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STUDYING REASONS OF WOMEN'S RE-IMPRISONING FOR
NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES SMUGGLING (CASE STUDY: KERMAN
PROVINCE)

Abbas, Ferdosi^{*1}, Aftabi, Zakieh², Kooshki, Fardin³

^{*1}Department of social science Payamnoor university, Iran.

Teacher of Payame Noor University, Kerman, Iran.

P.H.D Dept of Geography and Urban planing, University of Isfahan.

Abstract

This research aims to study effective factors on re-arresting women for narcotic substances smuggling. To perform this research, theories related to social deviations such as Durkim, Goffman and labeling theories are used after studying previous researches. Generally author is going to answer following questions:

1-if smuggler women in Kerman city are completely explained about their crimes after releasing from prison and find their mistakes, why do they tend to smuggle narcotic substances again?

2-what are basic solutions to prevent prison-released women from smuggling narcotic substances?

Author explains hypotheses as "there is a meaningful relationship between age, husband's criminality, friends' criminality, family disorder, social control, weak consultation of social workers, employment position and women re-imprisoning for smuggling narcotic substances. Author performs this research in measuring way and by interview in addition to distributing questionnaires among imprisoned women for smuggling narcotic substances; in following author analyzes data by SPSS software and approves hypotheses. Finally author presents some solutions as following: Assistance conditions should be activated in and out of prison and consulting can be so effective in this field. Some systems should be instituted to support prisoners after releasing from prison and help them to be committed for social activities and finding a job.

Keywords: Women, Narcotic substances smuggling, Smuggler women, Kerman Province.

Introduction

It is about half a century when problem of narcotic substances has been as a world social problem and is everyday prevailing among young people especially as artificial substances increasingly. Smuggling narcotic substances that causes to privilege addiction in present time is also done by women in addition to men. In past, less crime of women than men as mentioned in sociological analyses depends on less presence of women in social area. Now, regarding presence of women in society and developing their social activities, women's crime is increasing. Narcotic substances smuggling is increasingly faced by women recently. In addition to all individual-mental, social, economic and political problems women's crime is an event with more hidden layers and higher dimensions. As women make house and family as a barrier to protect house and children from problems and damages; if this barrier is broken, houses as safest place of social life will be destroyed and damaged. Then family falls away in addition to mother. In other side women are more damaged. For individual, family and social characteristics women are more involved in some hurts such as addiction more than men. As women involve crime, they can leave it more difficult. In fact society and family provide better and more facilities to leave present crime for women.

In this area women are more disadvantaged and retarded and their problems are more unknown and undefined. Because women are more dependent on family relations and from this way they are deviated ; in this condition society and family don't help them and leave them in this bog.

Research Importance

This research studies reasons of re-imprisoning women for narcotic substances smuggling. Discussed subject refers to women and mothers who involve this crime; People who grow and educate present and future children. Woman is a prominent creature and in society she places in the holiest point near God. Women are as seeds planting and growing

in society and grow a generation themselves; certainly falling women causes to fall society. In other side this subject is important because Iran is positioned in Gold Crescent and place of producing and exchanging narcotic substances through the world. Iran has the shortest distance from countries producing and consuming narcotic substances. Regarding that Kerman city is in the way of smuggling narcotic substances, this subject is important.

Research objectives

As this research aims to study effective factors on re-arresting women for narcotic substances smuggling, mainly these factors should be recognized. During research these factors are recognized and seriously some objectives such as recognizing effective factors on re-arresting smuggler women to related authorities and organizations, determining scientific solutions for organizations and systems related to prisoners' affairs.

Research questions

1-if smuggler women in Kerman city are completely explained about their crimes after releasing from prison and find their mistakes, why do they tend to smuggle narcotic substances again?

2-what are basic solutions to prevent prison-released women from smuggling narcotic substances?

Research hypotheses

1-it seems that there is a meaningful relationship between women's age and re-imprisoning them.

2- it seems that there is a meaningful relationship between women's education level and re-imprisoning them.

3- it seems that there is a meaningful relationship between friends' criminality, husband's criminality and family disorder with re-imprisoning them.

4- it seems that there is a meaningful relationship between social control and social workers' consulting in prison and re-imprisoning them.

5- it seems that there is a meaningful relationship between job position, meeting financial needs and marriage position with re-imprisoning them.

Research time and place limits

The research has been performed in Kerman women prison and among women imprisoned for narcotic substances smuggling during 2013-2014.

Research theoretical framework

Sociologists consider crime as a social event and believe as the reason of a social affair should be followed in other social affair, social hurts such as addiction to narcotic substances and smuggling them are as results of social and environmental conditions.

Durkim believes that crime is a natural and normal crime, so it can't be created by exceptional reasons, but it relates to building society and its culture directly; because crimes is as a result of group and assembling social currents, it always relates to society structure. In this regard crime shouldn't be analyzed lonely and spontaneously, but it should be studied in a special society and culture, time and place. (Ghafouri Gheravi, 1992:175).

Durkim present a general theory for deviation; as there is strong social correlation in a society their people are probably coordinated by common values and norms, but in a society with weak correlation among people are more probably deviated . (Behravan, 1994:175). Of other main approaches in deviating sociology is cultural transformation theory. So, misbehavior and criminal behavior is learning not inherent. It is said that misbehavior is learned in relation to other people especially in groups. (Ahmad Ashraf, 128).

Control theory is other important theory relating to social deviations used increasingly to explain social hurts, its effective factors and reasons on its application; this theory regards deviation as a result of social control failure (Pooyan, 1992:148).

Goffman believes as a person is labeled by deviating behavior, his fate changes and he/she is unconfident in viewpoint of people who consider him/her as a deviator person and guide him/her to deviator people. Therefore women imprisoned for committing crime for a time are probably labeled as deviated people after releasing (Aqabakhshi, 2001,

38). In this research theoretical framework includes cultural transformation theory, structural pressures theory and labeling theory to find research variables.

Reviewing previous researches

In this research it is more tried to use some researches matched with social, economic and cultural conditions of Kerman city.

- Moqaddas Jaafari, Mohammad Hossein (1998) in a research as "social pathology relying on family factors" studies 445 people of offenders (men and women) in Bam city. Research results show that 35.5 percent of studied people are less than 30 years old. In addition most people belong to in order families.
- Lesani, Mahdi (1989) in a research as "studying effective factors on addiction and smuggling narcotic substances in Sistan Baloochestan" concludes that unemployment, economic poverty, family disorder, criminal friends, deviated social environment are important factors on people's addiction and smuggling narcotic substances.
- Bani Asadi, Fakhri Dokht (1995) in a research as "studying effective factors on committing narcotic substances smuggling in Bam City" concludes that some factors such as education level, stress in family environment, emotional fields, financial poverty and husband's criminality are affective on people addiction to narcotic substances.
- In a study as "effective factors on women tendency to crime by comparing two groups of deviated women and normal women in society" Oliaae Zand, Shahin (2000) considers illiteracy, economic poverty, singularity and presence of deviated people in family as the most important factors on tendency of women to crim.
- Ebrahimi Alieh (1993) in a research as "studying different kinds of crime in several ages in Rafsanjan City" studies 200 prisoners. Results of research explain that there is a meaningful relationship between age and different crimes. However increasing age raises committing crime and makes it heavier.

Research theoretical framework

Many theorists in psychology, biology and sociology fields are going to explain people and especially women's crime. Regarding that this research considers smuggling narcotic substances by women sociologically, sociological theories are important.

Research methodology

Research methodology here is measuring and survey method. Information gathering instruments in this research include questionnaire and interview. All imprisoned women in Kerman city include 390 people from which 120 people are studied and 78 people have been imprisoned more than one time in relation to smuggling narcotic substances. In this research no sampling is done and all 120 people of statistical society are interviewed. SPSS software is used to analyze data.

Research variables

Dependent variable: re-imprisoning women for smuggling narcotic substances Independent variable: age, education level, social worker, social control, family disorder, husband's criminality, friends' criminality, unemployment and relatives' manner after first release

Research findings

Research findings are obtained by questionnaire and interviewing women imprisoned in Kerman prison for smuggling narcotic substances. All women imprisoned for smuggling narcotic substances include 120 people from which 78 people are imprisoned more than one time for smuggling narcotic substances. Both groups are used in research to get better results.

Table 1- respondents' abundance distribution based on age of respondents

(women who are imprisoned for smuggling narcotic substances)

Age	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
15-19	26	21.7	21.7	21.7
20-24	23	19.2	19.2	40.8
25-29	26	21.7	21.7	62.5
30-34	23	19.2	19.2	81.7
35-39	10	8.3	8.3	90
40-44	5	4.2	4.2	94.2
No answer	7	5.8	5.8	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in above table 1- shows that the most percentage of respondents relates to age of 15 to 19 and 25 to 29 years. Based on definition presented by Young National Organization most respondents are young and in 15-34 year age group.

Table 2- respondents' abundance distribution based on Birth place of respondents

Birth place	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
Civil	101	84.2	84.2	84.2
Rural	19	15.8	15.8	100
Total	120	100	100	

Regarding information mentioned in table 2- it is concluded that most of woman offenders were born in city; maybe city has more proportional conditions to commit crime.

Table 3- respondents' abundance distribution based on times of arresting respondents

Arrestment times	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
1 time	42	35	35	35
2 times	30	25	25	60
More than 2 times	48	40	40	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 3- shows that the most percentage of respondents based on arrestment times relates to people who have been arrested more than two times; as a result question asked at the beginning of research is remembered: if smuggler women in Kerman city are completely explained about their crimes after releasing from prison and find their mistakes in their first sentence (sociability), why do they tend to commit crime (about 65 percent come back to prison)?

Table 4- respondents' abundance distribution based on education level

Education level	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
Illiteracy	4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Primary school	36	30	30	33.3
Secondary school	26	21.7	21.7	55

Diploma	44	36.7	36.7	91.7
A.A degree	10	8.3	8.3	100
Above	0	0	0	
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 4- show that the most percentage of respondents relates to people who has diploma degree. So, it is natural to have fewer problems with them, because they are most illiteracy.

Table 5- respondents' abundance distribution based on marriage position of respondents

Marriage position	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling abundance percentage
Married	68	56.7	56.7	56.7
Widow	31	25.8	25.8	25.8
Divorced	14	11.7	11.7	94.2
Single	7	5.8	5.8	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 5 -shows that the most percentage based on marriage position relates to married people. Marriage position of offenders shows that most of them have deviated to crime in family and with family problems.

Table 6- respondents' abundance distribution based on husband's criminality

Husband's criminality	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling net percentage
Yes	57	47.5	47.5	47.5
No	4	34.2	34.2	81.7
without husband (death, divorce, singularity)	41	4.2	4.2	85.8
No answer	18	14.2	14.2	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 6- shows that most respondents have criminal husband

Table 7- Respondents' abundance distribution based on their employment position

Employment position	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling abundance percentage
Employed	12	10	10	10
Unemployed	108	90	90	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 7- shows that the most arrested offenders for smuggling narcotic substances are unemployed and unemployment is an important factor to commit crime.

Table 8- Respondents' abundance distribution based on meeting financial needs by smuggling narcotic substances

Meeting financial needs by smuggling narcotic substances	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Net abundance	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	23	27.5	27.5	27.5
So little	16	13.3	13.3	40.8
Little	37	30.8	30.8	71.1

Much	11	9.2	9.2	80.8
So much	23	19.2	19.2	100
Total	120	100	100	

Regarding information mentioned in table 8- it is shown that most of responding percentage relates to people who believes that smuggling narcotic substances meets their financial needs less.

Table 9- Respondents' abundance distribution based on associating criminal friends

Associating criminal friends	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	58	48.3	48.3	48.3
So little	5	4.2	4.2	52.5
Little	10	8.3	8.3	60.8
Much	21	17.5	17.5	78.3
So much	23	19.2	19.2	97.5
No answer	3	2.5	2.5	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 9- shows that the most arrested offenders by smuggling narcotic substances never associate criminal friends

Table 10- Respondents' abundance distribution based on their ideas about social control

Social control	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	40	33.3	33.3	33.3
So little	15	12.5	12.5	45.8
Little	15	12.5	12.5	58.3
Much	18	15	15	73.3
So much	32	26.7	26.7	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 10- shows that the most responding percentage relates to people who believe that there is no social control

Table 11- Respondents' abundance distribution based on effect of family problems

Family problems	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance percentage net	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	28	23.3	23.3	23.3
So much	9	7.5	7.5	30.8
Much	23	19.2	19.2	50
So little	60	50	50	100
Total	120	100	100	

Table 11- shows that the most arrested offenders have family problems.

Table 12- respondents' abundance distribution based on friends and relatives' manner after first arrestment

Friends and relatives' manner	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling abundance percentage
Very bad	34	43	43	43
Indifferent	34	43	43	86
Normal	6	7	7	93
Friendly	3	3.5	3.5	96.5
So friendly	3	3.5	3.5	100
Total	78	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 12- shows that friends and relatives' manner is so bad and indifferent after first arrestment.

Table 13- respondents' abundance distribution based on help of social workers while the first arrestment in prison

Help of social workers	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	78	65	65	65
Little	10	8.3	8.3	73.3
Much	15	12.5	12.5	85.5
So much	17	14.2	14.2	100
Total	120	100	100	

Information mentioned in table 13- shows that 78% of prisoners believe that there is no helping from social workers in prison.

Table 14- respondents' abundance distribution based on help of social workers after first release and entering society

Help of social workers	Abundance	Abundance percentage	Abundance net percentage	Assembling abundance percentage
Never	47	60	60	60
So little	13	16.6	16.6	76.6
Little	13	16.6	16.6	93.2
Much	3	3.8	3.8	97
So much	1	1.5	1.5	98.5
No answer	1	1.5	1.5	100
Total	78	100	100	

Regarding table 14- most offenders believe that there is no helping from social workers after first release.

Conclusion

Results show that women who commit smuggling narcotic substances are in young group. Young people sometimes commit crime to show their abilities and independence feeling.

In this research results show that repeating crime relates to education level. Increasing education level raises repeat times. It is worth to show that in previous researches performed in this field low level of education was emphasized. In fact reason can be unsuitable conditions of society to attract these people to work environment. In present society of Iran people in high education levels expect to have some positions proportionate to their education level. If their expectations don't match with their current position, naturally they go to deviational and hidden behaviors to get their goals. Other result in this research is relationship between crime repeating and geographical location; social control theory considers deviation as a result of social control failure. As social control is a hold rule in city, but these rules may be so weak in many cases or there aren't enough instruments to hold these rules; so these kinds of crime are

influenced and people commit more crimes. But in village committing crime is probably less from governing common laws and massive spirit among rural people.

Also based on cultural transformation theory deviant behavior is learned in associating by deviant people. As people communicate deviant people in mutual actions, it is more probable to deviate and do deviant behaviors. These are more in city. In this research many offenders believe that they didn't associate by deviant people, but it is for having a disorder family and criminal husband.

Most offenders are married people whose husband is criminal too. And most of them explain that behavior of friends and relatives have been bad with them after arresting them and this can cause to throw them down the family and makes them to commit crime again.

Family disorder and financial needs are other effective factors on re-arresting women. Some of them may face many financial problems instead of attracting by family that lead them to commit crime again. As family disorders and financial problems are resulted from society disorders, based on Durkheim theory social deviations are resulted from weakness of social structure. He considers deviation as usual aspect of every society and even introduces it with function; in addition, he regards social hurts non-functional when it is increased unusually and finds an anomie state. Durkheim points to anomie as conditions where social norms weaken or disappear which is resulted from society structure not him/herself

Social control theory also explains relationship between social control and crime repeats; increasing social control makes people to do less deviant behaviors. In fact, lack of suitable social control lowers people attachment to society and doing deviant behaviors easily. Effect of social control on deviant behavior and returning to narcotic substances smuggling is approved in this research. There is a meaningful relationship between women's employment and re-imprisoning. Employment especially for women can help to social fluency of society. Results show that there is weak consulting by social workers in prison and while releasing from prison.

Suggestions

Women imprisoned for the first time can get considerably conscious about dangers of narcotic substances in society. As research results show assistance position in and out of prison is so inactive and ineffective that prisoners forget difficulties and pressures of prison and tend to commit crime again. This is a weakness of judiciary. Consulting can help prisoners more than everything. Some family problems which provide conditions to commit crime can be solved by effective activities of social workers to prisoners and even their families; as no motivation remains for next crimes. Social workers should consult prisoners' families and guide them to behave suitably after releasing from prison. Some systems should be instituted to support prisoners after releasing from prison and help them to do social and economic activities and find suitable jobs.

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