whether the crime is big or small, the existence of criminal behavior in the individual is returned to the environment in which it is created and educated. (Walters,2006, p.637)

It is any behavior that is against society and the public interest, or is a form of violation of standards of behavior and is punishable by law, or is an indication of committing a criminal act . (Aziz, 2015, P.7)

### 1.6.4 Criminal thinking:

Criminal thinking is a set of criminal beliefs associated with criminal behavior that support the lifestyle and maintenance of offenders Criminal thinking includes the kind of things that the offender thinks and influences the mind.( Walters.2019.pp.637-638)



## Chapter Two : Literature Review

### 2.1 Literature Review

1. Research In 2020, Ismail Ibrahim Mustafa conducted a research on ( the impact of social factors on return to crime). The main objective of this study is to determine the level of recidivism and to identify the most influential social factors that have affected the offender. The research method used descriptive analysis method through questionnaire forms 727 people were received from all three directorates of adult correctional facilities in Erbil, Sulaimani and Duhok. The results of this study concluded that the return to crime among criminals in the Kurdistan Region is lower than expected, and increased literacy levels will reduce the rate of recidivism and poor economic conditions and low income is a strong reason for return to crime.

2. In 2015, Rebin Johar Shafiq Hawezi conducted a research on (the social rehabilitation status of prisoners). The main purpose of this study is to know the situation of social reform in the Greater Corrections Directorate of Erbil from the perspective of the bankers. At the same time, the measurement of the social rehabilitation situation of prisoners of the Erbil Adult Correctional Directorate with international standards and the conditions in which prisoners live. The role of the institutions in the correctional institutions in terms of assisting prisoners such as health, education. The methodology of this study is a descriptive sample of 713 people in Erbil Correctional Institution. The results of his research were the psychological problems of the lack of psychiatrists for prisoners when they are mentally ill, they do not see a psychiatrist and there is not always a psychiatrist, which affects the prisoners when they are released. The prisoners are not satisfied with it, and they are at a high level of education. The aim of our research is on the system used in the reform establishment to influence the criminal who leaves reform whether the system was good in terms of education or socially and psychologically our goal in mind and The only behavior that is the best solution will be given so that they don't return to the prison, their halls will be separated so that they don't face other crimes after their departure, they will be given the best care to become a unique individual in the community as well for themselves and for the community he lives in.

3. In 2015, Rzgar Rasul Aziz conducted a study on (the relationship between profession and crime in Kurdish society). The main objective of the study is to determine the type of crime according to the type of occupation, to determine the factors that cause crime among professionals, to determine the relationship between occupation and crime. His research methods include descriptive analytical method, social survey method, comparative method through questionnaire form that contains 31 questions. His research community includes the three adult correctional facilities in Erbil, Sulaimani and Duhok, which received 2,395 prisoners. The results of this study The researcher has reached two conclusions. The first conclusion is to know the nature of crime according to the type of occupation Table 24 shows the nature of the relationship between occupation and crime, with 58.8% of the sample believing that the nature of their job or occupation is related to the crimes they commit It has helped to determine the type of crime committed by individuals who are, That is, their occupations reflect their crimes, for example, what kind of crimes they commit if they have a business occupation or what kind of crimes individuals who are military occupations commit more often. The second outcome of his research is to identify the reasons for committing crimes among professionals. According to this objective, we find that the reasons for committing crimes among professionals are several reasons: The work they do, lack of adherence to religion and rituals, search for a suitable livelihood, job position of individuals, need for money and wealth, nature of the occupation of the individuals in our study sample, work colleagues.

4. In 2016, Yasser Bakr Gharib Barzanji published a study entitled (crimes of arrivals to the kurdistan region of iraqr). The study was a field study in Erbil The researcher used a mixed method to obtain the sample of the research, ie both through questionnaires and interviews. The research sample of the migrants was collected through questionnaires and interviews As a result, the researcher concluded that the longer the migrants stay in Erbil, the more likely they are to commit crimes. The more difficult it is for the migrants to adapt to the social life of Erbil, the more likely they are to commit crimes Fewer job opportunities for immigrants in Erbil The more crimes will be committed and the more ignorant of the immigration laws and regulations in Erbil, the more likely they will be to commit crimes.

5. In 2007, Zana Ahmad Pirdawd conducted a field study entitled (Obstacles of Reform Work in Prisons in Kurdistan-Iraq Region). which aims to identify internal obstacles to prison reform from the perspective of prisoners and identify external obstacles (Outside prison) Prisoners' views on prison reform and revealing the obstacles to reform in the light of the research community workers' perspectives. The researcher used a mixed method He also collected information from them through interviews, which revealed that there were problems or shortcomings in the reception and classification programs It is also a lack of research Good physical, mental and mental health before transfer to correction, as well as the lack of adequate social services, ie weakness in providing services to prisoners to reduce their anxiety, guide them on the right path and advise them to fill their time with useful and relaxing activities The health aspects are well taken care of, ie bathrooms are kept clean, bedding is kept clean and attention is paid to their food, especially those with stomach problems Prisoners' personal hygiene, lack of special clothing and vaccination have been transmitted to prisoners and education, saying prisoners are not given the opportunity to continue their education, whether in primary or higher education, and lack of vocational rehabilitation after release There are shortcomings in the religious program in the reform Religious teachers for prisoners, lack of attention to religion and lack of supervision after prisoners are released and their sentences are completed.

This study that we have conducted compared to previous studies that we have mentioned we have come to the conclusion that:-

In a study conducted in 2020, Ismail Ibrahim Mustafa found that the return to crime among criminals in the Kurdistan Region is lower than expected in our study, we found that the recidivism rate was much lower than that of prisoners who benefited from the correctional system. However, economic conditions and low income have not been a strong reason for prisoners to commit crimes again, but the environmental conditions and in society, these people are not accepted again and go back to prison.

A 2015 study by Rebin Jawhar Shafiq Hawezi found that prisoners do not see a psychiatrist when they have mental illness. There is no psychiatrist, which affects prisoners when they are released. In our study, we found that the lack of a psychiatrist is not always present in prison when prisoners need it, but they have to wait a week to see a psychiatrist.

In a 2015 study by Rizgar Rasul Aziz, 58.8% of respondents believed that the nature of their work or occupation was related to the crime they had committed, so their occupations reflected their crimes, but in our study, very few occupations reflected on the crimes they committed. In the crimes committed in the women's section had very little to do with the profession they were doing but their crimes were very different from their professions.

Zana Ahmad Pirdawd, who conducted a study in 2007, found that there was a lack of good health, mental and physical research before transferring prisoners to correctional facilities. However, according to the research we have conducted, there are no shortcomings in the research before the prisoners come to the prison. Instead, when the case is sent to the correctional facility, a form is filled out and all aspects are verified. Then they are sent to the correctional facility. The second conclusion of the study was that the lack of appropriate social services means weakness in providing services to prisoners to reduce their anxiety, but from the observations we noted in prisons, the researchers first worked to activate the social aspects of prisoners to get them out of anxiety. The third consequence is the lack of vocational rehabilitation after their release, but according to the staff in the prison, any prisoner who needs a job upon release will find a job for them to become their own occupation upon release. In the final conclusion, he mentions the lack of post-release supervision of prisoners at the end of their sentences. In the study we conducted, we agreed with the same conclusion, because there is no such care in the women's department, this was the biggest obstacle before us to reach these people when we collected information about their current situation at the time of their release.

### 2.3 Brief about Women and Juvenile Correctional Facility:-

The Women and Juvenile Correctional Institution was established in 1994 with the assistance of Child Protection Organization, which is affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and detained and convicted women who are currently in the correctional facility for any reason. They are given full attention in rehabilitation through social, mental, health, religious, vocational, sports, artistic, legal, health and physical services, etc., in order to return to society as productive individuals. Initially, cases go through the reception room where they are asked all the basic information about the people and fill out forms, then they are welcomed by the social worker for the initial interview and provide the necessary services and guidance. The social worker who recorded all the information will refer the person to a psychological researcher for psychological treatment. There are three main sections in the correctional facility, including the Boys' Penalized Section, which includes children aged 12-21 who have been sentenced by the Juvenile Court for their crimes. It was established in 2007 to separate male detainees from male prisoners aged 11-18 years due to the failure of the judge to resolve the compromise. There is another section consisting of women's sections. Detainees of all ages are not separated from their buildings, but their rooms are separated.

## Chapter Three: Methodology:

### 3.1 Methodology:

Qualitative method was the best method to use for the research topic during data collection in order to get the best answers and information so that I can get the opinions of researchers in correctional institutions and prisoners on my research topic in a specific way .

#### The qualitative method :

The qualitative method is a natural research process that seeks an in-depth and specific study of social phenomena in their natural environment. The qualitative method focuses on the word "why" rather than "what" and relies on direct human expertise and experiences to reach appropriate answers. In the qualitative method, there are several research systems used to study human phenomena, including biography, case study, historical analysis, discourse analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, and phenomenology.(Sofaer,1999,p.1103\_1105 )

### 3.2 Sampling and Data Collection Tools :

For this study I used two data collection mechanisms . These include:

**Interviews:** The main type of mechanism we used was to collect data through face-to-face interviews with researchers in the institution as well as interviews with prisoners who were semi-structured interviews .

**Observation:** We used observation tools for this purpose. Because we had been working in the correctional facility for a while and had some knowledge of the activities and services in the institution, we used observations We used observations. We wanted to know if anything suspicious happened during the interviews with the researchers and the prisoners or whether the researchers answered the questions appropriately or in other ways.

### 3.3 Research sample:

The first sample is researchers working in correctional institutions, including psychological and social researchers, because we wanted to become familiar with the systems and programs followed in correctional facilities and how useful they are Another offense were returned to prison. The third sample of the study included prisoners who benefited from the correctional system and programs but did not reoffend. However, we could not recruit them, so we took the sample from the researchers' perspective using personal stories of those who benefited from correction. All of the people we interviewed were female because we wanted to make our study sample specific to the female gender .

### 3.4 Size of the research :

The scope of the study consisted of three social workers and one psychological researcher, two returned prisoners sentenced for different crimes, and cases that benefited from the programs in the correctional institution from the researchers' perspective by telling their cases and benefiting them .

### 3.5 Community Research :

Women and Youth Correctional Institution in Erbil city .

### 3.6 Areas of research:

✓ Location :

The setting and community of the study is the Women and Youth Correctional Institution in Erbil city .

✓ Temporal :

The data collection period lasted two months by conducting interviews .

✓ Human :

Psychosocial researchers in the correctional facility with inmates who have returned to prison again as well as cases who have benefited have not committed other crimes .

### 3.7 Research Obstacle :

- ✓ The obstacles to our research were the lack of cases we wanted, especially those who had benefited from the services in the correctional facility and were now released, but unfortunately we could not reach these cases because they did not want to speak to us .
- ✓ The low number of researchers whose answers were mostly the same did not give us appropriate answers. because their workplace is a private place, not all information can be given to everyone.
- ✓ In addition, we had problems with lack of time to collect data. whenever we went to the correctional facility for interviews, the researchers were too busy to spend time with us or sometimes we returned empty-handed because they were either talking to new cases or there were case visits in the researchers room, our interviews were postponed.
- ✓ The social workers did not have time to interview the returned cases because they did not allow us to interview them, but they allowed us to look at them and write notes, so they gave the interviews to the psychologist to complete our work when we wanted to receive the returned cases, the psychiatric researcher became ill and had taken leave for 25 days, so the interview of the returned cases was postponed for 25 days.
- ✓ After the 25 days when we returned to the correctional facility, we wanted to finish collecting data, but the students' permission to visit the correctional facility was suspended due to a prisoner escaping from the correctional facility, so the interview was postponed for 10 days.
- ✓ So we had to leave the questions with the psychologist to ask the returned prisoners and then answer them so that we could come back for the answers. It took them a week to answer so that we could come back for the answers.
- ✓ When we received the answers, we saw that the answers were yes and no. These answers were appropriate for the questions on the questionnaire, not for the interview So we had to talk to them again to fix it. The questions were asked by a prison to the returned prisoners. It took us a month and a half to collect the appropriate data.



## Chapter Four : Data Analyses:

### 4.1 Data Analyses:

#### 1. Rehabilitation programs and systems: -

The existence of a specific program and system in the correctional facility has a significant impact on the services provided to the prisoners by the staff in the correctional facility. When establishing correctional facilities, the texts and laws describe the rights and responsibilities of correctional staff and prisoners. Both social workers (A) and (D) agreed with the head of the women's department (S) but emphasized that: - **(there are violations here and there are punishments for violators, whether they are correctional staff or both prisoners they will receive a different penalty for the violation)**. (B) The psychological social worker pointed out that: - **(the texts and rules state that each department has its own rules and regulations during the conduct of their work and the researchers also have their own rules and regulations during the interviews of cases)**. In the course of the interview, the head of the women's department (S) pointed out: - **( the departments in the correctional institution and what each department consists of women prisoners have two departments, consisting of detainees and convicts. each department receives children from the age of 12. Each department has its own program and system)**, Both social workers (A) and (D) described their work as: - **(our job is to receive new cases and receive general and specific information on the cases from a social point of view. If the case requires a psychologist, they will refer him to a psychologist. Psychologist B emphasizes that my job is to treat cases sent to social workers. If they have any mental problems, I will treat them according to my ability if they need a psychiatrist I'll send them to a psychiatrist. the executive branch is also responsible for maintaining security in the prison)** However, a 25-year-old returned prisoner who returned with another crime after being released from prison said: - **(the services here are good but not good in terms of food, drink, security and protection health services are not good)**. another returned prisoner, aged 20, said: - **(the services they provide here are well provided and I have benefited a lot. they do their job very well and serve us and meet our needs)**.

2. structures and classification of inmates: -

Composition and classification of prisoners: (S) The head of the women's department said that:- **(The number of prisoners changes daily but currently we have 185 prisoners, 130 detained and 55 convicted, but this number is not a fixed number the detained and convicted sections are generally drugs, murder, domestic infidelity, fraud, theft, terrorism, prostitution, human trafficking and various other cases, but currently most of the cases that we receive are drug cases and our programs we apply it to prisoners without discrimination or regardless of age or crime they have committed. they all fall within the scope of services provided to them, but there are some services that do not cover prisoners serving the death penalty the classification of prisoners here is that detainees are separated from convicts but separated from convicts according to their sentences but detainees are not separated due to lack of room).** Similarly, both social workers (D) and (A) and psychologist (B) emphasized the same answer (S) He opened the head of the women's department.

3. Prisoners and the rehabilitation process: -

Both social workers (A) and (D) pointed out that: - **(those covered by the correctional system are only convicts with those who have life sentences fall within the framework of the correctional system that is implemented on them but detainees and those sentenced to death cannot contribute to the system).** Psychologist (B) said: - **(as social researchers said, who falls into the system that is being implemented, but although we provide services, but if someone does not want to change his behavior and thinking, how much work we do is useless What matters is not the existence of the system, but the extent to which prisoners have the ability to change and the strength to adapt to change themselves).** The answers of (S) the head of the women's department, were consistent with the researchers' answers, but in the course of the discussion, she pointed out that: - **(It does not apply to everyone, but only those who trust them very much. only those who are in poor economic conditions are employed. only convicts are employed because there is no fixed period of time in order to be released, people who are mentally sound, stable and trustworthy will be employed, regardless of nationality changes).** Two of the prisoners, aged 25 and 20, said: - **(the jobs here include cooking, sewing, hairdressing, carpentry, administration, working on telephone applications such as Viber and WhatsApp all prisoners should be divided so that no one sits empty-handed. everyone should be busy with something. but here only those who are trusted or mentally stable or financially poor are accepted because he is not in a good mood, not to do something to himself or harm his surroundings because there are some devices that are harmful, but he may be in a better mood with work, but they have not thought about it here).**

#### 4. The rehabilitation system and its impact on Prisoners: -

As we mentioned in the previous answers about the correctional system and services and who will be implemented the existing systems and programs, here we explain the answers of two of the returned prisoners who answered us. the answer of the **25-year-old** case that states that:-( **that the system they are talking about has not benefited me much I don't know how much it has benefited other prisoners or not but it has not benefited me at all and I have never regretted doing what I did Instead, I know very well that I have done such a thing. I have committed a crime twice and I do not regret any of my crimes during my first release from prison my relationship with my family member was good because they were supportive enough but the people around me never stopped talking about how someone like me was released. He should have stayed in prison. I would never have been released. they looked at me as a criminal, not as a human being like themselves but now that I am still in prison, I have a good relationship with my family, especially my brother who comes to visit me and I talk to my family on the phone. I had friends besides my family, but now I have no friends outside or inside the prison because I don't trust any of them**). However, the **20-year-old** Casey said: - **(the systems and services we provide here have made a huge difference in my life and have made me regret the crimes I have committed. However, I now think about crime very differently than when I committed many crimes with all that, I think a lot about what society says when I get out of prison again because it was because of what people said that I committed crimes. But with all that, my relationship with my family was very good. my mother comes to visit me every day. we talk and hug each other. My friends come to visit me from time to time)**. (S) The head of the women's department pointed out that:-( **without confession they cannot benefit from the correctional system. we must first investigate the cases, then they will benefit from the system, but without confession they cannot benefit properly**). Both social workers (E) and (D) emphasized that: - **(In our view, we work for all prisoners without discrimination because they are human beings. first of all, we work for them. even if they do not admit their mistakes, we will work for them in every way and provide them with services but it all depends on the person himself whether he benefits from the system or not. How much he feels that he has made a mistake. unless he feels changed or wants to be changed, he cannot benefit from the system properly)**. (B) The psychologist points out that:-( **visiting prisoners' families is very useful for prisoners to admit their mistakes because through talking to their families and close people they feel their crimes and the distance between themselves and their families. Visits here are usually on Wednesdays, with women visiting on Wednesdays and men visiting on Wednesdays. most of the people who visit the prisoners are people close to the case, such as parents and siblings. If the families of the prisoners are unable to visit their prisoners during public visits, we will arrange special visits for them**).

5. Life sentences and death in correctional institutions: -

As we know, there are life sentences and the death penalty in all prisons, but to what extent are these sentences enforced? In the words of (S) the head of the women's department said that: - **(we have both sentences in our institution and we have a bag of them now, but the death penalty is not currently being carried out in the prison. the sentence has been suspended for about 11 years)**. Similarly, both social workers (E) and (D) emphasized the same opinion when they said:-**(there is a life sentence, but if the person does not make any mistakes in the prison, follows the rules of the prison and does not fight with any other prisoner, the sentence may be reduced from life imprisonment to parole)**. psychological researcher (B) emphasized the same answers as the social workers and the department head.

6. Rehabilitation system and its services: -

1-**Social Services**: Both social workers and psychologists with the head of the women's department had the same answer:- **(Social services are provided to prisoners without discrimination, whether in terms of visiting their families or how they can adapt to the outside environment when they are released so that they do not commit crimes again However, the cases that do not cover family visits are those prisoners who have committed an offense in the correctional facility and therefore are temporarily banned from visiting )**. the two returned prisoners, aged 25 and 20, said:-**( Social services are good here. we have family visits where we meet our families. they also hold seminars on some useful things and teach us how to adapt to the people around us when we are free.)**

2-**Educational Services**: - Head of Women Department (S) said :-**(language courses provided by organizations for prisoners)**. But the answer of social workers (A)(D): - **(not all prisoners go to the school. what they like goes, i.e. they are not forced to go to the school)**. two of the prisoners, aged 20 and 25, said: - **(there is a school here and a library. It is useful if the prisoners go but do not go to the school and the library because they cannot afford to read and write)**. what we saw during our work in the correctional facility was that most of the cases that came to speak said that they could not afford to study and go to school. they said that we did not learn as children but others who went to the school said that they had benefited a lot and that they had learned to read and write that they did not know before.

**3-Health Services:** - Psychological researcher (B) mentioned that: - **(In terms of health, we don't have all the health services in the prison to help the prisoners). (S) the head of the women's department said: - (although not all our health services are the same, we lack many things to provide to the prisoners, but we have helped the prisoners in terms of health, we have provided them with medicines, we pay a lot of money for some medicines). However, the responses of both returned cases, aged 25 and 20, stated that: - (they give us good food every day, but they are very bad in terms of providing a psychiatrist. there is only one psychiatrist in the prison, who only comes one day a week. we have to wait for a psychiatrist every week that's a long time for us because we often need a psychiatrist to prescribe medication to calm us down).**

**4-Psychological Services:** - Psychological researcher (B) said that :-**(I provide psychological services to prisoners as needed. whenever they need to talk, I talk to them. talks are not just about their crimes and problems, but sometimes I laugh and joke with them to make them feel comfortable.)** Social workers (A) and (D) had the same answer as the psychologist, but a 20-year-old detainee said:-**( the psychologist is the best person who provides us with the best service. we all like him very much. prisoners often ask for him more than their community workers because the psychologist understands us, talks to us, sometimes makes fun of us to make us feel bored but sometimes he gets angry with us and we all know that his anger is in our best interests).**

**5-Economic Services:-**(S) the head of the women's department said that:-**( economically, we have helped the prisoners not to sit empty-handed in the correctional facility, but they also work and we have provided them with jobs, but as we mentioned, not all of them work).** Psychological researcher (B) said that:-**(working is brain activation we have given prisoners work to activate their brains and that work has been very useful for prisoners when they graduate from correction to become their own employers who did not know anything before).** Both social workers (A) and (D) said that:-**(we take the work of the prisoners, sell them in the market and give the money to the prisoners to earn a living).** A 20-year-old returning case states that:-**( the work done here has been very useful for us. We have been able to do something and raise money for ourselves).**

7. Change in the reform system: -

(A)the social worker said:-( **the system is not a necessary change, but we have set up a very good system to work with cases, but what needs to be changed within the correctional institution is that there are some material needs that have not been met With the replacement of the correctional building because the place is too small we cannot provide the best services, and increase the number of staff who are currently very small and the number of prisoners is much higher than the number of staff ).** Psychologist(B) social worker (D) and the head of the women's department (C) agreed with what social worker (A) said. However, a returned prisoner who was **25 years old** said that: - (**we have to change our night rest time because we have very little night rest time. we only leave our rooms for an hour and we get air, which is very little time for us**). according to the observations we have made, the social worker's words are all true, but the system must be changed. they cannot follow the same system every year, there should be a committee that looks at the affairs of researchers and staff in the prison monthly or annually.

Examples of cases that have taken advantage of rehabilitation systems from the researchers perspective.

- a) Psychologist (**B**) said about her case: “One of the cases that the reform had a big impact on her and made her change into a very different person was a case of terrorism that was trained to drown and at first when they brought him we couldn't even meet him because he didn't say anything and reacted both cruelly and angrily to everything so after getting approval from the department I decided I would meet him first and talk to him after interviewing him for once after I interviewed him once or twice, he asked to see me but he wouldn't agree to sit down with anyone else except me. If I wasn't there, he would hurt himself very badly, for example, sewing his mouth and many others, but after a lot of sitting, he was getting better and asked to participate in crafts A more laid back and kind person.
- b) Social worker (**D**) said of her case: “At first, every case that comes is very confusing and complicated one of the cases they brought was very bad. He was a drug user and his family had expelled him. He was very upset. At first I couldn't talk to him because he couldn't answer my questions and didn't think about me So I sent him inside for two days and he recovered a little bit and I called him to me and he slowly talked and listened to him until he poured out his heart. I gradually talked and advised him for about a month for about a month I felt very good and suggested reading books. At first he didn't like it, but the next time he came back he told me about some books that had worked on him a lot ,When I found out that his mental and behavioral aspects had changed and improved, I talked to him about his family to try to reconcile with his family because in the end, the greatest asset of a person is his family So when he agreed to see his family, I contacted his family and asked them to visit the prison. It was not easy until they agreed. First, his father and brother came and I sat down with them alone and talked about the matter ,but they refused to see their daughter and said they didn't want to see her. They didn't give up and insisted that their daughter had made a mistake and shouldn't come back After a while I asked them to come back again, but this time we spoke to Dubra's parents and I called their daughter. Slowly their relationship improved and they came to visit their daughter Start over again .
- c) Social worker (**A**)said about his case: “My case was a murder case in which a woman finally gave up after being abused by her husband for a long time and having no family to go to or save her from this violence She killed her husband but in the worst way we can say it was revenge for all the bad things he had done to her, but she was very devastated It would have been better when he went inside. He would get worse again, especially at night, saying that his incident would recur. We consulted a psychiatrist to treat it He agreed to work and then started sewing. After a while when he came back he had changed a lot and was mentally better and said he didn't have nightmares anymore And I don't think about the murder except from time to time, but now I think about my job, my clothes and my profits.

## 4.2 Findings and Discussion :

- The programs implemented in the correctional facility mainly consist of education programs by sending prisoners to schools and libraries to benefit from literacy programs and sports programs through sports in prisons to stay active, feel physically strong and mentally well, and a work program to provide suitable jobs for prisoners to be self-reliant when they leave correctional facilities.
- From the head of the women's department, we learned that the programs are not implemented according to age, but that all prisoners, regardless of age, are covered and benefit from the programs, but these programs do not only cover prisoners sentenced to death.
- According to the answers we have received, rehabilitation plays a major role in reducing crime. although the crime rate is increasing, most of those who enter rehabilitation feel guilty and regret the crimes they have committed.
- Through cases reported by psychological and social workers, we have found that rehabilitation has played a big role in reducing crime so that people do not think of committing crime, do not reach out to crime again, realize their own mistakes and can do right and Separate mistakes from their lives.
- According to the prison staff and the prison director, the reason for the establishment of the prison is to prevent crime, but no one or any group can prevent crime, but we can reduce the crime rate whether it is through raising awareness or working with prisoners in correctional facilities to prevent them from harming themselves and those around them.
- According to the responses we have received and through the observations we have made with prisoners, the best programs that have served prisoners in the best way are work programs that keep prisoners focused on their work for a long time rather than on the crimes they have committed there have been cases where working in correctional facilities has changed a person's thinking, so working is considered the best program for the best service to prisoners.
- Most of the reasons why prisoners return to prison after their release are largely due to the lack of support from the community. after their release, the person is no longer accepted in society and is viewed as a criminal make it different from the average person.
- The systems implemented in the correctional facility are implemented without discrimination on prisoners and staff in the correctional facility. only those who are sentenced to death are not covered by the system be rehabilitation or when they are released.



## Chapter Five : Conclusion and Recommendation

### 5.1 Conclusion :

After conducting this research in Erbil Correctional Institution, we have reached a number of conclusions that consist of:-

- 1) The existence of rehabilitation has given great benefits to individuals and society through rehabilitation. Individuals in society are less likely to commit crimes and when they commit crimes and go to prison, they feel guilty and regret their crimes thus, reform has given a great service to the individual that reform is like a light for those in darkness.
- 2) We have come to the conclusion that rehabilitation is not a scary place that people have thought but a very secure place where individuals feel safe and are provided with appropriate services.
- 3) As a result of this study, we have concluded that the recidivism rate is very low compared to those who have benefited from rehabilitation and the in-rehabilitation system, that benefit rate seeing cases much higher compared to returned cases.
- 4) The reason for recidivism is that after being released from prison, people are not accepted in their society again and are looked down upon. therefore, people commit another crime again and go back to prison and see rehabilitation as a better place than their community.
- 5) Rehabilitation has played a major role in rehabilitating individuals to become productive and self-reliant upon their release through the jobs they learned in rehabilitation. when they leave, they become self-employed and start a new life.
- 6) The rehabilitation programs followed within the correctional facility have had a positive impact on the thoughts and behavior of prisoners from the time of their arrival until their release.
- 7) Not all services are provided in prisons. there are shortcomings in the provision of health services in particular.

## 5.2 Recommendation :

- ❖ Provision of a suitable and large building During the interviews with the researchers, they indicated that the building they are currently working in is a very small place and is on a public road and near the mall that the prisoners are upset that people see them.
- ❖ Increasing the number of researchers to better manage the work and at the same time the researchers are less tired they are given fewer cases they can provide more good services to their prisoners.
- ❖ Separation of researcher rooms means that each researcher has his own room for case interviews.
- ❖ Increasing the number of supervisors Due to the lack of supervisors in the women and juvenile correctional facility there are some jobs that are done by the prisoners.
- ❖ Having psychiatrists as researchers in the correctional facility Because prisoners need psychiatrists most of the time, but psychiatrists visit the correctional facility once a week at present.
- ❖ Provide more activities and courses for prisoners.
- ❖ Added courses for researchers about the correctional system and programs and services towards prisoners because at the time of the interviews the researchers did not know what we meant by the system or programs in the correctional facility.
- ❖ Provision of gardens for women's ward prisoners in the prison Although there is no greenery in the women's ward, the presence of greenery gives a positive aspect to the cases.
- ❖ Increase the time prisoners leave their cells at night because they only leave their cells for one hour at night to change, which is very little time to rest.
- ❖ Conducting more research on this topic Because it involves many things, there is little research on it. More attention should be paid to this topic.

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## Interview questions:-

### Questions for researchers in correctional institutions:-

- 1) Is there a specific system or program that they follow while working? If so, what is it and how?
- 2) What does your department consist of? What does each person do?
- 3) How many prisoners are there? What are the types of crimes they commit?
- 4) To what extent do you implement the program according to type of crime or age?
- 5) What are the works assigned to the offenders, how much do they change and how do they do it?
- 6) To what extent are prisoners divided according to the type of crime? How many offenders does each hall hold?
- 7) Is there a life sentence or the death penalty in reform? To what extent will this sentence be enforced?
- 8) Who is covered by the reform system and how?
- 9) How are their jobs divided? What are their activities?
- 10) Can they take advantage of the rehabilitation system without admitting their mistakes?
- 11) How are the visits made?
- 12) What changes do you think are needed in the rehabilitation system?

Case question of returnees :-

- a) Age
- b) Occupation
- c) Level of literacy
- d) How do you see the services in the correctional facility in general?
- e) were you working ? If you work, what kind of work do you do? Did the work you did make a living ?
- f) How did your surroundings treat you after you graduated from correctional facilities?
- g) What was your relationship with your family members like when you were released from prison?
- h) Who is visiting you right now?
- i) Regret doing what you have done?
- j) do you have any friends? Do you still have a relationship with them ?
- k) Have there been any undesirable or inappropriate behaviors that have affected you ?
- l) To what extent have the teaching and follow-up programs met your expectations?
- m) How do you like the health services in the correctional facility?

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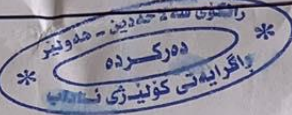


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سهروكايه تي نهجومهني وهزيران  
وهزاره تي خويندني بالا و تويزينه وهي زانستي  
سهروكايه تي زانكوي سهلاحه دين - ههولير  
كۆليزي ئاداب  
سهرجاوه مرؤيه كان

No:

Date:



ژماره: ٦٦  
پێکهوت: ١٨١ / ٢٠٢٣ زايینی

بۆ / بهريوه بهرايه تي چاكسازي ژنان و نهوجه وانان / ههولير  
ب / ئاسانكارى

سلوو وريز ...

داواكارين ئاسانكارى بكن بۆ ئهم قوتايانهي كه له خواره وه ناويان هاتووه  
كه قوتايي قوئاغي چواره مي بهشي (كاري كۆمه لايه تي) كۆليزه كه مانن به مه بهستي  
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له گهل ريژدا ...

ناوه كان

١- شه هله نيهاد احمد

٢- وارين فاروق عبدالسلام

پ.د. قادر محمد حسن

راگري كۆليز

وئيه بهك بۆ

- سكرتاريه تي بهريز راگري كۆليز .. له گهل ريژدا .

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