

Review Article

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The Identity of Criminology and Its Applications in Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers: Between Reality and Aspiration

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate the definition of criminology and its applications in Palestinian prison and rehabilitation institutions using a quantitative methodology. Out of the 591 total study population, which included every employee working in these centers, 175 workers were selected at random. The study examined how staff members' understanding of criminology concepts, the accessibility of training programs, and the incorporation of criminology into reform activities affected these centers' overall performance. The results showed a significant positive link between staff members' criminology expertise and their ability to interact with inmates and assist in their rehabilitation. Additionally, by ensuring that employees had access to the most recent knowledge, the availability of criminology training programs was crucial in enhancing the effectiveness of daily operations. The greatest effect was shown when criminology was included to reform initiatives, highlighting the need of aligning institutional policies with criminology principles to enhance rehabilitation results and reduce recidivism. The study concluded that increasing staff understanding, providing more opportunities for training, and integrating criminology into reform programs are essential steps toward improving the effectiveness of Palestinian jails and rehabilitation centers.

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Introduction

Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation centers have shown to have several complex problems. Some of which is following international standards, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners [1]. Some of these facilities deviate from these standards as the Independent Commission for Human Rights discovered after extensive investigations [2]. These findings highlight several significant issues including jail overcrowding, inadequate medical treatment, poor vocational training, and limited access to legal representation for inmates. Tanas also provides a comparison of the treatment Palestinian jail inmates get, stressing clear differences between the declared goals of rehabilitation and the actual conditions the criminals find themselves in [3]. Although laws may in principle encourage rehabilitation and reintegration, in reality there are often inadequate coordinated programs to sufficiently satisfy the needs of different prison populations, including women and young people. Many international conventions and principles, including the United Nations Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, emphasize how these conflicts compromise the rehabilitative possibilities of prisons and violate the fundamental human rights of detainees [4,5]

This study explores a variety of scholarly sources as well as legal records in order to close the discrepancy between the ideal standards of Palestinian penitentiary and rehabilitation institutions and the present situation of things. The most important of

these is Law No. 6 of 1998 on Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers, which describes the rules and procedures relevant to these establishments [6]. The basis for assessing adherence to international norms is this legislation together with the Palestinian Criminal Procedure Statute No. 3 of 2001, which offers procedural rights for prisoners. Academic publications as those by Awad and Al-Atrash also throw light on the criminal laws and practices the Palestinian prison system follows, therefore stressing the need of more situation-specific and customized approaches to punishment and rehabilitation [7,8]

Combining these legal and scholarly points of view, this study seeks to offer a reform framework that not only complies to international human rights standards but also considers the particular political, social, and cultural setting of Palestine. The ultimate goal is to raise the efficiency of Palestine's prisons and rehabilitation facilities so ensuring that they satisfy their twin roles of safeguarding the public and helping offenders to fulfill their dual responsibilities, so advancing the more general objectives of social stability and justice.

Problem Statement

Running prisons in Palestine is slightly difficult considering the clear variations between present practices and international standards for prisoner treatment and rehabilitation. Though the legal framework laws like Law No. 6 of 1998 on Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers and the Palestinian Criminal Procedure Law No. 3 of 2001 offer, these institutions occasionally fall short of the minimal criteria for effective and humane rehabilitation [9]. Along with reports from the Independent Commission for Human Rights, academics like Tanas and Hawamdeh highlight

the continuous issues including crowding, poor medical care, limited opportunities for education and career development, and insufficient legal representation for prisoners endure [2,3,10].

These problems highlight a significant difference between the idealistic objectives of the criminal justice system and the actual realities that prisoners live with. Apart from undermining the ability of these facilities to rehabilitate criminals, the lack of structured rehabilitation programs and disrespect of international standards violate their fundamental human rights. Developing practical plans to raise the effectiveness of Palestinian prisons in rehabilitating prisoners and bringing their operations in line with international standards depends on an analysis of the nature and applications of criminology.

Study Questions

- What is the impact of the level of employees' understanding of criminology principles on the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers?
- How does the availability of training programs on criminology affect the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers?
- What is the effect of incorporating criminology into reform policies and programs on the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers?

Importance of the Study

This study clarifies how to implement criminological ideas to raise the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation institutions. This study intends to identify significant aspects affecting the performance of these centers by means of an analysis of the knowledge of criminology of staff members, the availability of relevant training programs, and the integration of criminology into reform efforts. Awareness of these links can help one create programs that cut recidivism rates, improve inmate recovery and reintegration, and match correctional approaches with worldwide norms. The results of the study will be used by policymakers, managers, and practitioners trying to establish more effective correctional environments respecting human rights and facilitating actual rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Study Objectives

- To evaluate the efficacy of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation institutions in relation to the degree of personnel' awareness of criminology ideas.
- To assess how the provision of training programs affects criminology and thus the efficacy of Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation facilities.
- To examine the efficiency of Palestinian penitentiary and rehabilitation institutions by means of criminology inclusion into reform plans and initiatives.

Hypotheses

- There is an impact of the level of employees' understanding of criminology principles on the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers.
- There is an impact of the availability of training programs on criminology on the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers.
- There is an impact of incorporating criminology into reform policies and programs on the effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers.

Literature Review

Criminology allows one to understand the core of crime, criminal behavior, and the efficacy of various rehabilitative and punishing policies. One must be quite informed in criminology literature and how it is applied in Palestine's jails and rehabilitation facilities if one wants to uncover discrepancies between theory and reality. Examining past studies and publications on Palestinian jails, this paper highlights the opportunities and challenges for change as well as the need of matching practices with international norms. Investigating criminology and its application in Palestinian prisons and treatment centers, Hawamdeh aimed to His work underlined the significance of criminology in building suitable correctional processes, in generating efficient policies and legislation compliant with international standards as well as in influencing shape of society and adequate corrective practices [10]. Hawamdeh especially pointed out obvious variations between theoretical models and real operations at these facilities, especially with relation to programs for inmate treatment and rehabilitation. More extensive use of criminological concepts, according to the study, will ensure humane treatment of inmates and assist to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation.

Tanas noted in 2016 the treatment of prisoners in Palestinian jails and rehabilitation facilities. His research revealed clear contrasts between the convicts' real condition and the declared objectives of rehabilitation. Though the policies seem to stress rehabilitation and reintegration, Tanas pointed out that inadequate programs and resources generally translate into inadequate treatment of prisoners. This discrepancy highlights the necessity of reform to ensure the implementation of rehabilitation initiatives and provision of the necessary assistance for offenders thereby facilitating their reintegration into society [3].

The 2019 Independent Commission for Human Rights promised a comprehensive analysis of how closely Palestinian jails deviate from approved international jail design standards [2]. Among the several significant issues the survey highlighted were minimal opportunity for vocational training, congestion, and inadequate healthcare. Based on Commission findings, some of Palestine's jails fall short of the basic standards set by international treaties such as the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Standard basic Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners [1,11].

Apart from breaching the offenders' basic human rights, these shortcomings hinder attempts for rehabilitation by depriving them of the tools and assistance required for a proper reintegration into society. Academic studies and court records provide particular details on the legislative and legal underpinning behind Palestine's criminal laws. On them, Law No. 6 of 1998 provides the operational guidelines and management of prisons and rehabilitation centers. It underlines the need of offering with reference to pragmatic solutions and humane rehabilitation programs. Moreover, underlined in the Palestinian Criminal Procedure Law No. 3 of 2001 is the need of preserving prisoners' rights and giving them fair treatment by including extra procedural protections for those in custody.

Studies like those carried out by Awad and Abu Hanoud underline still obvious variations in the way the legislation is meant to be implemented and how it is really used [8,12]. By means of a comparison of criminal policy in the Palestinian prison system, Awad supports more specialized and situation-specific techniques of punishment and rehabilitation. Regarding Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation, Abu Hanoud's studies underline, on the other

hand, the need of additional responsibility and monitoring to guarantee that these policies are implemented in the proper way.

Al-Atrash looked at the possible advantages of prisoner labor programs for lowest recidivism rates [9]. Giving inmates vocational training and work opportunities considerably reduces their risks of reoffending, according to Al-Atrash's studies as it provides them with the information and tools needed for a perfect reintegration into society. Since studies done elsewhere on the benefits of rehabilitation programs in prisons and jails coincide with this finding, this result underscores the necessity of education and employment creation in promoting healthy behavioral change and lowering of the recidivism rate. But Tanas and the Independent Commission for Human Rights have revealed the lack of coordinated efforts in Palestinian prisons, therefore underlining the need of further effort to ensure that these programs are carried out satisfactorily and serve prisoner needs [2,3].

Study Limitations

The study has some limits, hence it is likely that these restrictions will compromise the general applicability and comprehensiveness of the acquired results from this analysis. Regarding the first and most important case, the narrow geographic scope of the research—which included prisons and rehabilitation facilities for Palestine may not fairly depict the norms and conditions that apply elsewhere. This is so as the study took place in Palestine. Furthermore, the study is based on personal data acquired by means of questionnaires; consequently, the outcomes of the study can be affected by the responses of the participants, which might have been either erroneous or biased. Administrative or security restrictions prohibiting access to certain jails limited the availability of staff personnel ready to participate in the study. This is the third element one should give some thought. Last but not least, the study concentrated on the opinions of employees of particular institutions, thus it is likely that it neglected more general institutional problems or external factors influencing the running of correctional institutions.

Methodology

To offer a complete picture of the present state of affairs in Palestinian penitentiary and rehabilitation facilities, the study adopted a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative data collecting techniques. Development of a standardized questionnaire will help to get quantitative data from a representative sample of prisoners and staff members of Palestine's several prisons. The main objectives of the questionnaire are to evaluate conformity to world standards, the availability and quality of rehabilitation programs, and a knowledge and application of criminological concepts. Data analysis will use statistical techniques to evaluate the study's hypotheses and theme analysis to interpret qualitative replies so that one may have a complete awareness of the current problems.

Study Population and Sample

The purpose of the study was to investigate the nature of criminology and how it is used in Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation facilities. The 591 workers who were employed by these centers made up the study population. A random sample consisting of 175 workers was chosen to take part in the survey in order to guarantee a representative sample. In order to give a thorough grasp of the present state of criminological practices and how they fit within theoretical frameworks, the sampling approach was designed to collect a variety of viewpoints from different roles within the centers.

Table 1: Demographics

Characteristics of Study Sample	Frequency	Percentage
Experience		
1-5 years	16	9.14%
6-10 years	37	21.14%
11-15 years	56	32.00%
More than 15 years	66	37.71%
Education		
Highschool	12	6.86%
Diploma	9	5.14%
Bachelor's degree	113	64.57%
Master's Degree or Higher	41	23.43%
Correctional Center		
Tulkarm	55	31.43%
Bethlehem	40	22.86%
Jericho	80	45.71%

Based on experience, education, and the correctional facility where they work, the table clearly breaks down the research sample's demographics. The bulk of participants (37.71%) had over 15 years of experience, followed by those with 11-15 years (32.00%), suggesting that the workforce is significantly experienced. A highly educated group is shown by the fact that the majority of participants (64.57%) have a bachelor's degree, while a lesser percentage (23.43%) have a master's degree or above. Jericho has the most presence among penal facilities, with 45.71%, followed by Tulkarm at 31.43% and Bethlehem at 22.86%. The study sample appears to be composed of knowledgeable and seasoned workers, with a significant Jericho representation, according on the demographic data provided. This might have an impact on the study's conclusions about criminology procedures.

Reliability Coefficient

The reliability coefficient of the tool was extracted using the Cronbach's Alpha equation, as shown in Table (2), which illustrates the reliability coefficients for the study tool and its domains.

Table 2: Reliability Coefficients for the Study Dimensions

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient
Understanding of criminology principles	5	0.881
Availability of training programs on criminology	5	0.738
Incorporating criminology into reform policies and programs	5	0.791
The effectiveness of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation centers	5	0.837

Based on Cronbach's Alpha measurements, the reliability coefficients shown in Table (2) show a good internal consistency throughout the study dimensions. With a value of 0.881, the

comprehension of criminology concepts exhibits the highest dependability, indicating a high degree of consistency in the responses pertaining to this category. With a reliability coefficient of 0.837, the efficacy of Palestinian rehabilitation and correctional facilities is likewise very reliable. With values of 0.791 and 0.738, respectively, the dimensions for integrating criminology into reform policies and programs and the availability of criminology training programs exhibit moderate dependability. These results indicate that the survey instrument is dependable and consistent in assessing the constructs in all dimensions; nevertheless, more improvement to the instrument's internal consistency might be beneficial for training programs that are available.

Descriptive Statistics

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics

Item	Mean	Std. Deviation
Understanding of Criminology Principles		
I have a thorough understanding of criminology principles.	4.1220	0.78087
The criminology concepts I have learned are applicable to my daily work.	3.6585	1.08650
I feel confident in applying criminology principles in my role.	3.2927	1.10100
My understanding of criminology helps me better interact with inmates.	3.3659	1.04298
I regularly update my knowledge on criminology principles through various resources.	3.3171	1.03535
Average	3.5512	1.00934
Availability of Training Programs on Criminology		
My institution provides regular training programs on criminology.	3.5122	1.07522
The training programs on criminology are comprehensive and up-to-date.	3.6098	1.09266
I have attended a sufficient number of training programs on criminology.	3.9268	0.98464
The criminology training programs are accessible to all employees.	3.8537	1.23614
The training I receive on criminology enhances my job performance.	3.9024	0.99511
Average	3.76098	1.07654
Incorporating Criminology into Reform Policies and Programs		
My institution provides regular training programs on criminology.	3.5854	1.11749
The training programs on criminology are comprehensive and up-to-date.	3.5366	1.02707
I have attended a sufficient number of training programs on criminology.	3.1707	1.24303
The criminology training programs are accessible to all employees.	3.1463	1.25620
The training I receive on criminology enhances my job performance.	3.8049	1.07749
Average	3.4487	1.14425
Incorporating Criminology into Reform Policies and Programs		
Criminology principles are effectively incorporated into our reform policies.	3.8049	0.90054
The reform programs in our institution are based on criminology research.	3.8780	0.81225
I see a clear link between criminology theories and the programs we implement.	3.5366	1.09767
The institution regularly updates its reform policies based on criminology findings.	3.7073	1.07805
Criminology plays a key role in shaping the rehabilitation strategies used.	3.4634	1.34346
Average	3.67804	1.04639
The Effectiveness of Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers		
Our correctional center effectively rehabilitates inmates using modern methods.	4.1463	0.82344
The services provided in our rehabilitation center meet international standards.	3.8293	0.94611
I believe our correctional center has a positive impact on reducing recidivism.	3.9268	0.90527
The resources available in our rehabilitation center are sufficient to meet inmate needs.	4.2683	0.70797
The correctional and rehabilitation programs are consistently improving.	3.9024	0.96966
Average	4.01462	0.87049

The descriptive data in Table (3) shed important light on how respondents saw different facets of criminology as well as how rehabilitation and penitentiary facilities operated. With regard to "Understanding of Criminology Principles," the respondents' average score was moderate (3.5512). The majority of them felt informed about this subject, as evidenced by the greatest level of agreement (mean = 4.1220) on having a complete understanding of criminology principles. The comparatively large standard deviations, especially for the confidence in using criminology principles (std. dev = 1.10100), indicate the diversity in the replies.

There was strong agreement about the regularity and accessibility of training programs, as evidenced by the somewhat higher average score (3.76098) for the “Availability of Training Programs on Criminology”. The response “I have attended a sufficient number of training programs” stood out as having a higher mean (3.9268) and a smaller standard deviation (0.98464), indicating that respondents’ opinions on the subject were consistent.

The average score for “Incorporating Criminology into Reform Policies and Programs” was lower (3.4487). The responses suggested that there is still room for improvement in the way criminology and reform strategies are linked, as evidenced by the higher standard deviations and lower means. This was especially true when it came to training programs’ alignment with institutional policies.

The highest individual score was for “The Appropriateness of Available Resources” (mean = 4.2683), while “The Effectiveness of Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers” had the highest overall average (4.01462), indicating a favorable opinion of the centers’ capacity to rehabilitate inmates using contemporary techniques. The very low standard deviations indicate that respondents’ assessments of these institutes’ efficacy are generally in accord.

Hypotheses Testing

H1: There is an Impact of the Level of Employees’ Understanding of Criminology Principles on the Effectiveness of Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers.

Table (4) presents the results of the linear regression test for the first hypothesis:

Table 4: Results of the Linear Regression test for the First Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Beta	R2	T-Value	α
H1	0.361	0.249	8.418	≤ 0.001

The efficacy of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation facilities is significantly enhanced by personnel’ comprehension of criminology concepts, according to Table 4’s statistics. The efficiency of these centers improves as staff members’ comprehension of criminology concepts grows, according to the modest association suggested by the beta coefficient (0.361). The level of employees’ comprehension of criminology concepts accounts for roughly 24.9% of the variance in the efficacy of the centers, according to the R-squared value of 0.249. The statistical significance of the association is indicated by the T-value (8.418) and the p-value (≤ 0.001), therefore enhancing the dependability of the results. This indicates that raising staff members’ understanding of criminology has a direct positive impact on the performance and results of these correctional and rehabilitative facilities.

H2: There is an Impact of the Availability of Training Programs on Criminology on the Effectiveness of Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers.

Table (5) presents the results of the linear regression test for the first hypothesis:

Table 5: Results of the Linear Regression test for the Second Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Beta	R2	T-Value	α
H2	0.329	0.301	3.197	≤ 0.001

Table (5) show that the provision of criminology training programs significantly improves the efficacy of Palestinian correctional and rehabilitation facilities. The modest link suggested by the Beta coefficient (0.329) implies that the efficiency of these centers improves with the availability of criminology training programs. The R-squared value of 0.301 indicates that the availability of these training programs accounts for 30.1% of the difference in the centers’ efficacy. With a p-value of (≤ 0.001), the T-value (3.197) adds more evidence to the statistical importance of this link. This shows that offering criminology training programs that are more thorough and easily available will greatly improve the operational effectiveness and success of rehabilitation for Palestine’s penitentiary and rehabilitation facilities.

H3: There is an Impact of Incorporating Criminology into Reform Policies and Programs on the Effectiveness of Palestinian Correctional and Rehabilitation Centers.

Table (6) presents the results of the linear regression test for the first hypothesis:

Table 6: Results of the Linear Regression Test for the Second Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Beta	R2	T-Value	α
H3	0.491	0.399	4.214	≤ 0.001

The efficacy of Palestinian penitentiary and rehabilitation facilities is significantly and favorably impacted by the inclusion of criminology concepts in reform policies and programs, as indicated by the data in Table (6). The association between criminology and reform policies is rather strong, as indicated by the beta coefficient (0.491), which suggests that integrating criminology into reform policies has a significant impact on increasing the efficacy of the centers. The R-squared value (0.399) indicates that the degree to which criminology concepts are included into the centers’ reform initiatives accounts for 39.9% of the difference in the efficacy of the centers. With a p-value of (≤ 0.001), the T-value (4.214) validates the statistical significance of this association. This implies that improving the overall effectiveness and results of correctional and rehabilitation programs requires incorporating criminology ideas into institutional improvements.

Discussion

Knowledge of criminology concepts in the staff is, first and foremost, what makes the centers work well. it is important for the workers to understand criminology, as this will help them communicate with criminals, and make theoretical models relevant to real-life examples and cases so that better rehabilitation programs can be established [3,10]. Criminology influences the thoughts of workers in correctional facilities on policy development, security measures, and rehabilitation of inmates both at theoretical as well as at practical levels. With this information at their disposal, they could begin to make strategic decisions designed to serve the aims of reducing recidivism and encouraging inmates to change.

According to Hawamdeh’s research, the lack of criminology knowledge in prison staff can cause inefficiencies and limited rehabilitation programs which go against the main aim of the correction facility. In addition, there is statistical evidence that the existence of criminology training courses affects the marginally but significantly different performance of Palestinian penal and rehabilitation centers. The results validate Abu Hanoud who argued that the existence of correctional institutions should show an advancement in their profession to comply with both regional and international standards [12]. Training courses are important, as

it guarantees that staff members maintain to date with the current developments in criminology which increases their capacity to utilize these ideas on an everyday task. Training courses help to bridge the gap between theoretical criminology and its real-world application by giving staff members the skills they need to manage and rehabilitate offenders.

In addition, as Awad also argued, these trainings are needed to make sure tailored rehabilitation approaches deal with verified criminological theories [8]. This is critical in places like Palestine where correctional facilities need to follow local legislation and international jail norms. The results of the study suggest placing criminology in the reform plan to highly enhance the efficiency of correctional institutions. This conclusion is consistent with the research of Al-Atrash that suggests criminology-focused reform strategies are more likely to produce effective rehabilitation programs [9]. Criminal reform ideas are simply more likely to be evidence-based and reflect current rehabilitative practices when deportation is not the only solution on the table; in other words, those informed by criminological perspectives. This method helps to form comprehensive reintegration programs that deal with the root causes of crime by tackling, in turn, recidivism and social rehabilitation.

The fact that criminology changes should be integrated into policy-making processes will ensure that the criminal justice institutions are adaptable and responsive to new developments in criminological research, thereby maintaining their effectiveness and efficiency amidst a dynamic social and legal environment. These findings align with the results of the 2019 research on Palestinian jails' and rehabilitation facilities' adherence to international standards by the Independent Commission for Human Rights. Similarly, the Human Rights Council of the UN supports these findings. A unanimous panel of criminologists live online has released its findings that overwhelmingly make it clear that these places must adapt and adapt again to handle those under their care consistent with recognized international standards. It also helps them to justify incorporating criminology into their reform initiatives, consolidating the general security effectiveness of Palestine's prisons.

The findings suggest that adequate knowledge of criminological concepts, the provision of appropriate training programs, and incorporating criminology in reform initiatives could help to improve the effectiveness of Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation institutions. When considered as a whole, these factors ensure that the facilities only meet internationally acceptable standards and, more importantly, their fundamental function of aiding prisoners to rehabilitate whilst reducing recidivism rates. Reference to criminology in everyday operations and future plans will ensure that correctional unit's function as intended. This is because it ensures that policies and personnel operate within evidence-based frameworks consistent with what is in the best interests of society as a whole as well as prisoners.

Conclusion

The findings of the study underline the need of a good grasp of criminology concepts and first-rate training programs in assuring the effectiveness of Palestinian jails and rehabilitation facilities. These institutions would be able to become more efficient by following some suggestions that improve staff performance, policy modification, and overall rehabilitation results. Improve staff criminology training, is one simple recommendation. Criminology theories suggest that prisons and rehabilitation institutes have to offer thorough, ongoing training sessions. These courses must be

regularly updated to reflect the most recent research and practical techniques; hence staff members must be ready to implement criminology ideas in their regular operations.

However, another crucial issue is infusing criminological notions into institutional processes. Review and restructure reform initiatives in Palestinian prisons and rehabilitation facilities so that they are firmly anchored in criminology theories. More evidence-based methods arising from this will assist to lower recidivism rates and improve the results of rehabilitation. Moreover, suggested is increased interaction with educational institutes. Research opportunities that evaluate and improve correctional practices as well as specialized programs that equip staff members with the knowledge and skills necessary to apply criminology in practice will help to promote development in this field by means of strengthening alliances between prisons and criminology-oriented colleges or academic institutions.

Apart from training, infrastructure development is also required to assist criminological changes. Funding to modernize jail and rehabilitation facility infrastructure determines whether or not criminology-based changes are applied. This means giving staff members the tools, information, and abilities needed to properly use criminology ideas in their daily activities as well as in rehabilitation programs. It is crucial at last to specify monitoring and evaluation techniques. Strong regulations for evaluating the success of policy adjustments, rehabilitation programs, and training courses would help prisons always improve their running circumstances. By means of regular examination of these systems, institutions will be able to identify areas for progress and ensure that criminology concepts will continue to drive positive changes in general institutional performance and prisoner rehabilitation.

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