

Means and Objectives of Social Rehabilitation within Correctional Institutions

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Abstract

The role of rehabilitation and reform is limited to the human need of the deviant and the delinquent to bring him back to the right path and keep him away from evil and criminal behavior. Rehabilitation means that the implementation of the punitive punishment should be through the method of refinement and reform so that the convict can be qualified to adapt to society and not return to crime in the future. Rehabilitation in this description is a type of special deterrence, except that it is devoid of the element of pain and is dominated by the element of assistance in following the right path in the future. Social rehabilitation is, in fact, the offspring of modern penal policy, which relied on scientific experimental thinking and called for the necessity of protecting society from the criminal, not from the crime. This is done by examining the personality of this criminal, determining the degree of his criminal danger and its causes, and then taking the necessary measures to confront and treat this danger. Thus, the center of gravity shifted from the crime to the criminal. This shift led to the prevalence of new procedural and objective ideas for this policy, such as examining the personality of the criminal, determining the degree of his criminal danger, and treating it by choosing appropriate measures. Social rehabilitation is included within a general penal policy that aims to achieve crime prevention and reform criminals so that they return to society as good members, and behave like honorable citizens who seek to secure their livelihood by playing a constructive role in their society.

Keywords: Reform, Social Rehabilitation, Correctional Institutions, Prison, Confinement

Introduction

Crime is a social and legal phenomenon, as criminal behavior or action constitutes an aggression against the values and established rights of society, and an aggression against people, money and property, which makes it a negative phenomenon that has serious repercussions on the security and safety of the individual and society, especially since it has spread widely and penetrated various aspects of life, which makes this phenomenon a fertile field for researchers and scholars in various sciences and arts, especially among lawyers, psychologists, sociologists and educators, who are making persistent efforts to find effective solutions capable of combating the criminal phenomenon in all its stages.

Prisons have been the image of everything inhuman and a symbol of darkness, cruelty, and the practice of all forms of humiliation and degradation, which degrade human dignity. Strict measures and tight surveillance, along with the policy of isolation imposed on prisoners, would create psychological and behavioral disorders among them, making the process of their reform and rehabilitation an unattainable goal. For this reason, modern reforms have turned to creating penal institutions, characterized by a social atmosphere, where punishment is no longer an end in itself. After the role of prison was limited to imprisoning the convict and imposing the most heinous punishments on him, in order to achieve deterrence and restraint, penalties of

deprivation of freedom appeared, which are the axis upon which modern penal policy is based, as its role has changed and become educational and reformatory, based on the idea of re-educating and reforming prisoners.

Penal institutions have gone through several stages of development since they were primitive places for keeping and depositing imprisoned individuals, until they reached the state they have reached at the present time (Al-Husseini, 2013). In an attempt to examine the role of penal institutions as social institutions, in which judicial rulings are implemented against those who have committed illegal acts, and who have become, by law, convicted individuals, who must be placed in detention institutions, which are known in most societies as prison institutions, as the prisoner has become, in the eyes of society, a socially and morally ill person who requires treatment rather than punishment. The primary goal of punishment has become reform and rehabilitation, and working to reintegrate the offender into society through rehabilitation and appropriate professional social care. This confirms that the good of society and the good of the individual offender are intertwined, which also means that the war against crime does not mean a war on the person of the offender.

The development and implementation of social rehabilitation policy requires a general and comprehensive vision of the objectives through the activities and initiatives leading to them. To ensure its success, every effort requires a precise definition of its objectives and the means of achieving them in light of the real-world circumstances it is dealing with. Hence, it is necessary to define the objectives of the social rehabilitation process and the techniques it adopts to achieve them.

The general policy of social defense encompasses both penal policy and social policy. The first only addresses the crime and the danger that preceded it in order to develop the penal law, while the second extends beyond that to include social policy in the development plans it sets that aim to raise the standard of living and treat the problems of society to eliminate the causes of crime in it (Sorour, 1972).

First: The importance of research.

The importance of the research stems from the fact that punishment in the public mind is retribution, making the criminal feel the enormity of the crime he committed, and he must suffer in his prison life and in his body, just as he caused pain in the lives and bodies of others, and justice dictates this. If such a mentality prevails among citizens, and it is prevalent in most societies and countries, it is difficult to reintegrate the released prisoner into society, and he becomes a marginalized person who is not without risks to society itself, since prison has a punitive, reformatory and therapeutic function, which is what the institutional entity enjoys in terms of a system based on material and human elements, functions and methods of performing these functions within its internal community that includes its employees and inmates.

Second: The research problem

Since the goal of social rehabilitation is to prepare the convict for reintegration into society, society must be prepared to accept him without showing hostility, aversion, or rejection. Otherwise, all efforts made in the penal institution to rehabilitate him socially will be nullified. Therefore, society must understand the rehabilitation process, its dimensions and effects, and its role in ensuring it achieves its goals. This raises the question of how to overcome the prevailing mentality among people that punishment must be strict and painful, and that criminals should not be rewarded by being embraced and cared for by the state and society.

Third: Research hypothesis

We assume that some prisons are dominated by the idea of obligating convicts to work and subjecting them to the system at the same time. Because crime is not the criminal or the offender, and because protecting society from crime requires protecting the offender from himself, and protecting the criminal from repeating the crime, and prison as a social institution is what transforms the philosophy, goals and functions of punishment into an executive reality, therefore the methods and techniques followed in managing correctional institutions and prisons are what make or break the philosophy and goals of society from punishment.

Methods

Given the nature of the research, we have relied on several complementary practical research methods to enrich the subject. I have followed the analytical legal method in order to study and analyze the legal texts related to social rehabilitation, and to review and analyze all opinions related to the research topic.

Fifth: Research design

In order to cover all aspects of this research topic and to answer the problem posed, we have relied on the binary division according to the scientific research methodology, by dividing the research topics into an introduction followed by two chapters, then arriving at a conclusion followed by a list of research sources and references and a table of contents.

The First Topic

Social Rehabilitation Objectives

These goals take as their main axis the personality of the criminal human being in order to bring about a qualitative development in its components and aspirations that is positively reflected in the individual's behavior, as the human personality is based on fixed components and other variable components that are affected by the surrounding external circumstances and interact with them positively or negatively, and the standard of societal advancement is in the extent to which it embraces the culture of rights and at its foundation is respect for human dignity and the preservation of his basic life, because the scene of the criminal trial is absorbed by the mechanism of investigation, the principles of prosecution and the nature of punishment, and is traditionally full of evidence that is in contact with practical practice inside prisons, so the Lebanese legislator has introduced amendments to the relevant penal texts to combat what is exposed to these rights by distortion and diminution (Sarhan, 2019).

If constructive influences are available and responsive, a qualitative change in the individual's concepts, aspirations, and behavior can be expected. The social rehabilitation process aims to provide these influences and the appropriate conditions for them, based on the individual's reality and personality components, which have been previously studied by the social specialists assigned to this process. Indeed, as a first step towards designing and implementing the social rehabilitation process, social specialists are supposed to conduct a comprehensive study of the personality of the prisoner entrusted to them. They collect personal, social, family, and professional information, as well as everything else useful in drawing a realistic picture of his personality.

Social workers and specialists conduct multiple interviews and conversations with the prisoner to gain more and more insight into his concepts, perceptions and evaluation of himself and the behavior he followed that led him to crime. As a result of personal and social research, the social worker forms an image of the person he will be dealing with, as well as an image of the social rehabilitation process, the most appropriate techniques for achieving it and the goals it

aspires to. Every individual has a special situation that requires special treatment that suits his qualifications, concepts and aspirations (Al-Awji, 2018).

Results and Discussion

In light of the above, we will divide this topic into two sections. In the first section, we will study: Personal social rehabilitation goals. We devote the second section to studying the human social rehabilitation goals.

The first requirement

Personal social rehabilitation goals

In general, it is possible to determine the objectives that take the human personality as their main focus, where the beginning is to develop the human personality and achieve self-realization, in addition to bringing about a qualitative change in behavior, and determining the relationship between the different social conditions and the phenomenon of crime, so the extent to which these conditions contribute to the commission of the crime is shown (Alia, 2019).

First: Developing the human personality and self-realization:

The United Nations has been concerned with the humanitarian and reformative aspects of imprisonment when implementing it. This was exemplified by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Geneva in 1955, which concluded with the adoption of the Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The prison rehabilitation program for extremists in Lebanon was established with the aim of assuming the existence of a public and governmental will to rehabilitate prisoners. In addition, prison environments are subject to control and regulation at least. The internal situation of prisons in the Lebanese Roumieh Central Prison was analyzed, based on smuggling, widespread corruption among prisoners and the prison administration, and indirect radicalization processes. Therefore, public policies regarding prisoner rehabilitation and reform initiatives were focused on the requirements of developing the human personality.

Effective alternatives to imprisonment were sought, at least for non-serious offenders, and the Conference recommended that the majority of persons detained pending trial should not be imprisoned, and that existing legal and administrative procedures should be used to the fullest extent possible to ensure that imprisonment “is not imposed on persons who have committed crimes of a serious nature, or who are required to be confined for reasons of national security, the protection of the community, or to ensure their appearance at trial” (Phillips, 2019).

The human personality grows by strengthening individual qualifications, capabilities, self-awareness, self-confidence, openness to others, and conformity with positive ethical, behavioral, and social principles and concepts that govern public life. The Iraqi legislator, relying on the issued instructions No. (3 of 1987, made special divisions for adult reform. Article (3 included sections for social reform, which were included in the Inmates and Detainees Reform System No. 19 of 1984, which stipulated: “Supervising the progress and organization of work and transactions of inmates and depositors, auditing procedures for implementing judgments and following up on them, answering inquiries related to them, auditing the implementation of their sentences, and what is related to their release”.

The process of social rehabilitation awakens in the human being that stagnant image in him to develop it if its features are drawn in him but a deficiency prevents its realization for some reason, which requires encompassing it and removing it as an obstacle to the development of his personality, as in Caracas in 1980 a working paper was presented that highlighted the defects of the penalty of deprivation of liberty, and called for the expansion of the use of

alternative measures, and pointed to the shortcomings of the penalty of deprivation of liberty in preparing prisoners again for life in society in a way that guarantees their enjoyment of a life characterized by respect for the law and self-respect.

A special social assistance department has been established, operating under the authority of the director of the penal institution. Social assistants carry out their duties under the authority of the judge enforcing the penalties. The problems that the convict suffers from are many, some of which are related to his family before entering the penal institution, and some of which are related to his new life inside the penal institution, most of the causes of which are due to the deprivation of freedom and the resulting harmful psychological effects that have a negative impact on him, making his adaptation to the new life in the penal institution a difficult matter (Al-Shazly, 2009).

In every penal institution there is a specialized department whose mission is to ensure social assistance for prisoners, and to contribute to preparing and facilitating their social reintegration. The department responsible for social assistance attempts to convince the inmate to accept his new life, and the effectiveness of punitive treatment in his rehabilitation and integration into society after his release, and the necessity of following all instructions and orders issued to him, and warning against violating them (Wadad, 2019).

Self-awareness is an important element in the balance of the human personality and its stability on the path to achieving the lofty goals it seeks and in strengthening its relationship with others. On the other hand, self-awareness greatly helps in revealing and understanding the weaknesses of a person, identifying their causes and working to address them. A person's knowledge of himself is the first step towards personal development.

Over the years, vigorous debates have begun and continue to rage about the purposes of imprisonment. Some commentators argue that imprisonment should only be used to punish criminals. Others insist that its primary purpose is to deter individuals in prison from committing further crimes upon release, as well as to deter potential offenders.

In another perspective, people are sent to prison for reform or rehabilitation. This means that during their time in prison, they will realize that committing a crime is wrong and that they will learn skills that will help them abide by the law in their lives after their release. It is sometimes said that character rehabilitation comes through work. In some cases, people are sent to prison because the crime they committed shows that they represent a significant danger to the safety of society.

Second: Qualitative change in behavior:

The process of social rehabilitation is based on preparing all the appropriate conditions and factors to help the individual bring about a qualitative change in his behavior, to the extent that he needs such a change as an entry point for his social integration. This process assumes that the prisoner has a psychological readiness and a personal conviction of the necessity of making such a change (Al-Awji, 2018). This process assumes that the prisoner will abandon some concepts and attitudes that were among the factors that led him to deviate and adopt his own concepts.

The Second Requirement

Humanitarian Social Rehabilitation Goals

Social humanitarian goals can be defined as those that enable the prisoner to establish sound relationships with his community through its members and to engage in activities with a social humanitarian dimension, the most important of which are strengthening family relationships with others, adapting to social changes, performing public services, treating others and officials

well, religious and moral commitment, and employing entertainment and sports to develop the spirit of sportsmanship among individuals. Therefore, we will clarify the humanitarian goals based on organizing personal and family life, and organizing human relationships with others.

First: Organizing personal and family life:

The organization of personal life turns to the organization of family relationships so that the prisoner realizes the importance of this relationship and its place in his personal life and what it requires in terms of time, effort, care and duties because it constitutes an important link. It is agreed upon in the reform policy of prisons that whoever enters prison is lost and whoever leaves it is born. Prisons are supposed to be a link in the chain of establishing justice, where the punishment ruled by the courts alone is implemented, in order to punish perpetrators of crimes on the one hand, and to protect society from the dangers of crime by preventing its recurrence on the other hand. However, this reality does not negate the basic function of prisons in reforming and rehabilitating inmates and preparing them to regain their place in society as good citizens when they return to society after the end of their detention period (Mansour & Ghawi, 2013).

The Iraqi Law on the Reform of Inmates and Detainees (Classification deals with dividing inmates into categories according to certain criteria, whereby a special place is established in each section of social reform known as (the reception and diagnosis center. Inmates and detainees are interviewed in the reception and diagnosis center when they join one of the social reform sections, and the nature of their work, their rights and duties are explained to them. Medical, psychological and social examinations are conducted for the inmates, and they are classified on this basis within a maximum period of two months from the date of their joining the center.

Indeed, it is noted in criminal statistics that the recidivism rate among prisoners with family ties is much lower than that of those without. Family ties are a factor of psychological and social stability that greatly assists in social integration, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of giving to others.

Second: Regulating human relations with others:

Human social life is a fabric of these interconnected relationships. If these relationships are healthy and constructive, they contribute to the development of a balanced and sound human personality. It's worth noting that a significant proportion of crimes occur as a result of a defect in the ability to build healthy relationships with others, which can turn the slightest misunderstanding into a quarrel, a clash, harm, and possibly murder.

Paragraph (1 of Article (10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights specifically stipulates that those deprived of their liberty must be treated humanely and with dignity, as it states: "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person." This right is also enshrined in the Iraqi Constitution, in the text of Paragraph 0c of Article (35), which states the following: "All forms of psychological and physical torture and inhumane treatment are prohibited."

As for the Lebanese legislation, despite the absence of an explicit text criminalizing torture and inhumane treatment, there are texts that prohibit the use of any inhumane means and torture in the treatment of prisoners, in Articles (77, 41, 47) of the Lebanese Code of Criminal Procedure No. (328 of 2001,) and Article (401) of the Lebanese Penal Code No. (340 of 1943,) where Article (47 of the new Lebanese Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that:

"Judicial officers, as assistants to the Public Prosecution, undertake the tasks assigned to them by the Public Prosecution, including investigating crimes that are not witnessed, gathering

information about them, conducting investigations aimed at physical examinations of crime scenes, scientific and technical studies of the traces and landmarks left behind, and hearing the testimonies of witnesses without them being sworn in, and the statements of the accused or suspects. If they refuse or remain silent, this shall be noted in the report, and they do not have the right to compel them to speak or interrogate them under penalty of invalidating their testimony.”

The Second Topic

Social Rehabilitation between Means and Techniques

Social rehabilitation methods are directed at specific categories, so that the methods that are relied upon differ according to the goals that are sought to be achieved, and they also differ according to the category of convicts to whom they are directed, in addition to the places they frequent and the time expected to achieve these goals, as the punishment is not without a touch of pain, as the psychological pain that accompanies imprisonment is considered an implicit punishment added to the punishment of imprisonment or detention, and there is no clearer evidence of the prevalence of psychological pain in the punishment than that the person sentenced to imprisonment is subject to strict treatment, even if it is devoid of brutality, and this strictness appears in many of the restrictions placed within the internal prison systems and regulations (Al-Duwaik, 2015).

Thus, the category of people sentenced can include all categories of people, whether adults or minors, educated or illiterate, youth, women, the elderly, the elderly, the sane, adult, mentally ill, addicted, healthy, or immoral, where the rules of keeping a record are applied, showing information about the prisoner, and requiring separation between categories in a way that takes into account the differences between prisoners according to their age, gender, criminal record, and reasons for their detention, then showing what governs places of detention in terms of the number of prisoners in one cell and in terms of the health requirements of those places (Al-Jabouri, 2013).

In addition, it also differs according to the academic, economic, and family capabilities of each of them. As for family capabilities, they differ between the married and the unmarried. The married person leaves behind either a wife only, or a wife and children.

The approach of these institutions also varies according to the nature of the person to whom they are directed. The approach taken against a spiteful person is completely different from the approach taken against a non-pitying person. In addition, the approach taken against a person whose aim behind his actions is to spread division in the social, political, economic and moral system is different from the approach taken against a person who possesses a nature contrary to anarchism.

Based on the above, we will divide this topic into two sections. In the first section, we will discuss the programs approved by correctional institutions, and in the second section, we will discuss the requirements of the social rehabilitation process

The First Requirement

Programs Approved By Correctional Institutions

Based on what was mentioned above, the programs adopted by penal institutions for rehabilitation, training and building human capacity differ according to the category to which they are directed. Penal punishments cannot be placed equally among all categories, but rather different patterns must be established for each category. The programs constitute an integrated policy that covers the needs of prisoners from the time they enter prison until after their release, and helps them regain confidence in themselves.

Therefore, it is not possible to present and mention all social rehabilitation programs individually, because the circumstances determine their operation and how they are organized. However, it is easy to establish the general organizational framework for the social rehabilitation program, and the characteristics that distinguish the social rehabilitation process are that it is a dual process at the same time.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, we find that a fundamental change had occurred in both the philosophy of criminal law and in the function of prisons, their nature, characteristics, programs, and method of dealing with prisoners, especially after the progress of sciences related to criminology, criminal sociology, criminal psychology, and mental psychiatry. The movement to reform criminals within approved programs began to become more and more clear as a function of prisons, until it had many supporters in the countries of Europe and America.

As an individual process directed at the convict, whether he is in prison, in a reform institute, or remains free, under social supervision, or subjected to any alternative measure, a social and human relationship is established with him through the social worker, the aim of which is to examine his personal circumstances in order to help him overcome the difficulties he faces, refine his personality, or train him for a sound social life.

This process may be called individual special cases, and it is natural to say that its means and objectives differ from one individual to another according to the difference in the situation of each of them from the other. As a collective process, social rehabilitation is directed to members of a group that is formed inside or outside the prison according to the common objectives that it seeks to achieve. It is applied to prisoners suffering from insanity and mental abnormality, persons arrested and detained pending trial, civil prisoners, and persons arrested or detained without charge. The main task of the prison administration is to maintain decent and humane conditions for men and women who are sent by a properly constituted court to this administration, and the prison staff performs this task (Al-Muhammadi, 2013).

The method of this process is characterized by establishing a social human relationship between the members of the group and between them and the social specialist, the guide, and everyone who deals with the group within the framework of social and professional rehabilitation. The process of social rehabilitation does not require a closed framework such as a prison or a reform or disciplinary institute as its field, but rather it can take place within an open penal institution, such as an agricultural prison, for example, or in free life, such as freedom under supervision and work for the public interest, or industrial vocational training in private factories.

The social rehabilitation process then adapts to the progress you make in adapting the prisoner's behaviour, qualifications and abilities to the basic and interim objectives you have set before beginning to implement them.

This process deals with a set of personal and objective variables depending on the differences or changes in those who carry it out, those to whom it is directed, the time specified for it, the environmental conditions, and the administrative and social frameworks within which it takes place.

This necessitates that the process be characterized by maximum flexibility and the ability to adapt to changes and developments, so that its results do not falter or become lost, resulting in frustration among those supervising or managing it, and among those benefiting from it.

It must be borne in mind that the process of social rehabilitation targets groups of people who are often culturally, socially, economically, and morally heterogeneous. This makes the process of rapprochement and the fusion of aspirations and concepts a highly delicate and sensitive

one. Its goal is to eliminate differences, aversion, and reservations, and to create a collective spirit of unity among individuals bound only by the deprivation of freedom, which they view as a shared misfortune. This necessitates defining the requirements of the process to maximize its chances of success.

The Second Requirement

Social Rehabilitation Process Requirements

The first requirement of the social rehabilitation process is to provide a psychological and social climate suitable for its work, which removes from its field all manifestations of cruelty, tyranny and oppression without affecting the public order and submission to the internal regulations of the institution that sponsors public life in it. Rehabilitation is considered one of the necessary means of reintegrating the convict into society, by creating appropriate conditions, so that they are consistent with the provisions of the law. Rehabilitation instills in the convict's soul the need to follow the right path, by developing a sense of responsibility towards himself (Majeed, 1985).

The prisoner must feel that he must use his time in prison to achieve qualitative change in his personal, behavioral, and professional circumstances, and that the social rehabilitation process that addresses him seeks to achieve these goals.

Identifying the prisoner's personality through social research conducted by the social specialist constitutes an essential step, as it allows, after analysis, to determine the type of rehabilitation program that the prisoner will undergo and the method that will be followed in implementing it, as the assistance is in completing the rehabilitation program that is carried out within the institution for fear that it will be spoiled by the social circumstances that are expressed by the crisis of his release (Mansour, 2006).

There is no doubt that separating the convict from his family greatly affects his psychological state, which leads to the obstruction of programs aimed at his rehabilitation. For this reason, family ties must be maintained between the inmate and his family members. This connection is achieved, in addition to the above, by allowing the inmate to receive financial aid of a food nature, enabling the inmate to view the news of interest to him within the scope of his family, and keeping his family constantly informed of his conditions (Al-Maraghi, 2016).

Indeed, Rule (69 of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Offenders, corresponding to Rule (68 of the European Rules, recommended that an investigation be conducted into the personal circumstances of the prisoner immediately upon his arrival at the prison in order to collect all personal information about him that would help in developing a program for his treatment and rehabilitation.

Rules (65 and (66 of the international rules stipulated that the goal of treating those sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure that deprives them of their freedom is directed, as far as the length of the sentence allows, towards giving them the will to live under the law and to manage their needs through their own struggle, self-respect and sense of responsibility.

In addition, the Iraqi legislator followed a modern system for classification programs for juveniles. He mixed in it the reception program, which means receiving the juvenile well in a special main wing that includes a group of specialists. However, the narrowness of the place and its inability to accommodate new arrivals created a number of problems that affected the depositors and the administration and social research (Saleh, 2009).

To this end, all means must be employed, particularly religious care in countries where this is possible, vocational education, guidance and training, individual social assistance methods, work advice, physical exercise and personal development, in accordance with the individual

needs of each prisoner, taking into account his social and criminal past, his physical and mental abilities and talents, his personal temperament, the length of his sentence and his future after release.

The second paragraph of Rule (66) adds that: “The prison director must receive, with regard to every person arriving at the prison who is sentenced to a sentence of more or less long duration, as soon as possible after his arrival, complete reports on the various aspects referred to above, and they must always include a report prepared by a doctor specializing in psychiatric diseases, if possible, on the prisoner’s physical and mental condition.”

The social worker initially gathers this information when the convict enters prison or a correctional facility, and then adds to it as the prisoner opens up about his or her past and the social worker, as many people keep secrets about their lives from everyone.

Punishment should be humane and not lead to the degradation of the dignity of the convict or the loss of his humanity. The legislator must take this into account when choosing the punishments he decides. This consideration was the reason for the abolition of many punishments that were excessively harsh or hurt public sentiment, which were stipulated in old laws. This consideration is also what calls for ridding the implementation of punishment of all manifestations of cruelty that include, in any way, the degradation of human dignity.

International conventions emphasize the need to avoid all penalties that are contrary to human dignity. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the United Nations in 1948 prohibits the imposition of such penalties, stating that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.” This is the task of the legislator, who must adhere to this, so that his penal policy achieves the interest of society in combating crime and is consistent with international rules. Penal enforcement authorities must be committed to preserving the human dignity of the convict, and not add to the pain of the punishment more than the legislator wants by infringing on certain rights of the convict.

The prevailing situation in the formation of prison groups is to adopt this integration plan, especially since the members of the group change according to an irregular pace due to the difference in the length of each individual’s sentence, which makes the groups witness continuous changes in their composition. The penal administration seeks to mitigate its negatives by making the period of time that the prisoner spends in the group a common factor in its formation (Al-Awji, 2018).

The process of social rehabilitation requires continuous monitoring and tracking of the prisoner's development and response. This is achieved through the social worker's constant presence with the members of his group, and then his regular recording of the information he obtains to gain insight into each individual's personality and his observations regarding individual and general behavioral development.

Recommendations

Social rehabilitation in penal institutions requires the use of specific professional methods, techniques, and tools. It also requires the availability of essential factors for the success of these programs related to social rehabilitation. The success of the social rehabilitation process is closely linked to the extent of the prisoner's contribution to achieving it. This requires the prisoner to understand the goal of the social rehabilitation process and to influence his interaction with others through the social worker's role, and for there to be multiple group situations through which the prisoner plays his role and uses his personal abilities and capabilities.

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