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MAJOR CHANGES IN WOMEN HELD PSYCHOBEBHAVIORAL

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Abstract:

Female crime is of much lower percentage, representing 10-15% of overall crime. The causes are, as in the other categories of criminals, always the same: biological, psychosocial and educational. By their natural constitution, women are much less present in violent crimes. In their case, there prevail deception offenses, offenses against public property or personal crimes of forgery and forgery, crimes against the norms of social life, perjury, slander and libelous accusations especially.

As Leaute noted, lower participation of women in crime is even more remarkable as in general population, the percentage of women is equal or almost equal to men. Obviously, these differences are due to the historical period of the individual, age, et cetera.

Papers must be prefaced by an abstract in English up to 250 words. The text will be written in 11pt high, Italic, justified, left-right alignment. A number of maximum 8 keywords will be written 12pt below the abstract. The words will be 11pt high, Italic, left alignment, separated by a comma.

Keywords: *detention, women, agresivity, behavior, personality*

1. INTRODUCTION

Lower percentage of women's participation in crime is not fixed, immutable, but rather variable. As far as women increasingly participate in economic, political, life is even more present in social life, just as it offers more opportunities to commit crimes, which lead to her participation in a larger extent at the crime. In terms of quality, differentiation is not very obvious, and there are cases of violent crimes: murder of her husband poisoning the child or physical aggression or biting with hard objects: axes, kitchen knives, firearms, etc.. We conclude that women commit less crimes, which are represented mostly by women specific offenses (infanticide, prostitution). But there can be no fixed limit here. To the extent that women's concerns and activities increase there may occur multiply opportunities to commit

crimes and other categories. By reference to the same issue it reveals a criminal approach of women to men to upcoming terrorist acts, robbery, hostage taking, participation in drug trafficking, economical and financial crimes accounting, and others. Studies of how women have circumvented the law showed that the delinquent come, especially from urban areas and have no more than secondary education, wich indicate a reduced capacity to negotiate and resolve crises. The study shows that Romanian women find a greater pleasure in killing husbands rather.

1. Psychosocial aspects of the prison environment

Incarceration shock, contact with the prison subculture have a great influence on the behavior of the prisoner, his safety feeling being seriously affected. This area's subculture

is made up of a system of norms and rules created and enforced by the prisoners to ensure their best possible living conditions according to their point of view. Out of the system's general rules there can be named, each prisoner has his problems, you can see notice a toughness against the weak, in each case, a minimum effort must be made, ideas of persecution, obsession on termination by other prisoners, convinced the belief and none trusts them and so on (Dumitrescu, 1991). Specific rules of the prison subculture have a negative feature to reductive actions performed on prisoners or to the real prison rules of the improvised prison and not them. They have the effect of inmate solidarity, creating intra-group cohesion detention and of course, they constitutes an important barrier to educational influences. But not all prisoners adhere to the legal system and risk to be despised, disapproved by others and kept on the periphery group. Some prisoners are subject to rules without any real sense of solidarity, preserving the secret of the domestic insubordination in order, to live a better life. In prison, inmates have a hierarchical authoritarian, rigid structure, and the position of each member depends on experience and specialty to crime, on the sentence's length and it's personality. In the first stage of detention, the new social conditions that have created within the first plan implies a narrowing of his consciousness, an excessive focus on the new environment unknown through direct experience and to which forms of behavior has not yet been developed. Watershed moments occur when the prisoner or detainee did not know which system to join that of the rules or that of integration in the new group or community. As may be noticed the phenomenon of "prisonisation" named Detention integration of by the American criminologist D. Clemer, 1940 (Community Prison) which often hinders the reeducate phenomenon (apud.T. Bogdan, 1973). The term is defined as "social" deviant culture of prisoners, the prisoner may adopt in periods of detention, other imprisons point of view on prison and the world in general, and often record distortions of reality due to physical isolation from society, lack of information,

panic which establishes among prisoners and the "general syndrome of detention", which all seem to suffer (frames hostility, by extending to everyone outside the prison, sometimes for the family, as well T.Butoi 2006). According to a study by Brendan Meher and Ellen Stein - there is nothing surprising in this process because every man learns to behave according to what is most profitable and oldest inmates came in better position than the new ones teaching strategic advice in her/him favor/disadvantage, punish or reward in it. From their point of view the world could share in free and imprisoned. Soon, subculture makes the prisoner form, not always explicitly, a new vision of their own people and create a "survival strategy", enough to take and share the inmates concept of prison about life and about society in general. Prisonisation means adopting a hostile attitude, open or concealed from prison staff, to the outside world and a concomitant increase loyalty to other inmates. So, the prisoner will try to join the informal group, although may not be seen well by prison staff. Stanton Wheeler (1968) points out that this phenomenon of prisonisation is only the first step in the development of the detainee prison population as in the second phase there can be observed the phenomenon deinstitutionalisation. You can see that closer to release, the prisoners tend to release more of the prison subculture. (Apud.T.Butoi, 2006). As far as the as in any other human group psychosocial aspect is concerned within prison there, appear interpersonal relationships heavily loaded socio-emotionally. Despite its relatively closed structure, this institution does not preclude human social relationship which develops within imprisoned as a result of a process of compensation or overcompensation to the specific relations of life in freedom. You can find relations of sympathy, antipathy, and various informal statuses: popular prisoners leaders, united, isolated and rejected. A specific feature group held in informal structure is the large number of rejections. An important rejection have those who committed crimes of robbery and murder. Prisoners Group is guided by some rules that are not only similar to those of leadership, but it happens to come in conflict or opposition to



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them. It seems that there is really a treasure that prisoners transfer from generation to generation, a specific language used by prisoners to conceal their actions, intentions. The "friendships" and hostilities are on "life and death" and affect organizational climate and discipline. A special place is provided to who do not participate in social and emotional life of the group, they even delimit and often do not realize that. To avoid marginalization, educational factors give them their full attention. Very interesting is the fact that most isolates are considered more popular than they actually are, and the popular ones think otherwise about themselves.

2. Specific elements of the prisons of women and female identity in prison

Officially, prison administration seem to apply the same conditions of detention of women and men. Specifically there is no differential treatment practices applied to men and women. Certain deviations from this rule are due to the effect of their structure and to fewer number of women who are imprisoned than the number of man. Other irregularities are due and gender stereotypes, male or female, but in terms of their work, the differences are not obvious enough, although men have their specific activities - the mechanical work and building and while women work in tailoring and clothing, to decorate hats, curtains and other activities such as manufacture of packaging. During their stay in prison they are offered a training (or training in some cases) in areas such as sewing, cooking, accounting/office, hairdressers. During imprisonment, some held are saturated by frequent reports, sanctions and reprimands, and yet persevere in their attitude to face prison environment. Prison clothes (often

tailor-made for men) is not used. Detainees are free to choose their own attire. Possession or carrying of objects that are symbols of femininity, such as jewelry, are prohibited in the prison environment, to prevent other contextual crimes. But detainees try at any price to keep them, preferring to leave the mess by lying. They say they are married in order to keep a ring on her finger, saying it has sentimental value, it is religiously invested and whose port is allowed by the Church. Other held manufacture wire earrings of black thread or use aluminum foil to make holes in coins for the same purpose, or used to wear chain mail curtain ring instead. All these things that women carry out their aesthetic rituals are use to release a picture of a valued note. May be at a certain time a personal lifestyle and a way to compensate for deprivation. There be can seen clearly without a prior analyzes the specific slang (even if some women do not haven't after spending several years in prison they take it) it's a tendency to look different from that it really is, constant frustration, irritability, self-centeredness.

3. Psychosocial consequences of imprisonment

Freedom is for human being, both male and female, minor or old, a fundamental need. This gives individuals a choice between alternatives, lifestyles, activities, whose satisfaction makes the formation, development and manifestation of balanced and harmonious personality. In a word, gives the individual the opportunity to "live" because freedom is the very life, the optimal parameters as each desires. It means not only survival. In ontogenesis, some persons may be deprived of liberty for a shorter or longer time. Effects of the limitation of freedom for normal development of personality, creates conditions

for the occurrence of mental disorders and psychosocial development. Imprisonment can profoundly affect individual lives and their social relationships, being the family (especially the husband or wife), collegial, or the relationship to the environment, thus influencing the whole personality and putting their mark on the whole behavior. A special form of restriction of liberty is the social reaction towards people who break the law at a time and therefore it the results sanction of deprivation of liberty in a place of detention. Deprivation of liberty through criminal serving a sentence in a prison hospice is a special and very complex situation. This does not mean total isolation of the offender and is not intended to produce physical, emotional, mental or spiritual suffering, but represents a constraint and a means of rehabilitation to prevention of committing new crimes. The aim is therefore to remove especially social danger and then and other kinds of danger (economic well-known as an inmate is maintained by the Ministry of Justice and that means each time an additional cost). In Romania deprivation system is based on common detention regime and labor rehabilitation of those who violated the law at a time. Imprisonment does not seek to dehumanize the detainees but the provide recovery and social reintegration. The current legislation, seeks to make the prison a qualitatively new institution where rehabilitation is the result of joint activity by the held or detained usefully submitted to educational actions upon them. The positive effect of these actions sometimes lead to probation. Prison administration is obliged to combine work with a wide range of educational, vocational qualifications to cultural activities of all kinds, they aim at preparing prisoners for their rapid reintegration in society. Add to this the criteria for separation of offenders by age, type of offense during the punishment, relapse status, responsiveness to rehabilitation work and of course by gender (women never sit together with men.) There may be special prisons for women or at least separate sections for them. Under current prison practice, the separation of prisoners on these criteria is the

treatment of differentiation and individualization premises of the detention regime. Offender who are for the first time in prison could be considered psychologically traumatized. They enter into the covenant of prison already tense by the contact with judicial authorities, by the method of due process and especially the punishment received which is often considered too high in relation to the offense committed and hence under all sorts of frustrations. As long as the treatment of offenders, be it the highest reductive will be under age, the danger of contamination exists, especially since it is impracticable homogenization age criteria, hazard, level of culture, and while the practical teacher cannot spend 24 hours of 24 among the prisoners. To these we add other frustrating elements unique to the new environment. Prison has features which undermine the psychosocial integration of the primary prisoner or detainee. The first feature is related to the removal of external symbols of personality by wearing the uniform required that standardizes the way of life and stops specific interindividual differences in freedom. Restricting physical, mental and psychosocial environment is another specific characteristics prison, poor life relationship with profound implications on the ability of the individual to express their natural roles of significantly reducing the possibility of psychosocial interaction. Impersonal relations, controlled activity regime strictly monotonous daily schedule and psychosocial distance between prisoners and prison staff or is another series of particular life in a prison environment, often perceived as a touch of on his integrity by the primary inmate.

Ascertaining experimental aspects

The research was conducted on a group of 30 women held in Maximum Security Prison White Gate. This were aged between 20 and 50 years, most elementary studies (up to 10-11 classes, graduates of vocational schools, with various qualifications). For capturing significant difference index was used and a group of 30 women free to meet the same characteristics (level of culture,



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age, etc..). Since no randomization method could be used due to the complexity of the selection criteria, subjects were carefully selected from geographical and social environment of the author. This means that they were acquaintances of the author, but it did not have any family or friends. The main criterion for selection was to free women not to have been held ever and especially not to have been recently released from prison, which would have invalidated the results. Also, the complexity of selection derives from the fact that free women would have to have a balanced lifestyle without mental illness, family abuse, trauma or other problems that would have contributed to invalidate them. Research prototype image need normal free woman, to be compared with that of the prisoners.

H 1: It is alleged that detainees have external control of actions compared to the free

Testing the hypothesis

To demonstrate the hypothesis 1, was used to locate control Rotter scale. This was applied in the normal, two samples of women: free and held. Since the distribution is asymmetrical form, were used for the statistical comparison of independent samples nonparametric method that is sample median. Home index: standard deviation plot of 30 women held the locus of control variable is 5.33 and average of 10.6 (see Figure 1). Standard deviation of 30 women free group is 1.71 and average of 5.6 (see Figure 2). According to Table 1, is calculated and the median.

		held	free
membership	> Median	4	22
motivaton	<= Median	26	8
complexity	> Median	8	21
	<= Median	22	9
meta knowledge	> Median	9	21
	<= Median	21	9
interaction	> Median	5	23
	<= Median	25	7
abstract	> Median	4	22
	<= Median	26	8
external causal	> Median	4	22
	<= Median	26	8
causal past	> Median	6	22
	<= Median	24	8

Table 1 - Calculation of the median statistic, Fletcher scale on the sample of women owned, free respectively.

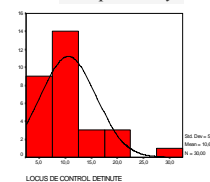


Figure nr.1

Asymmetric distribution of the variable locus control, the sample of women held

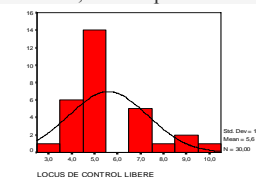


Figure nr.2

Asymmetric distribution of the variable locus control, the sample of women free

Table nr.2 - Statistical calculation of the median, the variable locus of control, the two samples

		WOMEN STATUS	
		held	free
locus of control control	> Median	21	4
	<= Median	9	26

Verify the hypothesis

		WOMEN STATUS



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3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	7	4	4	7
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	6

11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	10	10	10	10	10	10

Horizontal values are indicated for each variable construct. Pe number of subjects tested appear vertical. Raw scores to scale the complexity of assigning a freesample of women.

Tabel nr.4A

12	12	12	12	12	12	12
9	9	9	12	12	9	12
7	9	8	8	12	9	12
7	5	5	7	7	7	12
5	5	5	9	5	5	6
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
3	5	4	5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	9	12	12	12	9	9
12	11	11	11	11	11	11
11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Horizontal values are indicated for each construct variable.
Appear vertical number of subjects tested.

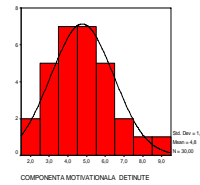


Figure nr. 4

Symmetrical distribution of variable motivational, the sample of women held

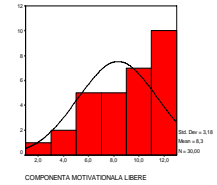


Figure nr.5

Asymetric distribution of variable motivation, the sample of free women

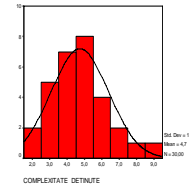


Figure nr.6

Symmetrical distribution of variable complexity, the sample of women held

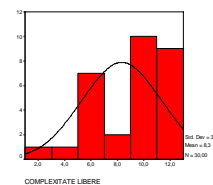


Figure nr.7

Asymetric distribution of variable complexity, the sample of free women

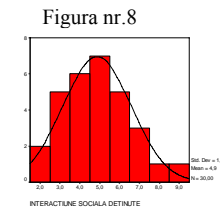


Figura nr.8

Symmetrical distribution of variable meta knowledge, the sample of women held

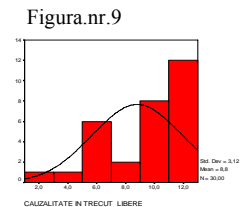


Figura nr.9

Asymetric distribution of variable meta knowledge, the sample of free women

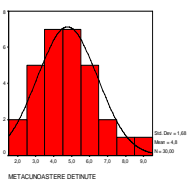


Figura nr.10

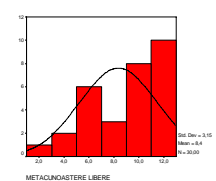


Figura nr.11

Symmetrical distribution of variable social interaction, the sample of women held

Asymetric distribution of variable social interaction, the sample of free women

Tabel nr.5 - Statistical calculation of the median on the scale Fletcher held that free sample of women

	Compo nenta motivat	Comple xitate	Metacu noaster	Inter acți o	Abstr act	Cauzali tate externă	Cauzal itate în trecut
Nr.sub	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Media	6,0000	5,0000	5,5000	6,000	6,000	6,0000	6,0000
Chi- df	21,991 1	11,279 1	9,600 1	21,69 1	21,99 1	21,991 1	17,143 1
Asymp. Sig.	,000	,001	,003	,005	,000	,000	,000
Yates' Contin pătr	19,615 1	9,611 1	8,067 1	19,35 3	19,61 5	19,615 1	15,067 1
Asym p. Sig.	,001	,002	,004	,203	,000	,000	,000

		women status	
		hold	free
componenta motivati o	> median	4	22
	<= median	26	8
complexity	> median	8	21
	<= median	22	9
meta knowldgw	> median	9	21
	<= median	21	9
interactive	> median	5	23
	<= median	25	7
abstract	> median	4	22
	<= median	26	8
external causality.	> median	4	22
	<= median	26	8
causal past.	> median	6	22
	<= median	24	8

Tabel nr.6

Statistical difference coefficient calculation as symetric distributions, the sample median

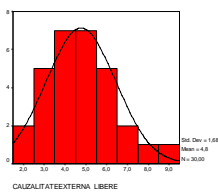


Figura nr.12
Symmetrical distribution of variable social interaction,

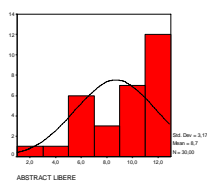


Figura nr.13
Asymetric distribution of variable social interaction,

the sample of women held

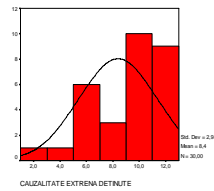


Figura nr.14
Symmetrical distribution of variable external causal, the sample of women held

the sample of free women

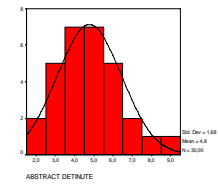


Figura nr.15
Asymetric distribution of variable external causal, the sample of free women

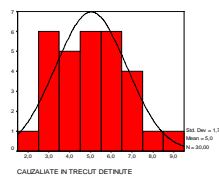


Figura nr.16
Symmetrical distribution of variable social interaction, the sample of women held

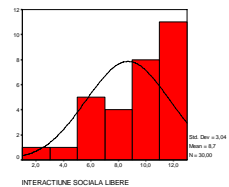


Figura nr.17
Asymetric distribution of variable social interaction, the sample of free women

Verify the hypothesis

Observing Table 5, coefficients can be found statistical difference between the two samples measured at constructele Fletcher Scale, complexity award. At all testconstructs resulted significant differences, but with different weights. Strong differences (at p de.000, you can significantly at $p < 0.01$) were significant variables obtained: abstract, external causal and causal in the past. Significant differences, but with smaller weights were obtained from constructele motivațională component of sig .001, significant at $p < 0.02$ significant complexity to a $p 0.02$ $p < 0.05$ and metacunoaștere with the .004 significant at $p < 0.05$.

Construct have not been statistically significant difference is social interaction with the .203 p

Conclusions and recommendations

Prison space is by definition a closed, dichotomous space, with its property to divide people into two sections: on side and on the other side of the bars. It is a force field that is



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determined by the influence of teaching tactics and the resistance of detainees. Adapting to this environment is very difficult task, mainly due to the hardships placed on the detained. But life is more difficult for women prisoners. Women prisoners are more aggressive than women who are not deprived of their liberty. The study showed that there are differences defavouring women prisoners, except where they construct social interaction achieving a statistically significant difference coefficient. This shows that women prisoners are not too interested in the events and complex things in life, learning and explaining their one behavior and that of others. Referring to the control location there can be said that women prisoners have largely external control of behavior and actions, unlike the free ones that have a largely internal control. Woman held is more dependent on external environmental changes, focuses more on external events and places her gravity center and meaning of life on the outside world. According to this research, prison environment does not eliminate or blur the background to their aggressive manifestations that have been punished, but amplifies them. There for living conditions and treatment to prevent relapse and improve behavior, with little chance of worsening mental or behavioral deterioration. It should not be ignored that even if she committed an offense or several then held is still a human being and society is obliged to rehabilitate her. After it was sanctioned by law, no one is able to give any other verdict on her previous acts and behavior and must therefore try to change something. Researcher in psychology has the task of providing qualitative and quantitative information on these issues to improve the situation of women prisoners. Data provide clues that are meant, in

this case, to remove prejudices, stereotypes and false ideas that have emerged around these issues and provide a true picture of life of women in prison. This study is valuable as long as performance conditions are recognized. A total of 30 people on a sample is small, but sufficient in terms of statistical research at this level. Taking into account the inherent limitations, once the objectives are achieved and hypothesis are confirmed in present conditions the validity and utility of the study may be recognized.

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