

Psychological needs of drug dealers Prisoners of the penal institution in Red Sea State - Port Sudan

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Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the psychological needs of drug dealers (prisoners of the penal institution in the Red Sea State). To achieve the study objectives, a psychological needs scale was used, which consisting of (30) items, divided into six dimensions (the need for aggression, the need for show, the need for selfishness, the need for self-blame, the need for self- defense and the need for isolation). The study sample consisted of (172) prisoners who were convicted in drug trade in the penal institution in Port Sudan. The study results showed that the psychological needs of drug dealers are high, there are differences in the dimensions of psychological needs among prisoners due to the age of drug dealer variable, in favor of the oldest, and there are no differences due to marital status, except in the dimension of selfishness, in favor of married people. The results also indicated that there is no relationship between the psychological needs and the years sentence among drug dealers, and there are no differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to educational level, the number of times prison admission on the same charge, and there is no an interaction between educational level with the marital status of the psychological needs of drug dealers prisoners in the Port Sudan penal institution.

Keywords: psychological needs, drugs, penal institution prisoners.

Introduction

Drug has been known in the world for a long time. Humans have known opium for more than five thousand years BC. This was mentioned in the Sumerian writings, the ancient Egyptian papyri, and the writings of Hippocrates, who was the most knowledgeable scientist in ancient Greece. Many Arab scientists mentioned narcotic plants in their writings, the most important of whom are: Abu Bakr Al-Razi, Ibn Sina Al-Biruni, Al-Idrisi, and Ibn Bitar.

Drug began firstly with food and plant substances; such as coffee and tea, as well as smoking addiction which may reach dangerous levels, like narcotic substances. It causes many risks and problems in all countries of the world, it costs great humanity losses and physical, psychological, social, and economic problems, which require concerted local and international efforts to address them (Zeyoush, 2015).

Narcotic substances were initially used for medical purposes; such as treating some joint diseases and constipation. It was used by some tribes in religious rituals, while the ancient Egyptians used the hemp plant to make fabrics and the poppy plant to soothe wounds of children. they wasn't used as an anesthetic until the church used for influence and ecstasy (Al-Misha'an, 2000).

The phenomenon of drug, its misuse, its abuse, its addiction, and drug trafficking are considered the most serious and important social health, economic and humanitarian problems that threaten the lives of individuals especially young people, because of the negative impacts of this phenomenon on the life of the individual in particular, and the local, Arab, and global societies in general (Al-Mutalaka & Al-Mutalaka, 2019).

Many researchers and scientists have addressed the definition of drugs. Ibn Manzur (1974) defined drugs linguistically as the plural of narcotic, and a word which derived from narcosis, which means inactivity, laziness, mystery, darkness, and stillness. While Al-Hayali (2004) defined it technically as every raw material or preparation that contains stimulant or sedative substances, which if it used in non-medical matters, would lead to a state of addiction, this would harm the individual physically, psychologically, and socially. Al-Issawi (2005) defined it as every raw material from a natural or chemically synthetic source, that includes inhibitory or stimulant substances, which if are used for non-medical purposes, they may cause an imbalance in mental processes. Thus, using over time and with continued consumption will lead to a state of addiction and physical, psychological and social healthy problems.

Abu Melhem & Al-Rousan (2018) defined drugs as any narcotic or sedative substance that has a natural or synthetic source, it can be taken by intravenous, or smoked, or inhaled way, it contains prohibited ingredients, which causes psychological, physical, and social harm that may sometimes push the individual to commit a crime or a harmful behavior towards himself or others.

There are two main types of the drugs (Al-Muhannadi, 2013):

1. Major drug which is the most dangerous types of drugs due to its health and social effects and harm, it is also known as major natural drug. It includes opium and its derivatives, hashish (hemp), cocaine, khat, heroin, and marijuana.
2. Minor drug: Although some of minor drug are in common with adaptogens, but their harm is greater than adaptogens and less harmful than the major natural drugs. It includes coffee, tea, coca and nutmeg.

Drug directly and seriously affects humanity, especially the youth who are the future generation, and the nation builders. It also affects the natural and human wealth resources and complicates the development efforts in various societies (Al-Khuzai, 2006). Moreover, the drug causes health, psychological, physical and social problems which complicates the individual's development and ability to adapt properly (Al-Khawali, 2012).

Crewe (2005) believed that the main elements of a prisoner's life inside penal institutions and prisons are greatly influenced by the spread of drugs within them. It has become clear that heroin plays a major role in the relationships between prisoners, in several aspects. The most important of which is that drug dealers inside penal institutions and prisons have power and money, and the rest of the prisoners fear them. In the case of scarcity of drug inside institutions, there is a kind of belonging to certain groups. Therefore, Prendergast (2004) indicated that the phenomenon of drug trafficking must be reduced within penal institutions and prisons to create a sound environment through cooperation between the department of prisoners' affairs, the security services in the institutions, and their medical systems.

One of the most important factors for the spread of drugs and the ease of their promotion in prisons and penal institutions is the social relations which based on the tribal dimension, as there is a tribal connection between the prisoner and the workers, which opens large loopholes for complicity in drug promotion among the prisoners. Such as facilitating the task of moving from one ward to another, facilitating the entry of drug into the institution or prison, facilitating the transport drug from one ward to another. When arresting someone involved in drug case, the tribal dimension plays a prominent role in covering up the perpetrator by destruction of seized drugs (Al- Dabel, 2014).

There are many factors that contributed to the promotion and spread of drugs in prisons and penal institutions, the most important of which are the following (Al-Dabel, 2014):

First: The Built Environment: Penal institutions have unique characteristics, so this must be reflected in their designs. The primary purpose of building them is to prisoner quarantine, preventing to escape, and providing protection for prisoners and workers, therefore if there any design flaw of the penal institution, this will lead to an inability to control and contain prisoners, leading to many behavioral violations and psychological and behavioral problems among the prisoners, which push them to drug abuse.

Second: Control factors and security technologies: most penal institutions and prisons use outdated computer applications that do not meet the security needs, this may lead to the easy prisoner escapes, spread and promotion of drug among prisoners.

Third: Training workers: in many penal institutions and prisons, there is no special training institute for their workers to raise their professional competence and train them on how to deal with prisoners. Therefore, the insufficient professional competence of workers may make them unable to understand the prisoners needs, that make the prisoners turn to drugs.

In the recent period on the global and local levels, more attention was paid to drug control especially in light of the increasing number of drug dealers and users. At the global level, international conferences and seminars have been held, and specialized organizations started combating, fighting and monitoring the circulation of narcotic substances which impact the mind. Moreover, some countries have also enacted deterrent legislation and laws to prevent or limit the use of such substances, such as the Model Arab Anti-Drug Law, taking into account that most of its basic provisions do not contradict international agreements, especially the major conventions; such as the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, which is the 1961 Convention, the 1971 Convention, and the 1988 Convention.

At the local level, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law was issued in 1994, this interest came as a result of the increase in the number of drug users among all segments of society. In 2016, the number of reported drug dealers was (11,138), compared to

weapons and ammunition crimes (575), customs (435), passports (492), forestry (1011), pharmacy and poisons (528), and police law (277).

The researcher believes that this local and global interest came as a result of the serious effects and damage resulting from drug promotion and abuse, and the psychological effects that may lead individuals to develop physical and psychological diseases, in addition to what negatively affects their psychological needs.

Bozgeyikli (2018) pointed out that there is always a need behind any action that is expected to be achieved. Individuals are satisfied with their life, as long as they are able to satisfy their various needs, if they are not, it is expected to become upset and feel exhausted. In this regard, the need concept is an important element that affects the quality of an individuals' life, their abilities to satisfy their physiological needs through money, and to satisfy their social and psychological needs in different ways.

The concept of psychological needs has received the attention of many researchers and scholars. Abualkibash & Lera (2017) defined it as: one of the positive necessities that the individual seeks to achieve because it strengthens internal resources related to flexibility, and it is positively linked to both efficiency and well-being. Therefore, satisfying these needs is considered as a temporary barrier to reduce the stress and anxiety that may affect the individual in various areas of life. While Kozan, et al. (2019) defined them as: hierarchical and circular psychological requirements that represent in different forms, and under many circumstances; the individuals need to satisfy them in different ways because they have impact especially by motivating them to achieve their goals and desires in the areas of life. If they cannot satisfy them, they become vulnerable to stress, anxiety, and instability. Vansteenkiste, et al. (2020) defined them as: the critical resources underlying the natural tendency of individuals to move toward increased self-regulation, adaptation, development, and flourishing.

Maslow proposed a hierarchy of needs, starting with basic physiological needs and progressing towards more psychological needs that are considered important. This is for the continuation of the individual's life, growth, and development. The needs may be physiological, social, or psychological. Physiological needs refer to the needs arising from innate biological systems, social needs refer to the emotional reactions that occur as a result of the individual's interactions with others within the processes of socialization, while

psychological needs refer to the psychological factors necessary for healthy development arising from human nature (Avci, et al., 2017).

Satisfying basic psychological needs is very necessary for the growth and development of the individual. Not satisfying these needs lead to the individual's poor condition and not doing work to the fullest. The social or structural aspects of the environment play an essential role in relation to the individuals' basic psychological level and their ability to satisfy their basic psychological needs (Akkerman, et al., 2017).

Satisfying psychological needs contributes to building an individual's healthy personality which is characterized by psychological balance, psychological and social harmony, and achieving happiness and well-being. The level of satisfying psychological needs varies based on the individual's level of internal motivation (Deci & Ryan, 2000). It helps raise the individuals' levels of competence and motivation, and their sense of independence and belonging (Reeve, 2012).

Satisfying basic psychological needs sufficiently leads to achieving well-being and happiness for the individual, feeling stability and satisfaction, the ability to establish successful relationships with others and elements of the environment surrounding the individual, and creating cooperative environments that suit the functions of basic psychological needs (Avci, et al, 2017). In addition to developing the level of self-independence and improving the level of self-esteem. On the other hand, Unsatisfied basic needs lead to adverse results which are represented by psychological and social adjustment problems that the individual may suffer, feelings of tension and anxiety, psychological imbalance, developing various psychological disorders, and feelings of distraction and alienation. (Sharma, 2005).

Many theories have emerged that address psychological needs. The most important of them are the following:

First: Maslow's Theory: Abraham Maslow presented a hierarchical classification of needs.

He arranged them according to their strength and priority in seeking satisfaction and influencing behavior. He believes that the needs at the base of the pyramid are the strongest needs, and they are the ones that need immediate satisfaction. The strength and priority of the needs in seeking satisfaction decrease as one moves to the higher levels of the pyramid. The pyramid begins with the basic needs (physiological), then

the needs for security and safety, followed by the needs for love and belonging (social), then the needs for self-esteem and respect, and finally the needs for self-actualization. After that Maslow added two types of needs: knowledge and understanding needs, and aesthetic needs (Maslow, 1970; Leon & Nunez, 2013).

Second: Self-Determination Theory (SDT): This theory was developed by Dice & Ryan (2000). They believe that psychological needs represent a basic foundation for internal motivation, self-integration, and self-happiness, which contribute to make the individual possesses organized actions and behaviors. This theory also assumes that the individual naturally tends to growth and prosperity. Therefore, this theory is not limited to explaining the role of the social environment that contributes to satisfying psychological needs, but also examines the factors that hinder the positive growth of the individual, in addition to theory sees that the individual has a willingness to learn and face difficulties and challenges (Miner, et al., 2013). Dierendonck (2012), and Miner et al. (2013) believe that there are three basic psychological needs in an individual's life, which are: independence, belonging, and competence.

Third: Murray Theory: Henry Murray believed that psychological needs play a major role in controlling various behaviors. There are basic needs and secondary needs that the individual wants to satisfy; The most important psychological needs are: stimulation, achievement, belonging, aggression, autonomy, conflict, motivation, docility, control, making an impression, avoiding harm, compassion for others, discipline, playing, ostracism, seeking sensory impressions, and sex., kindness from others (Ryan, et al., 2010).

Murray points out that needs work according to mutual interaction or influence, so that each does not work in complete isolation from the other. Moreover, there is a certain gradation of needs due to their importance and priority in the individual's life, some of them need immediate satisfaction and some do not (Sheldon & Bettencourt, 2002).

Fourth: Erikson's Theory: It is also called the psychosocial development theory by the scientist Erik Erikson. This theory was concerned with addressing needs according to the age stages that the individual goes through, and these stages begin at birth and end with old age (Howell, et al., 2011).

Fifth: Fromm's Theory: Eric Fromm confirmed that humans have four necessary needs which are represented by:

1. the need to belong: it is achieved through the individual's striving to be an important part of family and community.
2. The need for pride: it is achieved through the individual's sense of self-worth, which derives from the appreciation and respect of others.
3. The need for identity: it is achieved through the important role that individual plays in the family, society, or work.
4. The need for social discipline: it is achieved when the individual become more compatible with certain standards that are set by the family, community, and work levels (Al-Dahri & Al-Kubaisi, 2014).

From the above, the researcher believes that Murray addressed psychological needs and their direct impact on human behavior. She also agrees that Murray gave importance to tests and scales as a means of collecting information for the therapist to obtain the greatest amount of information to achieve the success of the psychotherapy process. Therefore, the researcher adopted Murray's theory of psychological needs in this study for several reasons, the most important of which are: understanding theory of various aspects of criticism, applicability of the theory's concepts in this study field, and the clarity of the theory in adopting psychological needs and addressing them in a multidimensional manner, and this suits the objectives of the study that dealt with a sample of drug dealers.

After reviewing and searching for studies and research dealing with a sample of drug dealers, the researcher did not find a sufficient number of studies - to the researcher's knowledge - to include them in this study. Ali (2000) conducted a study in Egypt that aimed to reveal one of the means of drug promotion in dealing with a group of teenagers and young people to train them on promoting and distributing drugs to their clients. To achieve the study objectives, a free clinical interview was conducted, a case history form, a questionnaire on drug use as perceived by the drug user, and a subject understanding test were used. The study sample consisted of (6) teenagers, (3) of whom were from the Juvenile Institution in the city of Zagazig, and the others from the Social Club in the city of Banha. Their ages ranged from (14-18), with an average age of 16 years. The study results showed that there are some psychological, social, and personal characteristics that prepare teenage drug dealers to belong

to drug gangs, be easily submissive and deal with them. The most important of which are: a sense of helplessness, withdrawal from reality, loss of self, devoid of parental authority, feelings of anxiety and frustration, introversion, rebellion, independence and lack of security. Moreover, there are some psychological characteristics of teenage drug dealers, the most important of which are: lack of self-confidence, depression, frustration and self-disorder, and there are some social characteristics of teenage drug dealers, the most important of which are: disturbance in the relationship with the family, lack of trust in parental authority due to the neglect, frustration and cruelty they faced there, poor psychological and social adjustment, and lack of positive social interaction with others.

Al-Dabel (2014) conducted a study in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that aimed to reveal offences related to trafficking, promotion, possession, and use of drug in prison, and identify the most important human groups that contribute to bringing drugs into prisons. To achieve the study objectives, a field method was used to study prisons, and the information was collected through interviews, observation, and group discussions. The study results showed that narcotic pills and hashish are the most trafficked and promoted species of drugs, and some psychiatric drugs are dispensed to prisoners with mental illnesses. This is a result of the presence of human gaps, weak oversight, and weak uses of technology for monitoring, following-up, and controlling, in addition to environmental factors inside the prison and weak social, recreational, awareness and educational programs.

After reviewing previous studies, it is clear that there are no previous studies - to the researcher's knowledge - that dealt with a sample of drug dealers and their psychological needs, whether in a western or Arab environment, especially the Sudanese environment. Therefore, what distinguishes the current study from other previous studies is that it addressed the psychological needs of drug dealers. Accordingly, the researcher expects that this study will take a place among previous studies, and a starting point for further studies and research within these variables.

The study Problem

The problem of drug trafficking is one of the most widespread phenomena in countries, whether rich or poor. It directly affects individuals in general, and young people in particular, because of the problems and difficulties that they face in finding suitable work,

providing their basic needs, and other problems that make them turn to drug promote to get money. Despite the efforts are made by the security services and educational, media and religious institutions in Sudan, these efforts have not succeeded in preventing smuggling and drug trafficking. Therefore, all institutions must work to educate the younger generation about the dangers of drug and its abuse prevention, and work to satisfy their psychological needs away from narcotic substances. The researcher decided to reveal the psychological needs of drug dealers, which are considered a seriousness of the drug issue in light of the lack of Arab and western studies that addressed this topic. Specifically, the problem of the study lies in answering the following questions:

- Are the psychological needs of the drug dealer in Port Sudan prison high or low?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the psychological needs and age of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the psychological needs due to the marital status variable among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison?
- Is there a statistically significant relationship at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the psychological needs and the length of sentence among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in the psychological needs due to the educational level variable among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the significance level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) in psychological needs due to the variable number of times drug dealers are admitted to prison in Port Sudan prison?
- What is the type of interaction between educational level and social status on the psychological needs of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison?

The Study hypotheses

The study aimed to verify the following hypotheses:

- The psychological needs of drug traffickers in Port Sudan prison are high.

- There is a statistically significant relationship between the psychological needs and age of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.
- There are statistically significant differences in psychological needs due to the marital status variable among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.
- There is a statistically significant relationship between psychological needs and the length of sentence among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.
- There are statistically significant differences in the psychological needs due to the educational level variable among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.
- There are statistically significant differences in psychological needs due to the number of times prison admission variable among drug traffickers in Port Sudan prison.
- There is an interaction between educational level and social status in the psychological needs of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

The Study Objectives

This study aimed to do the following:

- Identifying the level of psychological needs of drug traffickers in Port Sudan prison.
- Identifying the relationship between the psychological needs and each of the variables (age, length of sentence) among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.
- Detecting differences in psychological needs due to variables (marital status, educational level, number of times prison admission) among drug traffickers in Port Sudan prison.
- Identifying the type of interaction between educational level and social status in the psychological needs of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

The Significance of Study:

The importance of the study is highlighted through the following:

First: The Theoretical Significance

- The importance of the phenomenon of drug trafficking; It is a global phenomenon that is hardly without any human society. The drug promotion issue is considered one of the most important topics that need to be studied in light of the economic, social and political variables that have increased its spread. Therefore, the scientific method must be followed in finding means to limit its spread among different societies.

- The scarcity of studies that dealing with the phenomenon of drug trafficking, taking into account the psychological needs of drug dealers.
- This study can be useful in addressing and solving the various problems for those responsible, including the anti-narcotics police, prisons, and relevant authorities, helping in understanding the method of dealing with this category of prisoners, and providing guidance and scientific consulting regarding the health and psychological harms of drug to the user, and the negative social and economic effects.

Second: The Practical Significance

- The possibility of benefiting from the study in solving and addressing the various problems experienced by those in charge of the police, prosecution, judiciary, psychologists, medicine, and lawyers in the process of legal application in means of drug control, which requires a scientific psychological knowledge to limit drug dealers' activities and achieve justice.
- Providing supervising workers in correction and rehabilitation institutions with guidance and counseling programs in an attempt to reduce crime and mitigate its effects.
- Contributing as much as possible to reducing the rate of drug crimes, and this is done by conducting some counseling programs for drug dealers.

The Terminology of Study

- **Psychological needs:** physical and psychological patterns appear as a result of detecting a deficiency that the individuals needs to satisfy, and this is reflected in their behaviors to achieve the goal; which include the physiological needs (home, breathing, water, food, and sleep), and psychological needs (love, affection, security, success, and learning) (Bozgeyikli, 2018). It is measured procedurally by the score obtained by the examinee on the psychological needs scale used in this study.
- **Drug Promotion:** describing the relationship between supply and demand for drugs, and the distribution mechanism between production and marketing (Maatouq & Ismail, 2012).
- **Drug:** It is a natural or manufactured substance that enters the human body and affects it, changing feelings, behavior, and some of functions. The repeated use of this substance

results in serious consequences for physical, mental, and psychological health (Ali, 2012).

The Study Limitations

- Objective limits: The study was limited to identifying the psychological needs of a sample of prisoners in a penal institution due to several variables (educational level, marital status, number of times prison admission, age, length of sentence).
- Human limits: the study tool (the questionnaire) was applied to a random sample of penal institution prisoners (males) only, due to the absence of females in society.
- Temporal limits: This study was conducted in the year 2022/2023.
- Spatial limits: this study was limited to the penal institution in the city of Port Sudan in the Red Sea State.

The Study Methodology

In this study, the researcher followed the descriptive survey method, and this approach is compatible with such studies.

The Study population

The study population consisted of all drug dealers' prisoners in Port Sudan prison for the year 2022/2023. The following table shows statistics representing the study population in the states of Sudan.

Table (1): Statistics of drug crimes and psychotropic substances for the year 2016

Classification	classification						Total
	Cannabis	Khat	Exol	Captagon	Tramadol	Other drugs	
The number of reports	7221	102	235	74	468	239	8339
The percentage	87%	1%	2,81%	0,8%	5,61%	2,86%	100%

The study sample

The study sample consisted of (172) prisoners who had been convicted of drug trade and promotion. One of the most common drugs among prisoners was hashish, or “bingo” as it is known in Sudan, they were selected through a population sample. The following table shows the types of drugs traded in the states.

Table (2): Statistics on the types of drugs seized in the states

States	The number of drugs sized	The percentage
Khartoum	4786	43%
White Nile	817	7%
The Nile River	644	6%
Al Jazeera	569	5%
North Kordofan	544	5%
Kassala	526	5%
The Red Sea	493	4%
South Darfur	455	4%
Gedaref	454	4%
Sinar	416	4%
Northern	336	3%
North Darfur	296	3%
West Kordofan	220	2%
West Darfur	146	1%
South Kordofan	136	1%
Blue Nile	127	1%
East Darfur Central Darfur	96	1%
Central Darfur	77	1%
The total	11138	100%

Table (3) shows the distribution of the study sample for some variables and percentages

Table (3): Distribution of the study sample due to demographic variables

Variables	Variable Insert	Frequencies	The percentage
Age of drug dealer	21- 30	30	17,44
	31- 40	53	30,8
	41- 50	42	24,41
	51- 60	29	16,86
	61- 70 or more	18	10,46
Educational level	illiterate	58	33.7
	primary	58	33.7
	middle	42	24.4
	secondary	14	8.1
Marital status	married	140	81.4
	unmarried	32	18.6
Classifying the prisoner with the same charge	once	116	76.4
	twice	46	26.7
	more	10	5.8
The years sentence	10- 15	49	28.4
	16- 20	113	65.7

Variables	Variable Insert	Frequencies	The percentage
	21- 25	2	1.2
	26- 30	8	4.7
The total		١٧٢	%١٠٠

The Study tool

To achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire tool was designed by the researcher to collect the data, which was prepared based on theoretical literature and previous studies related to the study topic. The final form of the tool consisted of (30) items, distributed over five dimensions (the need for aggression, the need for show, the need for selfishness, the need for self-blame, and the need for isolation). The items were formulated in an easy and simple manner that takes into account the cultural, educational, and social characteristics of the study population.

Validity of the study instrument

First: Content Validity

To verify the content validity indicators of the study tool, it was presented in its initial form to a group of arbitrators with expertise and competence, consisted of (12) arbitrators from Saudi university professors specialized in educational psychology, psychological counseling, and measurement and evaluation, in order to indicate their opinions and notes about the appropriateness of the tool items, their suitability for the purposes of the study and the language integrity. The researcher relied on 80% of the arbitrators' consensus to delete or add any items, whereas three items were reworded linguistically, and some vocabulary was replaced to give a more precise and clear meaning. Accordingly, the scale was finally consisted of (30) items.

Second: construct validity

To verify the construct validity of the study tool, the values of the Pearson correlation coefficients for the item with the dimension, and with the scale as a whole, were extracted by applying them to an exploratory sample from outside the study sample consisting of (25) prisoners. The values of the correlation coefficients for the items with the dimensions ranged between (0.48-0.89), and the values of the correlation coefficients between the items and the scale as a whole ranged between (0.43-0.81). It should be noted that the researcher adopted a

criterion for accepting the item that its correlation coefficient with the dimension to which it belongs, and with the scale as a whole, should not be less than (0.25).

The Reliability of the Study Tool

To verify the reliability of the study tool, the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient was extracted for the responses of the sample members to all the items of the study, where the value of Cronbach's alpha for the scale dimensions was between (0.88-0.96), and the alpha value for the scale as a whole was (0.94). The value of the test-retest reliability coefficient was also extracted using the Pearson correlation coefficient by re-test to the same sample of (25) prisoners, after an interval of two weeks from the first test, the Pearson correlation coefficient for the dimensions of the scale, was between (0.85-0.93), and the value for the scale as a whole was (0.89). These values are acceptable to be used for the purposes of the study.

The study tool Correction

The scale in its final form consists of (30) items. The respondent places a sign (X) in front of each item to indicate the item's compatibility with personal conviction. 5-point Likert scale (Always = 5, Usually = 4, Sometimes = 3, Rarely = 2, Never = 1) was employed, these grades are applied to all items with a positive trend, while the grading is reversed in items with a negative trend. The following scale was adopted to analyze the results:

- 1.00–2.33 low
- 2.34–3.66 Moderate
- 3.67–5.00 High

Study variables

First: Independent variables:

- Age of drug dealer, which has five levels (21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60, 61-70 or more).
- Educational level which has four levels (illiterate, primary, middle, secondary).
- Marital status which has two categories (married, unmarried).
- Classifying the prisoner with the same charge, which has three levels (once, twice, more).
- The years sentence which has four levels (10-15, 16-20, 21-25, 26-30).

Second: The dependent variable:

- Satisfying psychological needs, which has three levels (high, medium, low).

Statistical Analysis

To verify the study hypotheses, the following statistical methods were used:

- T-test
- Pearson correlation.
- One-way analysis of variance.
- Two-way analysis of variance.

Study results and discussion

First: Results of the first hypothesis and its discussion: The psychological needs of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison are high.

To verify the first hypothesis, a single-sample t-test was calculated to determine the general characteristic of the psychological needs of drug dealers, Table (4) shows the results of the t-test.

Table (4): Results of the one-sample t-test to identify the general characteristic to the psychological needs of drug dealers

Type of need	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Theoretical mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	t-value	P- value	The result
Aggression	١٧٢	٦,٧٧	٦	١,٧٩	١٧١	٥,٦٦	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is high at significance of 0.05
Selfishness	١٧٢	١٥,٢٥	١٢	٢,٠٤	١٧١	٢٠,٨٨	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is high at significance of 0.05
Show	١٧٢	١٢,١٥	١٠	١,٧٠	١٧١	١٦,٥٦	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is high at significance of 0.05
Isolation	١٧٢	١٣,٠٥	١٢	٢,٢٢	١٧١	٦,٢٤	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is high at significance of 0.05
Blame	١٧٢	١٢,٧٢	١٠	٢,١٠	١٧١	١٦,٩٦	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is high at significance of 0.05
self-defense	١٧٢	٥,١٦	٦	١,٤٨	١٧١	٧,٢٧	٠,٠٠	The psychological need is low at

Type of need	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	Theoretical mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	t-value	P- value	The result
								significance of 0.05

It is clear from the data in Table (4) that the hypothesis was supported, as the psychological needs of drug dealers prisoners in the penal institution in Port Sudan were characterized by an increase in the dimensions (aggression, selfishness, show, isolation, and blame), while they were characterized by a decrease in the dimension (the need for self-defense).

The researcher believes that the increase in the aggression dimension is logical, because aggression is closely linked to the drug promotion to be compatible with its environment. On the other hand, the procedures in prison, which are taken prison administration against the drug dealers prisoners, are rigorous and cruel, they cannot resist or confront them, therefore their tendency toward aggression may be high. As for the dimension of the need for selfishness, its high level is attributed to the nature of drug dealers. The primary goal of drug dealers is the large and quick material gains, despite their knowledge of the harmful effects of promotion on the individual in general, the dealer in particular, thus society. Their selfishness overcomes them and they put their interest ahead of the public interest.

The researcher believes that isolation and the need for blame are linked to each other based on the nature of drug dealer as a human whose conscience sometimes arises and answer for the actions that harm others. From here, the drug dealer's internal isolation arises and the degree of blame increases, this blame increases inside the prison, given that it provides retreat with self and reviews one's works, thus the state of isolation increases and the need for self-blame and regret.

As for low level of the need for self-defense, it is attributable to the drug dealer's shock after arresting, especially since the drug promoters deal intelligently and seek to protect themselves, when they are arrested their ability to think and defend themselves is hampered, for this reason they tend to use the most professional lawyers for assisting in their release.

Second: The results of the second hypothesis and its discussion: There is a statistically significant relationship between the psychological needs and the variable of the age of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the validity of the second hypothesis, Pearson correlation values were calculated to determine the relationship between psychological needs and the variable of the age of drug dealers, table (5) shows this.

Table (5): Pearson correlation values to determine the relationship between psychological needs and the variable of the age of drug dealers

Dimensions of psychological needs	Sample size	Correlation value	P- value	The result
Aggression	١٧٢	٠,٠٨-	0.29	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Selfishness	١٧٢	٠,١٠-	0.18	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Show	١٧٢	٠,٠٦-	0.87	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Isolation	١٧٢	٠,٠١-	0.42	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Self- Blame	١٧٢	٠,١٠-	0.86	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
self-defense	١٧٢	٠,٠١	0.17	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05

It is clear from the data in table (5) that the second hypothesis has been supported; as there is a relationship between psychological needs and the variable of the age of drug dealers. This result is attributed to the personal characteristics of the Sudanese, as individuals' age has increased, their abilities and methods of committing crime have increased. Through

observation of the study sample, the researcher believes that all prisoners in the penal institution gather in one place without distinguishing between the types of crimes committed and different age groups. Therefore, prisons must classify young criminals and mature criminals due to the difference category in criminal risk and to avoid bad influence among them, mature people should not influence young people, as it is known that young people have a natural tendency to imitate those who are older than them.

Third: The results of the third hypothesis and its discussion: There are statistically significant differences in psychological needs according to the variable (marital status) among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the third hypothesis, a t-test was calculated for two independent samples to determine the differences between married and unmarried drug dealers in psychological needs, and table (6) shows this.

Table (6): T-test results for two independent samples to determine the differences between married and unmarried drug dealers in psychological needs

Psychological needs	The two comparison groups	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	t-value	P- value	The result
Aggression	married	١٤٠	٦,٧٨	١,٨١	١٧٠	٠,٣١	٠,٧٥	There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups at the significance level of 0.05
	unmarried	٣٢	٦,٦٨	١,٧١				
Selfishness	married	١٤٠	١٥,٤٠	٢,٠٥	١٧٠	٢,٠٣	٠,٠٤	There are statistically significant differences between the two groups at a significance level of 0.05, in favor
	unmarried	٣٢	١٤,٦٢	١,٩١				

Psychological needs	The two comparison groups	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	t-value	P- value	The result
								of married
self-defense	married	١٤٠	٥,٢٣	١,٥٥	١٧٠	١,٤٥	٠,١٥	There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups at the significance level of 0.05
	unmarried	٣٢	٤,٧٨	١,١٨				
Isolation	married	١٤٠	١٣,١٦	٢,٢٣	١٧٠	١,٣٥	٠,١٨	There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups at the significance level of 0.05
	unmarried	٣٢	١٢,٥٩	٢,١٣				
Show	married	١٤٠	١٢,١٥	١,٥٩	١٧٠	٠,٠٩	٠,٩٢	There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups at the significance level of 0.05
	unmarried	٣٢	١٢,١٨	٢,١٧				
Self-Blame	married	١٤٠	١٢,٦٥	٢,١٧	١٧٠	٠,٩٥	٠,٣٤	There are no statistically significant differences between the two groups at the
	unmarried	٣٢	١٣,٠٠	١,٧٤				

Psychological needs	The two comparison groups	Sample size	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degree of freedom	t-value	P- value	The result
								significance level of 0.05

It is clear from the data presented in table (6) that the third hypothesis was not supported, as the study results showed that there are no differences in the dimensions of the psychological needs of drug dealers, except for the selfishness dimension, in favor of married people. No differences in the dimension of the need for aggression among drug dealers depending on the marital status variable can be attributed to the fact that aggression arises through stimuli related to the nature of their work. The personalities of the drug dealers are shaped according to several social, economic and psychological factors, all of which contribute to the formation of the new personality, whether they are married or not. They engage in the worst types of trade to achieve their goals while they outside the prison, while in the prison, they tend to isolate themselves as a basic need to live in peace among the group of prisoners.

As for the dimension of self-defense, despite the circumstances of risk that the drug dealers face from the security authorities or even the competition between them, these circumstances affect their defensive responses in a way that does not show any differences between them, they are characterized by collectivism as well as concern, care and defense that are presented by their partners outside prison. All these combined factors eliminate the differences between married and unmarried prisoners on the dimension of self-defense as well as the dimension of self-blame.

As for the selfishness dimension, this can be explained by the fact that despite the weakness of social concept among married people in general, there is a commitment or loyalty towards their families and children, which makes them more caring for their own safety. Unlike unmarried persons who haven't binding family consequences, so their tendency to take risks is greater than of those married.

This result can be explained according to the theory of social disintegration that referred to by Ali (2000), where the theorists of this theory assumed that methods of social

control prevail in traditional societies; such as good reputation, the rights of neighbors, fear of people's words and family expectations, etc. It is clear that these methods are more prevalent among married people than unmarried people, but the results of the study showed otherwise, as married and unmarried people are equal in them.

Fourth: The result of the fourth hypothesis and its discussion: There is a statistically significant relationship between the psychological needs and the variable of the years sentence among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the fourth hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to determine the relationship between psychological needs and the variable of the years sentence among drug dealers, table (7) shows this.

Table (7): Pearson correlation coefficient values to determine the relationship between psychological needs and the variable of the years sentence among drug dealers

Dimensions of psychological needs	Sample size	Correlation value	P- value	The result
Aggression	١٧٢	٠,٠٧	٠,٣٠	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Selfishness	١٧٢	٠,٠٩	٠,٢٣	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Show	١٧٢	٠,٠٦	٠,٣٩	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Isolation	١٧٢	٠,٠٤	٠,٥٦	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
Self- Blame	١٧٢	٠,٠١	٠,٨٩	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05

self-defense	١٧٢	٠,١٢-	٠,١١	There is no statistically significant relationship between the two variables at the significance level of 0.05
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It is clear from the data in table (7) that the hypothesis was not supported. This result was not what the researcher expected, as the study results showed that there is no statistically significant relationship in the psychological needs and years sentence of the drug dealers prisoners at the Red Sea State Prison in Port Sudan.

Referring to table (3), it is clear that there are (4) sentence periods in the study sample. The sentence that ranges from 10-15 years is 49 prisoners, with a percentage of 28.4% of the study sample, and the sentence that ranges from 16-20 years is (113) prisoners, with a percentage of 65.7%, which is a large percentage of the study sample. As for the sentence, which ranges from 21-25 years is (2) prisoners, with a percentage of 1.2%, which is a small percentage of the study sample. As for the last sentence which ranges from 26 to 30 years old is (8) prisoners, with a percentage of 4.7%.

The researcher developed this hypothesis based on the years sentence, which could have a direct relationship to psychological needs. Because the basic result of increasing the satisfaction of psychological needs comes from comfort, security, the need for love, belonging, appreciation, and self-actualization (Maslow's pyramid). The long period sentence of the prisoners in the prison may decrease the motives for their psychological needs, and decrease the shock after arresting and entering prison, and society's negative view after releasing. All of this reflects on the prisoners' psychology, and inevitably leads to a decrease their needs.

Fifth: The result of the fifth hypothesis and its discussion: There are statistically significant differences in psychological needs according to the variable (educational level) among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the fifth hypothesis, a one-way analysis of variance was calculated to determine the differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to the educational level variable, table (8) shows this.

Table (8): One-way analysis of variance to determine the differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to the educational level variable

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
Aggression	between-group variance	١,٨٩	٠,٦٣	٣	٠,١٩	٠,٩٠	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٥,٤٦	٣,٢٥	١٦٨			
	The Total	٥٤٨,١٥	١,١٩	١٧١			
selfishness	between-group variance	٣,٥٩	٤,٢٣	٣	٠,٢٨	٠,٨٣	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٧١١,١٤		١٦٨			
	The Total	٧١٤,٧٤		١٧١			
Show	between-group variance	٥,٤٧	١,٨٢	٣	٠,٦٢	٠,٦٠	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٤٩٣,٢٩	٢,٩٣	١٦٨			
	The Total	٤٩٨,٧٦		١٧١			
Isolation	between-group variance	١,٧٦	٠,٥٨	٣	٠,١١	٠,٩٥	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٨٤١,٦٥	٥,٠١	١٦٨			
	The Total	٨٤٣,٤١		١٧١			
Self- Blame	between-group variance	٨,٨٨	٢,٩٦	٣	٠,٦٦	٠,٥٧	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٧٤٧,٧٢	٤,٤٥	١٦٨			
	The Total	٧٥٦,٥٠		١٧١			
Self- defense	between-group variance	٤,١٠	١,٣٦	٣	٠,٦٠	٠,٦١	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level

It is clear from the data in table (8) that the fifth hypothesis was not supported. as the study results showed that there are no differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to the educational level variable. The need for aggression which is linked to the work of the drug dealer to obtain money, is an urgent need. The educational level doesn't play an important role in this need, the prisoners tend to aggression until society stops attacking them,

The researcher also believes that the need for selfishness and show is not determined by the educational level. Because the social factors that influenced the personality of the drug dealers were stronger than any other factors. As for the dimension of isolation, the lack of differences due to educational level indicates that the conditions that the drug dealers live in the prison are what lead to isolation so that not subject to ridicule.

As for the dimension of self-blame, there are no differences according to educational level. The researcher agrees with this result, because the background of personality building, is determined by many factors which occur for the drug dealer. This psychological formation and structure resists blame processes at a similar degree, regardless of educational level. This also applies to the self-defense dimension, as the need for this is almost satiated inside the prison.

Sixth: The result of the sixth hypothesis and its discussion: There are statistically significant differences in psychological needs due to the variable (number of times prison admission) among drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the sixth hypothesis, a one-way analysis of variance was calculated to determine the differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to the variable number of times prison admission on the same charge, table (9) shows this.

Table (9): One-way analysis of variance to determine the differences in the psychological needs of drug dealers due to the variable of the number of times prison admission on the same charge.

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
Aggression	between-group variance	٠,٧٠	٠,٣٥	٢	٠,١٠	٠,٨٩	There are no statistically significant differences at the
	Within-group variance	٥٤٧,٤٤	٣,٢٣	١٦٩			

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
	The Total	٥٤٨,١٥		١٧١			0.05 level
selfishness	between-group variance	١,٧٧	٠,٨٨	٢	٠,٢١	٠,٨١	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٧١٢,٩٦	٤,٢١	١٦٩			
	The Total	٧١٤,٧٤		١٧١			
Show	between-group variance	٣,٤١	١,٧٧	٢	٠,٥٨	٠,٥٦	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٤٩٥,٣٥	٢,٩٣	١٦٩			
	The Total	٤٩٨,٧٦		١٧١			
Isolation	between-group variance	٠,٧١	٠,٣٥	٢	٠,٠٧	٠,٩٣	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٨٤٢,٧٠	٤,٩٨	١٦٩			
	The Total	٨٤٣,٤١		١٧١			
Self- Blame	between-group variance	٧,١٥	٣,٥٨	٢	٠,٨٠	٠,٤٤	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٧٤٩,٤٤	٤,٤٣	١٦٩			
	The Total	٧٥٦,٦٠		١٧١			
Self- defense	between-group variance	٢,٥٦	١,٢٨	٢	٠,٥٦	٠,٥٦	There are no statistically significant differences at the 0.05 level
	Within-group variance	٣٨١,٥٥	٢,٢٥	١٦٩			
	The Total	٣٨٤,١١		١٧١			

It is clear from the data in table (9) that the hypothesis was not supported, as the study results showed that there is no a statistically significant relationship in psychological needs and the variable of the number of times prison admission on the same charge among drug

dealers prisoners in the Port Sudan penal institution. The result was not what the researcher expected. This result can be attributed in light of Murray's theory which indicated that need is the starting point in any directed human behavior, as he believes that human behavior is behavior linked to need, as individuals always seek and aspire to satisfy their basic needs in daily life. Moreover, Murray argued that the need is stimulated by one of the effective pressures, and every need is accompanied by a special feeling or emotion that distinguishes. It also tends to use specific methods to support its purpose, such that this need is strong or weak, permanent or temporary according to the situation and circumstances, but it often leads to a specific context of apparent behavior which in turn leads to a change in the motivating conditions in a way that leads to calming the organism.

Therefore, the researcher believes that the dimensions of the need for aggression, selfishness, show, isolation, and the need for blame and self-defense aren't affected by the variable number of times prison admission on the same charge. This is due to the drug dealer personality, the factors of formation, the nature of work, and the exposure to the risk of permanent arrest, which makes the result of the hypothesis different. This study results can also be interpreted due to the offender returning is characterized by aggression and control, and suffers from psychological conflicts, feelings of guilt, emotional expression, disturbance in relationship with the opposite sex, and a feeling of society's hostility.

Seventh: The result of the seventh hypothesis and its discussion: There is an interaction between educational level and marital status on the psychological needs of drug dealers in Port Sudan prison.

To verify the seventh hypothesis, a two-way analysis of variance was calculated to determine the interaction between educational level and marital status on the psychological needs of drug dealers, and Table (10) shows this.

Table (10): a two-way analysis of variance to determine the interaction between educational level and marital status on the psychological needs of drug dealers

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
Aggression	The Main effect	٢,٠٥	٠,٥١	٤	٠,١٥	٠,٩٦	There is no

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
							statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	1.76	٠,٥٨	٣	٠,١٨	٠,٩١	There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status	0.16	٠,١٦	١	0.05	٠,٨٢	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	٢,٠٥	٠,٥١	٤	٠,١٥	٠,٩٦	There is no statistically significant interaction between the two variables on aggression dimension
	The rest	176	٥٤٦,١٠	٣,٢٧			
	The total	١٧١	٥٤٨,١٥	٣,٢٠			
Selfishness	The Main effect	٢٧,٩٣	٦,٩٨	٤	١,٦٩	٠,١٥	There is no statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	١٢,٢٩	٤,٠٩	٣	٠,٩٩	٠,٣٩	There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status	٢٤,٣٤	٢٤,٣٤	١	٥,٩١	٠,٠١	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	٢٧,٩٣	٦,٩٨	٤	١,٦٩	٠,١٥	There is no statistically significant

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
							interaction between the two variables on the selfishness dimension
The rest	The rest	٦٨٦,٨٠	١٦٧	٤,١١			
	The total	٧١٤,٧٤	١٧١	٤,١٨			
Self- defense	The Main effect	٦,٠٧	١,٥١	٤	٠,٦٧	0.61	There is no statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	2.68	0.89	3	0.39	0.75	There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status	1.97	1.97	1	0.87	0.36	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	6.07	1.51	4	0.67	0.61	There is no statistically significant interaction between the two variables on the need for self defense dimension
	The rest	167	378.04	2.26			
	The total	171	384.11	2.24			
Show	The Main effect	5.52	1.38	4	0.46	0.75	There is no statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	5.49	1.83	3	0.62	0.60	There are no statistically

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
							significant differences
	Marital status	5.62	5.62	1	0.01	0.89	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	5.52	1.38	4	0.46	0.75	There is no statistically significant interaction between the two variables on the need for show dimension
	The rest	167	493.23	2.95			
	The total	171	498.76	2.91			
Isolation	The Main effect	12.92	3.23	4	0.65	0.62	There is no statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	4.44	1.48	3	0.02	0.82	There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status	11.16	11.16	1	2.24	0.13	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	12.92	3.23	4	0.65	0.62	There is no statistically significant interaction between the two variables on the need for isolation dimension
	The rest	167	830.49	4.97			
	The total	171	843.41	4.93			
Self- blame	The Main effect	١٠,٨١	٢,٧٠	٤	٠,٦٠	٠,٦٥	There is no statistically

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
							significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level	٧,٧٥	٢,٥٨	٣	٠,٥٧	٠,٦٣	There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status	١,٩٣	1.93	١	٠,٤٣	٠,٥١	There are no differences
	Interaction modal	١٠,٨١	٢,٧٠	٤	٠,٦٠	٠,٦٠	There is no statistically significant interaction between the two variables on the need for blame dimension
	The rest	١٦٧	٧٤٥,٧٩	٤,٤٦			
	The total	١٧١	٧٥٦,٦٠	٤,٤٢			
psychological needs as whole	The Main effect						There is no statistically significant effect at the significance level of 0.05
	The educational level						There are no statistically significant differences
	Marital status						There are no differences
	Interaction modal						There is no statistically significant interaction between

Dimensions of psychological needs	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Mean sum of squares	Degree of freedom	F value	P- value	The result
							the two variables on psychological needs
	The rest						
	The total						

It is clear from the data in table (10) that there is no statistically significant interaction between educational level and marital status on the psychological needs of drug dealers prisoners in the Port Sudan penal institution. This result was not what the researcher expected. This result can be explained in light of the number of uneducated drug dealers and those with primary education, who numbered (116), with a percentage of 66.14%, which is a high percentage of the study sample, and those with intermediate education, who numbered (42), with a percentage of 24.4% of the study sample. The number of individuals in education and secondary school reached 14, with a percentage of 8.1%. With regard to marital status, by referring to table (3), the number of married people from the study sample reached (140) prisoners, with a percentage of 81.4%, that almost represents the entire study sample, while the percentage of unmarried people from the study sample reached to (32) individuals with a percentage of 18.6%.

This hypothesis confirmed that there is no interaction between educational level and marital status among drug dealers prisoners in penal institutions in the Red Sea State of Port Sudan on the scale of psychological needs that was prepared for this study, and in all dimensions of psychological needs, including the need for aggression, the need for selfishness, the need for self-defense, the need for show, the need for isolation, and the need for self-blame.

This confirms to the researcher that drug dealers are professional, organized criminals who practice the intended crime in all its ways, therefore their psychological needs are satisfied, especially since “Mori’s” psychological need is the motivate for behavior, thus drug promotion meets their various psychological needs.

Recommendations

Through the results of the study, it is clear that there is an increase in the number of drug dealers in prisons, which calls for following some preventive and remedial procedures, along with developing some recommendations that can reduce this crime. To achieve this, the researcher developed some recommendations for the preventive and remedial aspects, as follows:

First: the preventive aspect

Adopting preventive approaches in combating drug trafficking, trying to modify psychological and individual trends in an attempt to reduce the severity of the spread of this crime, by adopting the idea of social defense, which aims to taking all preventive procedures to protect the family and school, raising the standard of living, developing guidance and counseling programs for families, adopting the best means of social care. The most important of these approaches are: satisfying basic needs, health and psychological care, family care for children, religious and educational care, and paying attention to the statistical aspect to develop a sound preventive policy based on facts.

Second: The therapeutic aspect

The researcher believes that the results of the study are important in developing practical guidelines applied at the therapeutic level. These guidelines include:

1. Workers in the field of psychological and social services in prisons should focus on applying various psychological standards and tests; as tools to objectively evaluate the psychological environment of prisoners who are drug dealers.
2. Developing a plan to modify the behavior, attitudes, and psychological, social, and professional rehabilitation of prisoners according to the diagnosis of the condition and the psychological environment of them.
3. Establishing a specialized unit or center for criminal and social research entrusted with studying the phenomenon of the spread of drug crimes in particular, to find out the motives for committing these crimes. Furthermore, cooperating with national and international organizations interested in studying drug trafficking and benefiting from international conferences held for this purpose, as well as Arab, regional and international security studies that address drug crimes.

4. Working on adopt standards in the scientific classification of prisoners so that they do not influence each other.
5. Adopting a living system and ensuring a healthy atmosphere by providing treatment, a system of interaction and mutual influence with the prisoner, creating a psychological and social environment, ensuring dialogue and discussion, and exchanging opinions between prisoners and supervisors in an attempt to increase positive reinforcement and modify criminal behavioral patterns into new, valid patterns.
6. Finding good sources of income for dealers away from drug trafficking.

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