

# The Reality of Prison Libraries in the Hashmiat Kingdom of Jordan from the Point of View of their Employees

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## Abstract

This study aims to identify the reality of prisons libraries in the Hashmiat Kingdom of Jordan, identify the different aspects of this reality, and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their resources, systems and services in order to present a proposal for improvement and development of them. The study aims to know the views of prisoners in prison libraries In terms of their reality, practice and contents. The study has used questionnaire and interview tools to answer the study questions and test its hypotheses. The questionnaire was distributed to a sample of (52) prisoner representing (88%) of the study target society , which includes workers and working inmates in prison libraries in Jordan. The results of the study show that all prison inmates need different libraries to get information and improve their knowledge. The result also show that there is no relation between the existence of a prison library and the education and cultural background of the prisoners ,the lack of flexibility in the future for expansion of the library. The results also show a shortage in the financial support to fund the prison libraries in general, as well as the lack of qualified and trained clerks. According to the results, the study introduces many recommendations hoping they will be considered by the managers and decision makers. The most important of these recommendations is the need to establish cooperative relationships between prison libraries and other public and privet libraries in the community, which may help to provide more and modern services. Also, the study recommends to courage having administrative decision to establish independent library building in each prison in Jordan. Due to there is a relationship between the existence of a library in the scientific sense inside the prison and the conviction of those responsible for the importance of its role in the reforming and rehabilitation of inmates, the study recommends to pay more attention to the importance of prison libraries.

## Chapter one

### Methodological Framework

#### Introduction

Information is considered an influential national resource for development and reforming of societies, and the base of any civilized, scientific or industrial progress. Libraries and information centers are a place that fill our need for information wherever they exist and an integral part of the existence of modern society and one of the means of continuity, sustainability and development.

Prison libraries are a unique and distinctive type of community libraries, in terms of the quality of their holdings, subjects and services, the quality of their beneficiaries, and their administrative subordination. Libraries are penal institutions that aim to reforming and rehabilitating of prisoners for reintegration them into their society to be out of prison restrictions and pressures again.

The importance of the prison libraries is rather difficult due to they focus and target the inmates (people who have deviated from the right path in their societies) who are the most volatile and the most unpredictable of their future behavior. There have a very dynamic movement because their functions interfere with all the activities of prisoners to reform and rehabilitee them, deal with all levels in the prisons including management staff and inmates, it provides them with the necessary the development and reforming information.

Prison services have led to emergence of distinguished prisoners. They could change behavior of many to the better, many of them achieved advanced stages of education like the bachelor's and master's degrees, and reducing of sentences with a certificate of good conduct. Therefore, the presence of prison libraries requires greater attention from the responsible authorities. Finally, the management of prison libraries must be specialized and qualified to carry out this role.

#### The study importance

1 - The importance of this topic (the reality of prison libraries) comes because it was not discussed in Jordan. There is absence of printed material dealing with the subject providing necessary information to address the real problems faced by prison libraries.

2 - The scarcity of literature about the subject in Arab intellectual production (compared with literature in other languages).

### **The Study Objectives**

- 1- To identify the reality of prison libraries in order to evaluate them and identify the strengths and weaknesses of their resources, systems and services for propose some improvements .
- 2- To know the views of the employees and the inmates who work in the prison libraries with all relating to their libraries in terms of: their reality, their capabilities and their services.
- 3- To submit proposals and recommendations to improve the reality of prison libraries.

### **The study Problem**

The reality of prison libraries in Jordan is undergoing a new dynamic change of prisons. Prison libraries in Jordan now have a greater interest than in the past. No doubt, prison inmates need more than other people to take care of them, to educate them, to care for them, to provide them with advices and guidance . This is couldn't be done without the availability of well a equipped library. Therefore, there is a necessity to prepare and promote prison libraries to provide the best possible services to its beneficiaries.

Thus, What is the reality of prison libraries in Jordan? How can they be developed through the development of proposals and recommendations? This problem leads us to suggest the hypotheses of this study and try to test it.

### **The study hypothesis**

The main hypothesis of this study is ( **The effectiveness of the administrative process in prison libraries affects on the development and improvement of the library**)

The following hypotheses are derived from this hypothesis:

1. The effectiveness of the administrative process in prison libraries affects on the human element and its performance.
2. The effectiveness of the administrative process in the prison libraries affects on the library building on which the library relies.
3. The effectiveness of the administrative process in prison libraries affects on the availability of adequate financial resources to fulfill their obligations and functions in a desired manner.
4. The effectiveness of the administrative process in prison libraries affects on the library's holdings and resources.

### **The study variables**

#### **\* Independent variables**

Management of prison libraries in Jordan

#### **\* Dependent variable:**

1. Human resources.
2. Building.
3. Financial resources and budget
4. Acquisitions.
5. Legislation and laws.
6. Technical systems and procedures.
7. Services and activities.

### **The study limits**

The study target society is limited , which includes 52 employees and working inmates in the library.

The study examine the reality of prison libraries from the point of view of the researcher and the working inmates in prison libraries in the year 2017.

This study use only two measuring tools represented by questionnaire that the researcher prepared and developed, and the field researcher's vision of the reality of the library.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Theoretical framework and previous studies**

#### **Theoretical framework:-**

##### **1- Prisons in Jordan:-**

Introduction:

Recently, sanction against freedom has become the most widely used means of dealing with crime and extrajudicial acts. This requires the emergence of social institutions that carry out these punishments. They are called prison terms or penal institutions, and prison is linguistically means: the place where the prisoner must spend his imprisonment sentence.

As for its legal meaning, it impairs the person from acting himself, whether in a house, a mosque, or any other

shelter (Abu Ghada, 1987: 39).

As a term, there are several definitions of imprisonment in schools and different theories. The school has defined it as "a closed building where accused persons are placed awaiting trial or execution of sentences" (Husseini, 2005: 385)

- The study defines the prison as an institution that has been built to punish sentenced under the law of the state and the law of direction of their society by depriving their freedom to deter and punish them for reforming them and for social benefit and security.

### **The negative effects of imprisonment:**

#### **Physically:**

The prisoner is not allowed to do what he used to do like sports activities, and professions or career that affect his physical health, in addition to his lack of movement in prison and the possible attacks by violent prisoners. (Dabbas, 2006: 29) (Abdul Sattar, 1985: 111), (Rifai, 1999: 140)

#### **Psychologically:**

Imprisonment may causes the feeling of hatred of society leading to his exclusion from society, which is one of the most serious negative effects on the prisoner isolation from the community materially and morally, especially if the duration of the sentence is long, which may affect " so-called" insane prison psychosis that is characterized by intense agitation and tendency to sabotage.

#### **Funding negative effects:**

It happens as a result when prisoners leave the prisoner his property, his work or his profession. e .g. if he has an economic interest and leaving it leads to ruin it. e.g if he owns a profession he may lose his skills. Thus he becomes threaten of poverty.

### **Bad experiences:**

The prisoner could acquired bad experiences by other prisoners who used to conduct crimes (Wirikat, 2007: 158)

- **Development of prison systems in Jordan:**

The first prison was established in Amman in 1933 and was known as 'Mahatta' prison. In 1953, the first prison law was issued, in which the prisons service linked to Minister of Defense supervising and the Minister of Health is responsible of accommodation and health care , In 1955, the prisons were organized according to a special system. They were divided into three categories: the central prison in the capital, the district prisons, and the region prisons.. (Al-Majali, 1987: 21), (Abu Nawar, 2000: 157), (Amrat, 1998: 28).

- **Punishment role on reforming and rehabilitation in Jordan's prisons:**

With the promulgation of the Jordanian Public Security Law No. (38) of 1965, prisons were connected to the Directorate of Public Security, which began to take the necessary measures to activate the role of prisons in the prevention of crime. In 1972 it began to apply the required rules for the treatment.

#### **1. Educational and professional care:**

The education programs are targeted at the various levels of education, in addition to their technical and professional training.

**The first trend:** Literacy for the uneducated. The number of inmates who have received literacy programs in all penal institutions in Jordan since 2000 is 2304.

**The second trend:** The educational level in the Ministry of Education, and the completion of the general secondary examination. The number of prisoners who have passed the General Secondary Examination since (2000) is (353) and (87) of them have different nationalities.

**The third trend:** the university education and postgraduate studies, where students who have a high school certificate are allowed to enroll in the higher institutes and universities, and are authorized to go out to take the exam in their civilian clothes and under a symbolic guard. The number has reached (12)

**The fourth trend:** Vocational training: educate those who do not have a specific profession to practice by training them to have the profession that suits him according to his willingness and tendencies to enable them after the releasing the prison getting job, in which he earns a profession or craft that guarantees him honest work and source. On the other hand vocational training enables an inmate to save cash for his expenses during during staying in prison.

**Fifth trend:** General culture programs: It is the implementation of evening programs on a certain range of inmates, who have acceptable academic levels, and enter into cultural programs, or learn foreign languages, or computer skills, the number of inmates who have passed English courses in Jordan in 2017 (185) prisoners, the number of inmates who entered the computer courses (55), the evening courses in accounting and hotel business (66), and is the decade of many cultural seasons in a number of reform centers included programs in the field of human rights and family protection , Drug control, attended by lecturers, specialists from various official bodies concerned 0

It should be noted that the majority of the reforming and rehabilitation centers also provide cultural and

educational assistance to the hostel, which is the allocation of a library in each center containing many religious and cultural books, and the provision of daily and weekly newspapers, in order to inform the prisoners and benefit from them, Article 40 of the Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which stipulates that each institution should include a library intended to receive convicts (Kasasba, 2010: 354).

## **Prison Libraries**

### **1. The library concept :**

The publications has been founded when the man started to record his intellectual production on tools which are easy save. Thus the library collects, organizes, disseminates ideas and information and places them within the reach of all members of society equally and without consideration, regardless of the profession of the individual, his creed. social class, nationality or color.

Prison libraries are defined as a kind of library that is specialized in a category of beneficiaries in terms of location only, but it is part of public libraries or a branch in its functions and objectives, as it is directed at various categories of beneficiaries within prisons. These libraries have their own regulations and differ in their management holdings in accordance with the laws of the country (Rapid, 2001: 33)

### **2. The importance of prison libraries:**

Prisons libraries are particularly important due to they represent a special and distinctive pattern of libraries, both in terms of administrative dependency and the objectives for which they were established, in terms of the quality of their holdings, subjects and services, as well as the quality of their users and their reading interests. Reforming and evaluating the outlaws; by rehabilitating them to reintegrate into society, and libraries contribute to this overall goal through their services and cultural, educational and therapeutic activities. The basic purpose of their existence is to strengthen the reform program and rehabilitation for prisoners. (Sawyer 2001: 13)

### **3. Prison library functions:**

#### **Educational Function:**

Provides resources that assist prisoners in completing formal or self-education programs.

#### **Educational function:**

which supports programs to sponsor the talents and creative abilities of some prisoners.

#### **Reforming function:**

providing professional and legal advice to prisoners.

#### **Recreation function:**

directing and encouraging prisoners to take advantage of the positive leisure time, and provide entertainment and entertainment, and known as the so-called escape fingerprints away from the prison. (Drewett, 1983: 177)

### **4- Libraries of the reform and rehabilitation centers in Jordan:**

In the Hashmiat Kingdom of Jordan, the libraries of the prisons have their share of the State's care and attention, represented by the Ministry of the Interior and the concerned departments, particularly with regard to the education, reform and rehabilitation of the prisoner, by allowing reading and learning within the prison and finding libraries helping achieving these goals.

Sites of the libraries of reform and rehabilitation centers in Jordan:

In 2017 statistics, rehabilitation and rehabilitation centers were (17) centers.

### **1- Services provided by the libraries of the reform and rehabilitation centers in Jordan:**

The libraries of the reform and rehabilitation centers are equipped with the necessary books to help the prisoners spend their free time reading and educate themselves. They follow a special mechanism of action, as follows:

**1** - When you bring any book to the library, it is registered and classified on the register for it.

**2** – Every new entry book must be recorded on the computer with a serial number and character classification of the subject book in red and then stamped with the stamp of the library.

**3** - To complete the borrowing process, the borrower must sign the patron after filling the required information.

**4** - To complete the process of lending , prisoners must sign (stamping) the prisoner and identified on the form of his wing according to the register prepared for this purpose.

**5.** The librarian shall prepare a daily list of the library's assets, indicating the borrowed books, and send a copy to the official of the secretaries of the internal gate for the purposes of the acquittal if the prisoner is released.

**6** - Upload a backup copy on another device to save what is accomplished, after each process of introduction, exit, borrowing and receipting of books at the end of each day.

**7**-Any prison who has no work should not enter the library.

### Prison Libraries

No	Library of Reform and Rehabilitation Center	Location	Workers No	Prisoner assistants No
1	Al - Muwaqqar Prison Library1	Amman Governorate	2	1
2	Al - Muwaqqar Prison Library2	Amman Governorate	2	2
3	Al - Karak Prison Library	Karak Governorate	4	1
4	Biren prison library	Zarqa Governorate	4	1
5	Ma'an Prison Library	Ma'an Governorate	2	1
6	Swaqa Prison Library	Al karak Governorate	2	2
7	Al - Rumeemeen Prison Library	Al Balqa Governorate	2	1
8	Al Balqa Prison Library	Al Balqa Governorate	2	1
9	Um Al – Olo lo prison library	Mafraq Governorate	2	1
10	Women 's Prison Library	Amman Governorate	2	1
11	Aqaba Prison Library	Aqabq Governoment	2	1
12	Marqa Prison Library	Amman Governorate	2	2
13	Irbid Prison Library	Irbid Governorate	2	1
14	Zarqa Prison Library	Zarqa Governorate	2	1
15	Jweideh prison library	Amman Governorate	2	1
16	Tafeelah prison library	Tafeelah	2	1
17	Salhoub Prison Library	Amman Governorate	2	2

(<https://www.psd.gov.jo/index.php/ar/2015-01-19-08-25-06/2015-03-16-07-08-32>)

#### Previous studies.

##### • Arabic Studies:

**1 - The study of the Afghani (2004):** entitled "the Orientation of the Inmates of the Foundation for the care of girls in Mecca towards the Library and its services"

This study deals with the subject of the orientation of the inmates of the girls' care institution in Makkah towards the Library of the Foundation and its services. It aims to: - Identifying the information services provided by the library to the institution for the library, the motives of inmates for using them, the difficulties they face and their suggestions for developing library services. Survey) in the study of female inmates of the Foundation for the care of girls. As well as the approach (case study) in its study of the library of the institution. The sample of the research was: - The inmates of the girls' care institution in Makkah. The researcher used 3 tools for collecting data: - (closed questionnaire tool, unrestricted interview tool and direct observation). The results of this study were: - The high percentage of inmates are in primary school, and the majority of the inmates do not use the library because it doesn't meet their needs. The recommendations of the researcher included: - The need to expand the information provided in the library for the Foundation of the care of girls, and the need to budget and proper planning in the supply of office collections.

**2- Al-Nashar Study (2001):** entitled "Libraries of Prisons"

This study deals with the subject of prison libraries in Egypt. The study aims to achieve two main objectives: To study the reality of prison libraries in the governorates of Alexandria and Beheira in order to assess them and identify the strengths and shortcomings of these prisons. And propose alternative solutions that will improve office service, promote and increase efficiency. The research sample consisted of male prison libraries located in Alexandria Governorate and Beheira Governorates. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method. The main research tool used the checklist as a guide in collecting data on the reality of the prison libraries. The results of this research were that all research libraries lacked the flexibility and future expansion. And the severe shortage of qualified and trained staff.

**3 - Mashali study (1989):** "Libraries of prisons and their contribution to the provision and reform of inmates in the western region of Saudi Arabia - a field study on the prisons of Mecca - (Mecca - Jeddah - Taif)"

The study aims to identify library services for prison inmates in the Makkah area in Saudi Arabia to know about their potential and what they can contribute to achieving the prison reform goals. In the study, the questionnaire-based survey and interview were used to compile the data. The results of the study are as follows: (i) the need for prison inmates to vary their cultural levels of library and information services to prisons, and that there is no correlation between the existence of a prison library and the cultural level of female inmates; (2) The subject of the study, where there is no library in the scientific sense acts as a subsystem of the prison system to strengthen the reform programs and contribute to the achievement of its objectives.

• **Foreign Studies:**

**1. Shepard Smith, Emily (2010).** entitled:"

" Law Students and Legal Research Instruction in Prison Law Libraries" The study reveals that according to the administrative office of the US. Courts, a significant part of the present docket of federal district courts consists of prisoner litigation. This category of litigation, composed largely of habeas corpus petitions. Civil rights suits, and suits related to prison conditions is always urged by prisoners whom only legal assistances are the resources and the materials which are available in their prison law library. In spite of prisoner litigation is an essential means of ensuring ,prisons and criminal justice systems operate within the confines of the United States Constitution. These often poorly researched and poorly written, lawsuits also present special challenges to the federal courts tasked with processing them. This study explores how establishing programs that involve law students in teaching legal research in prison law libraries could help to both ameliorate the burdens that prison jurisdiction places on the federal court system and improve prison law libraries' ability to provide prisoners with meaningful access to the courts . The study begins by discussing the history of prisoner litigation in federal courts and describes four models of legal research instruction and assistance that have been employed in prisons. Based on the lessons learned from these efforts, the study presents a proposal for a prison legal research clinic that could be established by interested law schools and their librarians, and discusses the benefits to law students, prisoners, and the courts that such a program has the potential to deliver.

**2 - The Study of Peschers, Gerhard (2007) entitled:**

"Books Open Worlds for People Behind Bars: Library Services in Prison as it is exemplified by the Münster Prison Library, Germany's" Library of the Year 2007 ".The prison library at the Münster Correctional Facility was named "Library of the Year 2007" by the German Library Association. An examination of this specific library in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) provides insight into the operation and services of prison libraries in Germany. This study inspiring readers to get involved in library work with a social focus and bring attention to the new advocacy organization Prison Library Support Group (Förderverein

Gefangenen büchereien e.V.). In addition to opening the door to a world that is usually closed to the public, this study seeks to sensitize the reader to the microcosm of human experience that exists behind prison walls.

**3 - Study of ludmila (2002): entitled: "Library services directed to the prisoners in the State of Rio de Janeiro"**

The briefly describes the situation in Brazil in regard to education, literacy and the prison system. The author study about the efforts of a group of library professionals to found library services and promote literacy in two prisons in Rio de Janeiro. The project is Establishment of Libraries in Penitentiaries and other Institutions in the Correctional System of the State of Rio de Janeiro sponsoring jointly by the IFLA's Advancing of Librarianship (ALP) Core Activity and the Section on Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The group was proceeding in accordance with mandates of the Law of Penal Executions (LEP), Brazilian Federal Law no. 7.210 / 1984.The project objectives are based on the 1995 IFLA publication Guidelines for Library Services for Prisoners and its predecessor that was widespread evidence from different countries that books and reading play a positive role in the lives of prisoners. Even though, many of them have limited education and life skills and came from an environment in which reading wasn't very popular ... "

**Study Methodology:-**

**- Type and nature of the study:**

The researcher used the analytical descriptive method, which expresses the social phenomenon to be studied. In fact, there is a quantitative and qualitative expression that does not stop during collecting data relating to the phenomenon to investigate its different manifestations and relations. It also analyzes and interprets the phenomenon and concluded that contribute to develop of the phenomenon. Reality and its Improvement .

The study depended on the study field within distributing questionnaires to test some of the study items and to collect and compile the vita information about the topic of the study, then input and analyze them using SPSS (statistical package for social science) and using appropriate statistical tests in order to achieve valuable indications and indicators that support the research topic.

**- The study community:**

The study community consists of 59 workers and working inmates in prison libraries in Jordan, working in various libraries in the governorates of Jordan, who are on the job during 2017 year. There were various scientific qualifications as well as different levels of employment.

**-The study sample :**

To ensure that the sample of the study was in the target group of the study, it was necessary to choose a sample that is the same as the study community. The study sample consisted of (52) out of 59 employees and inmates working in prison libraries that cover (88%) of the study community. The following table shows the distribution of individuals of the study sample according to their independent variables and the relative frequency of the sample members in terms of gender, current qualification and specialization.

Distribution of Study Sample Individuals by Independent Variables (Gender, Educational Qualification,

Specialization)

Variable	Categories (Variable Levels)	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	52	100%
	Female	0	0.0%
education	Secondary certificate	14	26%
	Diploma	19	36.53%
	Bachelor	16	30.76%
	High studies, Master, Phd	3	5.76%
specialist	IT	2	3.84%
	Other	50	96.15%
Total		52	100%

**Study tool:**

The purpose of this study is to identify the reality of prison libraries in Jordan. Therefore, the questionnaire was chosen as a data collection tool. It is the most widely used research tool. Most of the previous studies in this field used the questionnaire as a data collection tool.

The tool included four areas as described in the following table:

The number of paragraphs is in the four fields of study, their number and percentage of the total items.

No of field	Name of the domain	No of paragraph	percentage
1	HR	4	14.3%
2	building	4	14.3%
3	Financial resources and budget	4	14.3%
4	Collectibles	4	14.3%
5	Legislation and laws	3	10.7%
6	Technical systems and procedures	4	14.3%
7	Services and activities	5	17.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

The researcher wrote all the paragraphs of the scale so that they were all in every field of prison libraries positively.

**Tool Validity:**

The following table reveal the correlation coefficients between the average of each axis of the study with the total rate of the resolution paragraphs, which reflect that the built-in correlation coefficients are a function at the significance level of 0.05, where the level of significance of each paragraph is less than 0.05 and the calculated r value is greater than the r value of 0.403. The coefficient of correlation among the rate of each axis of the study with the total rate of the resolution paragraphs.

Domain	domain content	correlation coefficient	significance level
The first	HR	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The second	building	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The third	Financial resources and budget	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The fourth	Collectibles	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The fifth	Legislation and laws	<b>0.856</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The sixth	Technical systems and procedures	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>
The seventh	Services and activities	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.000</b>

The r value of the table is at a significant level of 0.05 while the freedom level is "22" 0.403.

### Stability of the tool

The Alpha-cornpach method was used to measure resolution stability. The following table shows that stability coefficients is high.

Stability coefficient (internal consistency) of the survey sample

Domain	domain content	No of Paragraph	Alpha-cornpach
The first	HR	4	<b>0.8885</b>
The second	building	4	<b>0.8885</b>
The third	Financial resources and budget	4	<b>0.8885</b>
The fourth	Collectibles	4	<b>0.8885</b>
The fifth	Legislation and laws	3	<b>0.9046</b>
The sixth	Technical systems and procedures	4	<b>0.8885</b>
The seventh	Services and activities	5	<b>0.8295</b>

### Study data collection

After extracting the indications of the validity and stability of the tool, the validity of the tool was verified. For the purpose of the study of collecting information. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the sample of the study. The researcher then retrieved the 52 questionnaires that were distributed. All the 52 questionnaires were retrieved responses and analyzed statistically.

#### -:Statistical processing

In order to conduct the statistical analysis, the data has been collected by using the sample of the study in the computer were applied to the 'SPSS' program. The data and information collected were analyzed using the statistical treatments needed to determine the responses of the study sample members to the various fields and subject areas.

### Results and Recommendations

#### The study results

This chapter deals with the results of the study and its interpretation. The researcher relied on the "Five-Point Likert Scale" scale. The measurements ranged from one sign to meaninglessness or lack of availability of this need. Thus, the arithmetic mean of the weights of the paragraph was three  $(5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1) / 5$ .

This chapter provides an overview of the results reached by the sequence of secondary study hypotheses:

#### Results related to hypotheses.

##### The main hypotheses:

- The effectiveness of the administrative process in prison libraries affects on the development and improvement of the library.

To answer this hypothesis, the arithmetical averages and percentages were calculated for the responses of the study sample members to each paragraph in each area separately.

The first area is human element:

The following table shows the arithmetical averages and the percentages of the estimates of the individuals of the study sample, for each of the paragraphs of the first field, the human element, descending order according to the arithmetic averages.

Computational averages and percentages of the first area paragraphs "human element"

No	rank	Paragraphs	The average	The percentage
1	1	The number of employees in the library is appropriate with the number of expected beneficiaries and the number of opening hours of the library	<b>4.467</b>	<b>%89.34</b>
2	2	The librarian is chosen to specialize in library and information science.	<b>4.2</b>	<b>%84</b>
3	3	Staff are regularly trained and developed.	<b>3.8</b>	<b>%76</b>
4	4	The librarian is well acquainted with the use of legal advice materials.	<b>3.63~</b>	<b>%72.6</b>

The previous table show that all the paragraphs of the field of the human element, and the value of the arithmetic mean is higher than (3) This means that most of the level are high. The table also show that:

all items of the questionnaire in the field of human resources arithmetical mean is (4.0) the responses of the sample individuals of the study came within a higher level than the mean of the hypothesis which is (3). This is an evidenced prove the availability of a full-time professional librarian with a group of assistants with qualifications commensurate with their responsibilities and duties, including inmates assisting in office work, as well as the presence of a prison guard at the level of culture who assists the librarian in his task and performing

his vary office work.

**Arithmetic averages and percentages of the paragraphs of the second field "library building which the library depend on to offer its services"**

# No	rank	Paragraphs	mean	percentage
1	2	The location of the library is convenient, accessible and quiet, allowing the beneficiaries to concentrate and benefit from the library collections. terms of ventilation and natural lighting.	4.5	%90
2	4	The library corresponds to the number of prisoners in terms of breadth.	3.97	%79.4
3	1	The library building has the appropriate security precautions to ensure sources of information and beneficiaries.	4.53~	%90.6
4	3	The library has a healthy atmosphere in	4.6	92%

The table above shows that all sections of the library building area had an arithmetic mean of higher than (3). This means that most of them are of the highest level. For a hypothetical who is (3) an excellent ratio. This is evidence of the availability of the basic foundation on which the library depends and is the right place to have a healthy and quiet atmosphere that allows guests to use the library without fatigue or harassment.

Accounting averages and percentages for the third area **"sufficient financial resources to fulfill their obligations and functions in a desired manner"**

# No	rank	Paragraphs	Accounting average	%percentage
1	1	The budget for libraries meets the cost of service requirements for beneficiaries..	3.7	%74
2	2	The Library is financed by its own financial allocations	2.83~	%56.6
3	3	There is a financial subscribing to the prison library with other kinds of libraries like the National Library or other library	2.83~	%56.6
4	4	There is a correlation between the size of sources of finance and the aspects of the tunnels from the purchase of library collections or the payment of the activities of the library	4.27	%85.4

The table above shows that most paragraphs of the financial resources field had an arithmetic mean of higher than (3). This means that most of them are at the high level. The table also shows that all the items in the financial resources questionnaire were mean (3.41) Came within a higher level of the median for a hypothesis which is (3) an excellent ratio. We note that the budget allocated to the library does not meet the needs as all service costs are absorbed due to the lack of allocations by the government on the one hand, and the sources of funding come from associations, which are temporary sources, on the other hand.

**Arithmetic averages and percentages for the fourth area paragraphs "library holdings and sources".**

#No	rank	Paragraphs	Accountable average	Percentage %
1	1	The library is equipped with the appropriate furniture, which allows to carry out various aspects of the library's cultural activity within it. It also allows continuous increases in library collections and the number of prisoners.	4.27	%85.4
2	3	The librarian shall consider the selection of its holdings according to the needs and wishes of the prisoners.	3.47	%85.4
3	4	Reading materials are available to prisoners to help them rehabilitate and correct them (they are only intended to modify behavior).	2.7	%54
4	2	Library materials vary from traditional sources, audio sources and electronic sources.	3.43~	%68.6

The table above shows that all the items in the library's holdings and sources were on the average of the arithmetic mean, which is higher than (3). This means that most of them are in the high level. The sample of the study came within a higher level than the mean of the hypothesis which is (3) an excellent ratio. This demonstrates the availability of physical components to provide a positive service to the library. and provides the convenience of staying in the library for long periods.

Arithmetic averages and percentages for the fifth area paragraphs **"Flexibility of legislation and laws for the library"**

No#	rank	paragraphs	Accountable average	Percentage %
1	1	The laws provide that the prison must be provided with appropriate literary, social and health books to guide and enlighten them.	4.3~	%86
2	2	Prison laws encourage prison inmates to go to the library in their free time.	2.83~	%56.6
3	3	The penalties of those who attend the library are relaxed continuously.	2.43~	%48.6

We note from the previous table that all the paragraphs of the flexibility of the legislation and laws of the library, the value of the arithmetic mean is higher than (3) This means that most of the level of high as we find from the table

)3.2 (in the responses of the members of the study sample came within a level higher than the mean of the hypothesis (3) which is an excellent ratio. This demonstrates the existence of clear and consistent policies and laws, which ensure that the library is consistent in practice and continuity. It combines consistency and flexibility at the same time, despite the weakness of punitive policies applied to inmates in the library.

Arithmetic averages and percentages for the sixth paragraphs of the field **"electronic system followed in the technical procedures"**

No#	rank	paragraphs	Accountable average	Percentage %
1	1	The library has electronic systems to facilitate its technical operations.	4.3	%86
2	2	The electronic system is easy to use and efficient in retrieval.	3.63~	%72.6
3	4	Technical processes are done from indexing and accurately cataloging to achieve the desired access efficiency..	3.03~	%60.6
4	3	The technical preparation of library holdings is characterized by the thoroughness, accuracy and rules of preparation.	3.23~	%64.6

We can note from the above table that all the paragraphs of the field of electronic system followed in the technical procedures, the value of the arithmetic mean is higher than (3) This means that most of the level of high as we find from the table that all paragraphs of the questionnaire in the field of electronic system followed in the technical procedures and was the arithmetic 3.55) in the responses of the sample of the study sample came within a higher level of the hypothesis that is (3) which is an excellent ratio. This demonstrates the use of an easy-to-use and highly efficient retrieval system that makes it easy to perform technical operations, although it is mediated to achieve the required efficiency.

**Arithmetic averages and percentages of the seventh area paragraphs "library services and activities"**

No#	rank	paragraphs	Accountable average	Percentage %
1	1	The library offers loan and guidance services.	3.17	%63.4
2	2	The library offers specialized services such as seminars and lectures that promote the cultural activity of prisoners.	4.4	%88
3	3	The library organizes regular group visits for beginners in reading from the prison inmates of the library known as the literacy school in prison.	3.53~	%70.6
4	4	Flexibility of library opening times for prisoners.	3.27	%65.4
5	5	The library provides legal office services such as providing the Constitution, laws, court decisions and providing legal guidance services.	3.83~	%76.6

The table above shows that all the items in the Library Services and Activities area had an arithmetic mean of higher than (3). This means that most of them are of the highest level. The table shows that all the items in the library services and activities were average (3.64) The sample of the study came within a higher level than the mean of the hypothesis which is (3) an excellent ratio. We find that the library offers its specialized services such as seminars and lectures in a good manner, combining the services of the academic and public library and its activities in addition to the services of the guests themselves.

**The open questions were answered by the study sample as follows:**

**Question 1:** Does the library use an electronic system to facilitate its technical operations? If yes, what are its advantages and what are the disadvantages?

- The answer was yes. There is an electronic system. The advantages are summarized as follows: It facilitates the process of lending and organizes subjects, facilitates the identification of prisoner information and is compatible with the system's inputs and obligations. The negatives are summarized as limited.

**Question 2:** Does the prison library have a committee that oversees the cultural activities that are practiced? If any, and what are its functions?

- The answer was yes. There is a supervisory committee composed of the salary of the public security. Its tasks are summarized as follows: It holds courses for guests in various fields, evaluates the behavior of the guest and cooperates with others in the library.

**3 - Question 3:** What are the problems directed by the librarian and limit the activity in the performance of the office service?

- Lack of books and non-diversity of topics.  
- Difficulty in dealing with different categories of prison on the difference of their scientific and behavioral culture.

**4. Question 4:** What are the criteria and bases for the selection of library groups?

- The answer is summarized that the criteria taken by the administration, not the prisoner, according to the general prison laws on specific subjects.

**5. Question 5:** Are there any prohibited information sources that are prohibited from being included in the prison library? And what if any?

- Yes, there were proscribed from sources, and summarized political and military materials and relations between states and sexual materials.

**6 - Question 6:** What are the alternative solutions that would improve the office service and promote it to global levels?

Provide the library with the required books according to the guest's need to know the laws and abide by them.

**Recommendations:**

**The study found the following results:**

(1) The need for all inmates of prisons to vary their cultural levels of library and information services to prisons, so that there is no correlation between the existence of a prison library and the cultural level of guests.

(2) The need for various reform programs in prisons to support library services, and thus there is a link between the diversity of reform programs (educational, cultural and rehabilitation) and the need for library and information services.

(3) The existence of an administrative decision that provides for the establishment of a library building in each prison in Jordan. The implementation of this decision requires the full conviction of the prison officials of the role of the library in reform and reform, and thus there is a relationship between the existence of a library within the scientific concept inside the prison and the conviction of officials On the importance of its role in the reform and refinement of inmates.

(4) There is a need to apply the standards and scientific foundations on the libraries of prisons subject of study, where there is no library in the scientific sense acts as a subsystem of the prison system to strengthen reform programs and contribute to the achievement of its objectives.

(5) The need to provide full-time and full-time custodians in prisons and in appropriate numbers for the size of the community that serves the library as defined by the relevant standards.

(6) The need to renovate and maintain prison libraries in Jordan.

(7) The need to provide appropriate security precautions in the building to ensure the safety of groups and beneficiaries, such as the existence of a system to prevent thefts, firefighters and other means, as well as continuous follow-up by the Librarian of the state of equipment in terms of validity, and the request for continuous and complete maintenance in a timely manner.

(8) The need for collaborative relationships between libraries of prison and other libraries in the society, which may help for providing more and modern office services.

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