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The Dialogue Between Criminology and Literature
in the Light of Interdisciplinary Studies

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Abstract

Interdisciplinary research is an approach in which researchers create dialogue among different fields for solving problems to achieve a theoretical or empirical model with sufficient robustness. So talking through interaction of the Literature and Criminology may well be a particularly challenging nexus of discourse. Literature endeavors to know the human in social situ in her totality and in her particulars. Because great works of literature ask grand questions about human totality and about the particulars of human experience, such works represent a wellspring of insights for criminological inquiry. We can utilize literature in our investigations into fields like restorative justice, justice policymaking, juvenile delinquency prevention, and victimization. The authors explore the dialogue between “Criminology” and “Literature” and point to its mutual benefits in both fields.

Keywords: Literature, Criminology, Interdisciplinary research

Introduction

Social science studies about deviance, delinquents, criminal laws, and criminal justice can be stated by fantastic and artistic statements. Therefore, we can claim criminology and traditional literature as interdisciplinary approaches relating to each other. Criminalities are like texts that are created by humans. In other words, by studying literary texts, we can focus on crimes and explore its roots structures, and consequences. Literature and criminology do not necessarily study the same subjects. They are quite distinct. Their methodology is not similar. But one can bring benefits to the other. A writer or a poet can think like a scientist in the social sciences, including criminology. His work can be both literary but also a social criticism. A criminologist can use literary works to better understand the criminal phenomenon. Re-establishing a dialogue between the two disciplines is quite delicate, but the result is beneficial both for criminology and for literature.

Anthropological Aspects

Literature is following the exploration of humans' experiences in their lives and uncovering human characteristics (Kush, 2017). In other words, literature is always attempting to explain different types of human character in different situations of life. In criminology, some of the theories such as positivist theories focus on the sciences. The correlation between scientific and humanistic methods should not be ignored. This, in conjunction with crucial role humans in criminology, necessitates interdisciplinary criminological research. Thus, it can be said that one of the primary aspects of these two fields is the Anthropological Aspect (Wilson, 2014).

Etiological Aspects

In literature, great realists such as Tolstoy and Balzac always stated reality has social causes that also relate to social problems (Loocatch, 2005). Today, we observe that critical criminology points to a rather different set of etiological factors. The etiology of criminal events is its most important goal (Najafi Abrand Abadi, 2011). This cause and effect relationship in criminology is divided by two types: individual and environmental.

Pragmatically Aspects

Realist literature is based on pragmatism. Similarly, Realist Criminology focuses on society and human activity (Najafi Abrand Abadi, 2019). Some researchers, like Calvin (2015), believe that social sciences, especially criminology, can use literary criticism's tools like analysis of plan and structure or the use of figures of speech such as metaphor as a narrative model to solve the significant problems of criminology. So Colvin and his colleagues tried to treat the problems of prisoners by using literature and theater in a creative project that was called "Theater of Prison" (Colvin, 2015). Today, subjects of the interdisciplinary study of Criminology and literature are different from that of Law and literature (White, 1973; Dworkin, 1982). Although many studies have been done in this area, it has clarified the functional and theoretical questions about criminology. Existing research in the domain of criminology has analyzed important literary works through content analysis, but none of these works explores the connections between literature and criminology. This study attempts to clarify the dialogue between criminology and literature.

An Insight into the Dialogue between Criminology and Literature

Although literature and criminology are different from each other, they have a common point of interest: Human behavior. Moreover, both of them aspire to make a safe society and better life by criticizing human behavior and its causes and effects. This relationship in content makes a link between literary texts and criminology but not necessarily through the direct use of criminology terms (Najafi Abrand Abadi, 2012). Understanding this interdisciplinary connection is important for both the study of criminology as well as the study of literature.

Framework and Structure

We cannot deny the relationship between literature and criminology, but some of the researchers that studied it were not conscious about it and believed that they were not related to each other. Thus, criminology like the other sciences has emerged during a long historical evolution. Although criminology as science emerged in the 19th century, literary authors had been exploring criminology themes for centuries (Najafi Tavana, 2022). Therefore, according to some authors such as Victoria M. Time in *Shakespeare's Criminal: Criminology, Fiction, and Drama* (1999), belletrists (literary authors) considered literature as criminology as a collegiate discourse before criminology as its own discipline emerged (Wilson, 2014). This can be found in philosophers' and social reformers' theories (Najafi Abrand Abadi, 2012). So, it is necessary to revise our understanding of both literature and criminology by analyzing how they are related. Therefore, many great authors present this interdisciplinary link between criminology and literature as being linked to the pre-scientific era. While the focus of many European grandees such as Victor Hugo and Balzac, also Iranian belletrists like Saadi and Rumi have criminological observations. This is the subject of many contemporary intellectuals and literary reformers, in that their concern is people's misconduct and its cause.

Some of the researchers define criminology through the relationship between literature and crime:

Our purpose of *literary criminology* is scientific analysis of the relationship between literature and crime, especially when literature speaks about crime and criminals. In this case we shouldn't use philosophical criminology as literary criminology. Because philosophical criminology's subject is to consider the effects of punishment that philosophers and belletrists have made in punishment's concept. (Keynia, 2020)

The authors suggest that the relationship between criminology and literature can be defined as any criminological theory or example found in text that can be analyzed and compared with the reality of crime and criminal justice (Imani, 2011). In works such as *Crime in Literature, Sociology of Perversity and Story, Monsters among Us, to Gothic's Criminology*, edited by Pickart and Greek (2017), the writers asked for establishing a field derived from literature and criminology. Different perspectives have been suggested, such as poems of crime, criminal human sciences, and criminology of imagination. But Jeffrey Wilson confirms criminology and literature because it is all-encompassing and allows for all types of literature to be included in criminological discourse (Wilson, 2014). But Rafter prefers to use "popular criminology" instead of all these terms. She suggests naming discourse of criminal movies as popular criminology, because criminology works like an umbrella that covers both academic criminology and popular notions of crime and its causation and effects (Rafter, 2007). Because literary criminology considers to causes of criminals events, it is a part of theoretical criminology, and when it is used for correction the criminals, for example by narrative therapy, it is a part of applied criminology. Therefore, we can say criminology has a middle status that moves between theoretical criminology and applied criminology.

The Motif of Dialogue between Criminology and Literature

Since this interdisciplinary study range is very wide and its domain is comprehensive and unlimited, we should refer to the history of literature to specify its domain because it is as wide as human experience (Imani, 2011). There hasn't been an exhaustive scientific exploration or contemplation about criminological implications of the history of world literature, so according to Keynia (2020), although the domain of *literary criminology* is enormously wide, the exploration and contemplation has not been logical and scientific, but also chaotic and unfocused. It is helpful to follow the example of the criminological analysis of film and plays, because these script-based forms of visual literature have been explored in criminological research. This provides context for the current study because literary texts can also be analyzed from an interdisciplinary perspective.

Literary Texts

Michel Foucault in *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* argues Dante's poems have been entered into Law (Foucault, 1975). This sentence means that there is an interaction between literature and criminal laws and the abundance of criminal and disciplinary thoughts in our literature too. We can mention thinkers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Welter, Montesquieu in Europe, and Saadi, Rumi, Shahriyar, etc. in Iran, all who explored criminological themes in their works (Rostami & Molabeigi, 2017). For instance, in the case of murder, some literary works analyze the murderer's thoughts process. As another example, sexual crimes and deviance were explored by literary works before psychologists, psychiatrists, and criminologists (Alshiben, 2013). Since the authors and poets have affected the evolution of criminology and criminal policy, it is important to study literary texts as they relate to criminology.

Movies and Plays

Because criminological analysis of literature has not been as extensive of that of movies, it is helpful to briefly review how the study of movies and plays have contributed to criminological thought. Scripts and plays are the part of dramatic literature that are written for performing in theater or other places (Sharifi & Jafari, 2016). One of the subjects of the movies is the etiology of crime and the process to becoming "criminal." Many films focus on this subject. The genre that includes such themes as policing, prison, and the courts are called Crime Films (Soltani Gordfaramarzi et al., 2017). This area of research has expanded the domain of criminology and also helps understand crime through the lens of film. This is seen in the increase of studies about crime films, so that some of them focus on special films (Tezalleli et al., 2005; Rafter, 2006), while others analyze the crime films in the wider criminological domain, like the phenomenon of the prison crisis in the U.S. (Brown, 2003; Rafter, 2006).

Therefore, criminologists believe in the importance of movies to the perception of the nature and causes of the crime and deviance. Sometimes they follow national and international debates to introduce the causes of crime to viewers. For this Rafter (2007) says:

There is communication between the subject of crime films and academic criminology as the struggle for perception of the crime and the criminals, the films can determine the criminology's subject. But the crime films relate to subjects that have more extensive domain than academic criminology. Philosophically, the crime films expose some question about good and bad nature, but psychologically, they familiarize the viewers with victimizations and criminals even with the serial killers.

Borrowing from established methodologies of content analysis of films and other scripted performance art provides a roadmap for establishing and understanding the dialogue between criminology and literature.

The Benefit of Dialogue between Criminology and Literature

Criminological research has an impact on criminal justice policy in theory and in practice. These ideas can be useful if decision makers collect and analyze data and then choose the best way according to an impartial evaluation. They can point the way to effective policy (Brown, 2019). If literature and other “popular” forms of media portray criminological themes, it stands to reason that this influences public opinion and knowledge about crime and criminal justice. It also stands to reason that, in the bigger picture, because literature has been around much longer than criminology, it is a source of great depth for understanding how criminality relates to human nature and the ways we deal with crime in real life. Therefore, criminology is useful for literature gaining acceptability as a subject of criminological inquiry, because it explores causes deviance of criminality as well as the societal response to these issues (Scarpit, 2013).

Domain Extension of Writer’s Choice

Literature often uses scientific methods to study a social and human problem. Realists and naturalists choose the subjects to explain society’s problems. Thus, they embody technical information of different occupations in their novels (Jafari & Molabeigi, 2019). We can see some concepts such as repression, revenge, violence, deviance, delinquency, and victimization in literature. Some writers confirm that literature has not only affected criminology historically, but also criminology has affected literature content during (Wilson; 2021). For example, in *Kill*, the novel by Anthony Good, we see some concepts such as murder and terrorism, and governmental victimization and social pathology too. In this novel the heroine knows that her husband’s death is for consequences of incorrect policy making not because of a terrorist attack. Moreover, *A Clockwork Orange* by Anthony Burgess is demonstrates youth gangs in the context of social and political forces that nurture delinquency.

There are many studies to indicate criminology concepts in Iranian literature. For instance, in a study, 100 bestselling Iranian novels, 77 percent pointed to social problems (Ahmadi, 2007). Other research clarified that in 57 movies, from 2001 to 2015, we observed 144 moral, sexual, financial, economic, security and public crimes. It indicates that literary works are influenced around facts such as criminology and use legal outcomes as their work’s content. Despite using legal and criminology concepts by literature, we get different perceptions of literary works. For example, crime psychology focuses on the mental implications of delinquency which leads to deviance. Dostoevsky, in *Crime and Punishment*, addresses the counterpoint of this. In other words, he believes the consequences of committing delinquency can demonstrate the delinquent’s mental situation after committing criminality. The entrance of society’s social problems into the literature increases public awareness, so that the sovereignty controls the content effectively censoring related concepts of criminology or increasing the likelihood furtive printing practices to avoid state-sponsored content management.

Content Attraction for Readers

Readers’ behavior to choose the literary works they read is a social and cultural phenomenon. It means that on the one hand any work is written for a specific reader, and on the other hand the readers don’t select every work. Because they want to choose them based on many causes such as interest in the subject matter. Judicial concepts have more effect on attracting the audience specially in criminal and criminal justice fields because crime is often exciting and relevant for people.

Committing crime makes a kind of curiosity which is seen in literature or police and crime novels (Pica, 2020). The cause of this attractiveness is human fascination with the battle between evil and goodness. It means that readers enjoy stories where good triumphs over evil, and when evil triumphs, readers still enjoy the complex moral stories being told (Wilson, 2014). Thus when a reader of criminal works faces with painful events such as killing innocent people, he tries to explore the reason why this happens. This helps humans make sense out of the scary and tragic aspects of crime.

The subjects of Iranian novelists are mostly social problems such as murder, suicide, drug trafficking, extortion, addiction, theft, selling children, etc., to attract the audience (Ahmadi, 2007). As in Iran, in England, the crime by the lawless has been a part of public culture since the Middle Ages. Perhaps the most prominent example is the works of Charles Dickens in the 19th century (Stern, 2014). In films and theaters, the writers should focus on content, the principles of fiction writing, and the other movie rules to attract the audience. So, it is not enough to just feature criminal concepts and criminology. Therefore, movies such as “Crazy Rookh”, “Absolute Rest”, “Special Line”, and “Lottery” are popular in Iran’s cinemas. In fact, this is not localized for Iran. For example, the American film “Joker,” which contained scenes of explicit violence and delinquency earned more than one billion dollars and was the sixth biggest movie in 2019 (D’Alessandro, 2019).

In addition to films as a branch of dramatic literature, we can see the impression of the attractiveness on selling the most of story books. For instance, we can mention *The Name of The Rose* by Italian writer Umberto Eco, which was translated in English by William Weaver in 1983. Fifty million copies of this novel were sold in all of the world. Maybe we can say the reason for this attractiveness is that society can relate to the delinquent values and justifications for committing a crime.

Utility for Criminology

We address five ways that the study of criminology and literature are relevant to our understanding of crime and criminal justice. These approaches cover both theoretical and etiological aspects of crime as well as practical implication for education and policy making.

A New Approach for Teaching

Literature as a wealthy resource can elucidating criminological and judicial teachings (Katebi, 1975). Therefore, learning criminology by literature has several advantages. As mentioned, we can point to the content of the literature as a new approach for learning in criminology. Since many realistic and naturalistic literary works have an etiological and empiricist approach, most criminological theories have been explored in literature. For example, in “Hamlet” and in fifth act of “Romeo and Juliet”, we observe the process of formation a crime and the labeling of it (Wilson, 2014). In another example, “Corruption of a City” by Marc Twain reads as a primer on differential association theory. We find the process of learning criminal knowledge and pathways from others and how this spreads in society to help us end collective corruption, providing a literay explanation for white collar crimes (Ruggiero, 2014). Moreover, Shakespeare (1997) refers to genetics and determinist aspects and states:

It is possible to occure among special persons. It means a bad gene in their nature makes them commit it while they are not guilty. You know the man cannot select his/her origin (p. 23).

As Saadi, the famous poet of Iran, says:

At last a wolf’s whelp will be a wolf
Although he may grow up with a man (Saadi, 1888) .

In the same way, according to Persian proverb:

The Scorpion doesn't bite spitefully, but his/her nature makes him/her do that" (Rostami & Molabeigi, 2017, p. 239).

As the above mentioned, this allows criminological aspects of human behavior to be discussed in fiction, which can be used as a new method in teaching. Paul De River selected some short stories for his criminological students to explore the cause of the crime. This was performed by class conversation. For instance, he wanted to explain classical movement, so he used Bernard Show's short story called "A justifiable murder by a secret police" (Alshibon, 2013). Wilson (2014) also adopts this teaching method. He used the Shakespeare's works in his criminal justice class to teach criminology. At first, about 80 percent of the students were not satisfied by this, but after spending one session, more than 73 percent of them were satisfied. Another example comes from the University of Texas, where the professor asked the students to choose some realist films or fictional novels to analyze according to criminology theories, because he believed that concentrating on literary works leads to better learning of the theories (Krumholz, 2012). This approach has also been applied to legal classes. Criminal law experts use this approach to help explore unique and challenging cases presented to students (Alshibon, 2013).

Dynamic and Efficiency of Criminological Theories

Since the literature, especially realist, clarifies society's facts and considers criminal problems and its foundation, it can be applied by criminologists to analyze criminal factors and their effect. For example, Shakespeare is a writer who explores cultural factors' effects on legal issues (Show, 2014). Literature and movies help criminologists revisit and develop theories new ways (Soltani Gordfaramarzi *et al.*, 2017). So, the criminologists can develop criminology through analyzing literary works and dramatic literature, while also improving their methodologies for data collection and theoretical revisioning.

Protecting Children

Children are the most important human capital of society, so we must consider them, because nowadays there are many children who are not in suitable conditions and are exposed to delinquency and victimization. Some of the intellectuals believe that moral values such as justice, philanthropy, freedom, and the other moral concepts are trained through literature and stories, especially in the children's domain (Skop, 2015). If we don't care about educating them about moral values and the law, there will be consequences. Thus, we can use literature to support children by helping to prevent victimization by addressing the causes of crime and delinquency.

Approaches to Preventing Victimization

Children are always vulnerable due to their age and cognitive development. They haven't been taught how to trust and make good moral decisions. Storytelling is an effective communication approach. It is like a tool to train people and make them social (Yavand Hassani *et al.*, 2017, p. 15). Thus, stories and plays can be used to teach children about crime and justice to help them understand and avoid victimization and engaging in criminal behavior. Done in a group setting, this can encourage the children to think about the characters of the stories, find the solution to the problems, put themselves in other situations, and practice making good decisions. A good story can motivate the children and improve their concentration, and its consequences are used in their real life (Rashtchi, 2010:). Therefore, the literature, especially in children's fiction, can help the child's intellectual

cohesion, imagination, concentration, and understanding of justice through different literary elements. We can find this in Iranian fiction. For instance, the fable of “*Noukhodoo*” a victim child informs the other people despite the thieves’ efforts to quiet him (“Shut up. Stop crying”). But he screamed in order to wake up the watchman, and then they escaped (Mohtadi sobhi, 2020, p. 90). This part of the story trains the kids about what they should do when somebody is going abuse them.

Stories can improve children’s questioning of their feelings and can be a wealthy source of invention and problem solving and also as tools for learning necessary social norms. It has been frequently seen that the reason for children’s victimizations and delinquencies is incapability to say “No” and learning to set healthy moral, emotional, and physical boundaries. Education can use the playing and narration as successful literary tools, which also informs the children’s families to achieve its ends. Therefore, educational institutions should aware that narrative therapy is not collection of simple techniques to reduce conflict. But it is a scientific, professional, and philosophical approach that both institutions and every level of the education system should acclaim and accept.

Approaches to Preventing Delinquency

The personality of the chronic delinquent hasn’t been improved in their childhood. For this they have accepted the delinquent life. These children have faced inadequate growth of character, weak conditions of family, and deprivation (Abachi, 2009). Thus, there is a barrier to adequate education for children. Literature applies in personality formation, growing understanding of justice, critical thinking, becoming familiar with moral concepts, and socialization (Iravani et al., 2011). Therefore, literature can be used to prevent delinquency and improving children’s self-esteem, positive attitudes, and control of their feelings. And it can prevent abnormal behavior as a factor in forming delinquency.

There are many fictional works in every society which can be the source for training the values that have been weakened that lead to victimization. For example, Iranian fiction trains some concepts such as morals, obeying the parents, helping fellow man, honesty, etc. We could consider the observations mentioned in the “*Golekhandan*”:

There was an honest trader who kept people’s finances. One day the fire happened and everything burnt, so that the trader had to sell whatever he had to return people’s finances. Then he got poor and resided the countryside’ (Mohtadi sobhi, 2020, p. 10).

This fiction tries to educate children on the importance of trustfulness. According to “cost-effectiveness analysis” in crime prevention efforts, this proposal doesn’t cost much. However, this approach has not yet been used in Iran’s education system, but some teachers have done it creatively on their own, as shown in promising efforts in Razan’s schools.

Reforming and Improving Criminal Policy

Literature, especially realistic and naturalistic examples, can improve critical thinking about crime and justice and be used as a source to notify politicians and legislators to reform laws and practices, especially in domain of criminal policies. Criminology can influence policy for criminalization and decriminalization through the study of literary works. Catrin FlurHu tried to convince Hitler’s government for criminalization of homosexuals among men in one of her plays (Show, 2014). Another example is the works of writers such as Eldrige Clever who influenced the radical criticism of criminology (Najafi Abrand Abadi, 1986). This can be useful for children and teenagers in the most important time of their lives because many realist and naturalist works relate to the problems they are confronting. Most of the reforms that have been done in name of the women,

workers, children, convicts, and prisoners were inspired by the work of literary authors. *The House Of The Dead* by Feodor Dostoevsky in 1862 is an example. He writes in this story about a prisoner's situation who spent 10 years in the prison and talks about the cruelty of the guardsman and child abuse. Victor Hugo examined the hard life of homeless children in *L'Homme qui rit (The Man Who Laughs)* in 1869. *Gaudy Night* by Dorothy L. Sayers in 1939 is about the women who are demanding their rights. Emil Zola in 1885 in *Germinal* writes about the hard situation of the mine workers who are deprived of their rights. The lawyers and policy makers in the 1989 Conventions on the rights of the children, women, workers, etc., consider these facts after reading these literary works.

There is a lot of this kind of information in Iranian stories. The first protective act of victim children and youth was adopted in 2002. Iranian legislators were influenced by some literary authors such as Ali Ashraf Darvishiyan. He is especially famous for *From This Province* and *The Cloudy Years*. According to him:

Our society has more suffering. In our society a mother beats her kid, so that he/ she may be get brain damage. So, how can't we clarify in literature? (Rostami & Molabeigi, 2018, pp. 93-94).

Criminal policy is susceptible to populism, because of increasing public concern about crime and decreasing awareness about the process of examining punishment (Robert et al., 2013). The emotional component of crime creates a kind of moral fear in society and negatively affects perceptions of crime. According to this false imagination, the public demands criminal justice institutions' crackdown and with zero tolerance politics crimes to establish security in their community. Therefore, the critics of criminal justice populism believe that people don't have enough awareness about crimes and criminal justice system. This might lead to illegal, inefficient, and superficial policies (Moghaddasi & Farajiha, 2013). Literary works' writers and mass media creators should have a pragmatic vision to mitigate the severity of social harms to help inform policies logically and correctly.

New Approaches of Restorative Justice

Some literary works have a restorative and reformatory approach. They will be suggested for use in restorative justice and training in moral values. For example, *Promenades*, the last piece of the *Oresteia* (by Oskaloosa) can be restorative and peacekeeper criminology (Wilson, 2021). As we see in this play, in one of the judicial trails, the revenge culture is changed. In other instance *Rostam and Sohrab* (by the famous poet Ferdowsi) regret and shame compensate for the harm caused (Gholami, 2022). Thus it can be used as a base of training the moral values in restorative justice.

Susan Miller believes that showing people emotionally upsetting stories is an effective approach for advocates of restorative justice. The English charity institution The Absolution Project provides a collection of stories from the all over the world to analyze the positive effects of generosity, compromise, and conflict resolution. Simon Fraser University's Center of Restorative Justice has made an online association for people to upload their stories in subjects of restorative justice, braveness, and generosity (Salvail, 2015). The other example is "the coordinated groups in prisons of England." In some states in the USA "Life changing through the literature" is an alternative for prisoners' punishment (Colvin, 2015). In 2013 in Marseille some of the art and criminal justice domain's experts held a conference called "Outer and Inner Border: The Discourse among the Society, Prison and the Arts." In British Columbia, there are some plays which are different from the ordinary plays, played impromptu without rehearsing (Frigon, 2015). The actors do story telling all together. A literary counselor helps them act through an interpretation of literary works (Colvin, 2015). These stories move us forward and change our perception about the world around (Pranis, 2001). Thus, some stories indicate that a delinquent

and victim or the other people participating in these program have been changed, and we will observe a world which hopes to change and renew the human condition.

Toward Delinquency and Victimization

Stories play an important role in human lives and can impact human flourishing and survival. Sharing the stories makes us have deep insights into ourselves and our surroundings. When young people are aware of crime's harms and problems, their emotions and critical thinking are engaged, so they will regret committing deviance and will compensate for their faults. Learning vicariously through literature, the delinquent accepts his previous acts. In fact, sharing this experience encourages them to seek better solutions in the future. The narrative allows the young reader to experience order and meaning, especially toward human beings. Interviews with children subjects suggests that these narratives affect their attitudes and behaviors. Jim explains how the story improved his life. He interprets the story as the best preventative treatment for delinquency. Rose says that the story caused her to understand the power of sacrifice for the sake of helping others. Joe says that sharing the stories made him accept himself, communicate better with others, and to experience a deeper sense of belonging. He says although 18 years of his life have been wasted, he is in acceptable position now (Salvail, 2015). Almost everybody who participated in this plan, accepted the positive effects of stories on his or her life. It can be for feeling usefulness and providing the situation for others to learn from his faults through the power of narrative storytelling. These interventions increase the delinquent's self-esteem who participate in this programs and facilitate their return to society and also how society accepts them (Davey et al., 2014; Tett et al., 2012). There are some studies that indicate these plans enable the prisoners to understand people's experiences, but without facing up to their consequences in real life (Kidd & Castano, 2013). The efficacy of participating on recidivism by delinquents was 18 percent, but this quantity among the others who didn't attend in these programs was 45 percent (Colvin, 2015).

Implications for Non-Delinquency and Non-Victimization

If the story reflects whatever is in writer's or narrator's heart and feelings, it means it is not unreal, and it will have positive effects on readers (Salvail, 2015). It is important that the readers can comment about the story. For this, some of them present themselves as session controller. They believe that this causes self-confidence and increases communication skills, empowerment, organization, and flexibility (Granger, 2014). When a storyteller presents the story generously and honestly, the audience is impressed. If this reflects the writer's heart, it will be the best way of training (Salvail, 2015). Discussing delinquency and condemning of delinquents, then helping them understand their pain encourages them to create the conditions for non-delinquent decisions in the future.

Conclusion

Criminology and literature interact, leading to understanding of concepts such as human being, society, and the mind make deeper connection among them. Criminology informs people from different subjects in preventing crime and delinquency too. Therefore, if the society wants to help delinquents, it will not only legislate punishment and legal consequences, but also use the sciences and the study of culture because of their evolution and changing nature and what this reveals about the causes and effects of crime. Thus, it is also necessary to use literature for understanding criminology and having an ethical and effective criminal justice system. Through the study of literature and the perception of its effect on criminology, the dialogue between criminology and literature is necessary and beneficial.

Many writers around the world across time and culture have considered crime and delinquency and the reasons for antisocial behaviors through the medium of literature. The potential of literature as a gateway to

understanding criminology should not be underestimated, because the literature, especially realistic works of fiction, presents the society as it is.

Therefore, in addition to its influence on politics for preventing deviance and victimizations, it is also effective for nurturing the intellect and humanity of children. The literature in the domain of criminology is an opportunity for thinking, evolution, and being dynamic. So everyone who works in this arena, especially in Iran, must try to support the children. If the main purpose of the criminology is to control the crimes by getting the truth, it must improve and develop its methodology to confront the multilateral problems. For this, criminology can use alternative perspectives and interdisciplinary studies such as literature to fulfill its potential.

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