

The Effectiveness of Non-Penal Prevention of the Police from Crime Occurrence

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Abstract

So far, lack of scientific structure and adoption of inconsistent policies in the field of crime prevention cause the criminal policy of Iran to face with confusion and enormous challenges in this regard. In this study, we intend to analyze effective measures that police force can do in order to prevent the crime by investigating the existing laws and by looking at the laws of some countries. The steady increase in crime statistics particularly the dark figure of criminality and its displacement imply the ineffectiveness of prevention of crimes, thus community-oriented police as an authority to establish social discipline rather than an emphasis on its traditional pattern from the perspective of extreme focus on the absolute implementation of police rules and criminal repressive reactions should more interact and engage with citizens in non-penal prevention of crimes in order to effective policing in restoring public security. This is a descriptive-analytical study and it is conducted with documentary and library method. The researchers use the research tools and documents to describe the status quo as well as to analyze the effectiveness of non-penal prevention of community-oriented police in social discipline. Also, the analysis of non-penal prevention indices by community-oriented police was addressed. The findings imply that the development of interactive indicators of policewoman with citizens, use of extra-organizational potential, identification of factors contributing to crime, independent non-criminal measures of community-oriented police are effective factors in realizing non-penal prevention of crimes and maintaining social discipline. The results indicate that adoption of non-penal prevention pattern with participation of citizens in maintaining social discipline and governance practices of community-oriented policing have significant effectiveness in social prevention of crimes and protection of society public safety.

Keywords: Community-Oriented Policing, Social Prevention, Crime Target, Interaction

Introduction

A crime dates back to the birth of the man and various measures have been done in different historical periods to prevent it. Some people³ know it as a normal and essential phenomenon dangerous thing and seek to eradicate this phenomenon (Najafi tavana, 2005:24). Thus, it can be said that prevention of crime and fight against it are not new ideas but they are concerns that human has always with him throughout history. The occurrence of crime in any society is the result of various causes and all institutions of the society should plan their actions in this regard in order to prevent crime. Today, countries economically conclude that prevention is much better and more cost-effective than treatment of offenders and fight against crime. It is proved that

different ways of prevention are in fact a type of investment. Even in some countries, the added value of investing in different programs of prevention is precisely estimated. For example, it is estimated that early childhood cares as a social prevention method will follow up to 7.5 dollar savings per one dollar expense or the cost of helping students to finish school is eight times less than the costs of criminal justice system to deal with future crime.

Overall, the world countries conducted several studies and concluded that the use of non-penal measures is economically more effective than reactive interaction with crime. In the meanwhile, the performance and role of police in preventing or dealing with crime can vary from country to country. This performance will depend on the police position in the governance system of each state. The general principle is that the more the police system is authoritarian and far from society, the police will equally act as reactive and repressive. However, in communities where police have more communications with citizens and it is so-called community-oriented, it plays an important and critical role in the prevention of

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³Enrico Ferri, Italian sociologist in the 19th century, believes that crime is a natural and social action of human and not a single judicial practice. Also, Sutherland in his work called Principles of Criminology studied the crime as a social phenomenon. From Najafi Tavana, A, Criminology, Tehran, teaching and assessment, Third Edition, 2005, p. 24
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crime particularly in non-penal prevention that is related to the elimination of opportunities for crime and pre-criminal situations.

The issue of crime prevention in the rights of our country has appropriate legal status. In these laws, the prevention is the task of special institutions. Judiciary, prisons organizations, police force, ministry of information, anti-contraband and currency smuggling headquarters, drug headquarters, multiple ministries such as the ministries of education, housing, culture and Islamic guidance, welfare and social security and etc. are responsible for important tasks. But so far, lack of scientific structure and adoption of inconsistent policies in the field of crime prevention cause the criminal policy of Iran to face with confusion and enormous challenges in this regard. In this study, we intend to analyze effective measures that police force can do in order to prevent the crime by investigating the existing laws and by looking at the laws of some countries.

Problem Delineation

After the formation of the modern police, which it attributed to the Englishman, Sir Robert Peel in 1829, decuple principles are prepared for police work by Mr. Peel. One of these principles was that the police have the prevention duty. So, at the beginning of the formation of modern police, crime prevention was the main tasks of the police, but gradually due to the growing crime rate as a result of the expansion of cities, industrialization of societies, occurrence of crisis and riots after the First World War and Second World War, the police gradually distanced from its prevention mission and this task remained neglected until recently the prevention experts in some of the countries of the world such as America, Australia, England, Austria⁴ and France with the formation of associations and scientific meetings think to revitalize crime prevention approach which is headquartered in Montreal, Canada. Yet, this center has held several international conferences and meetings on the role of the police in crime prevention and international experiences in this field. In our country, from the beginning of 2006 with the formation of prevention police, it is attempted to promote the position of prevention in the missions and tasks of police force⁵.

In article 3 of Police Forces Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the purpose of police force formation are

⁴The eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Procedure was formed in Austria, Vienna on April, 16-19, 2009.

⁵University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences in cooperation with other universities and institutions held the First National Conference on Crime Prevention on February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2009 at the International Conference Center of Milad Tower. Dr. Madani, a member of the faculty of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences and a member of the scientific committee of the conference said: "Scientific development of crime prevention as one of the practical aspects of criminology in Iran, explanation of the theoretical foundations, a variety of crime prevention and creation of engagement of police and other government agencies and public institutions in the field of crime prevention are the goals of the conference".

establishing order and security, securing public peace and personal security and safeguarding the achievements of the Islamic Revolution within the framework of the law in the territory of Islamic Republic of Iran. This will not be possible apart from the prevention of crime. Regardless of the differences in the views of criminal scientists, crime prevention includes those measures of criminal policy which are penal (violent) and non-penal (non-repressive) preventions and seek to reduce the crime rate. Under this definition, crime prevention is divided into two categories: penal (reactive) and non-penal preventions. Penal prevention includes the measures of criminal justice system that seeks to dissuade potential and actual offenders from tendency to commit the crime from intimidation marvelous passer-by and individual and collective lessons. However, non-penal prevention also called cognitive crime prevention includes a set of measures that are adopted by government and societal institutions in order to reduce or eliminate the causes of crime and influence the pre-criminal positions. Thus, this form of crime prevention prior to committing crime and with the non-penal nature seeks to identify the causes and circumstances of crime and implement appropriate measures in order to eliminate or reduce them. (Niyazpour, 2007:214)⁶

In the article 4 of police force law, various examples of crime prevention are stated that are addressed throughout the research. In the "d" part of '8' clause, one of the duties and missions of the police is known as "crime prevention". In this study, the emphasis will be on the legal obligations of the police in terms of reactive preventive measures rather than reactive preventive measures of the police. This division can indicate the role of community-oriented policing in prevention and in order to maintain social discipline.

Research questions

- 1) How is the general approach of community-oriented policing towards crime prevention?
- 2) Where is the legal status of non-penal measures of police in non-penal prevention?

Assumptions

1) According to the extensive duties that have been put in charge of police force and due to the lack of necessary fields in order to carry out preventive measures, the approach of police force is a coercive approach.

2) Non-penal measures are briefly described in the law and special people are not responsible for them and agents have no sense of urgency in this regard while the penal measures of the police have better position in the law rather than non-penal measures and in this regard, authorities can do a lot.

Research Background

Researchers have done detailed and specific actions in the field of crime prevention and the impact of police

⁶Niyazpour.A, scientific round table, taken from the Crime Prevention Studies, Issue IV, 2007, P 214

actions in that. We can refer to thesis such as the role of police 110 in preventing and detecting crime, the role of police in preventing victimization and protecting victims and so on. However, there is no action in the context of the legal obligations of the police in non-penal prevention of crime. Actions that police legally can do which ultimately lead to non-penal prevention of crime, the laws that the police should deal with them and measures that police can do in order to non-penal prevention of crime are studied in this research.

The Need for Research

The ineffectiveness of the penal actions of the police in prevention of crime and more importantly, the slogan of the police as community-oriented policing cause the police organizations to desire the non-penal actions in the area of crime prevention. So, it is attempted to explain the duties of police in non-penal prevention and to identify its legal gaps and to provide suggestions for improvement and creation of new rules.

Research Objectives

Research objectives are examined in two groups including the general and specific objectives. The general objectives will include scientific and practical goals. In scientific objectives, comparative study of some of the laws that police faces with them as a bailiff is developed and these actions can be effective in the prevention of crime. The laws that police force can use them in order to non-penal prevention of crime are also examined. The important practical action that can be the purpose of this research is to separately form prevention police and plan in order to do non-penal preventive measures far from judicial actions and in the context of enforcement officials. We also conduct field study and analyze the comments of the heads of police stations in the actions that can be taken by the police and can be done in the prevention of crime. In the specific objectives, the legal obligations of police force in the prevention of crime are addressed, the legal gaps in the line of duty and take action to prevent crime are specified and the required laws will be suggested. Ultimately, the main goal of the research will be achieved that is the determination of the legal procedure far from any personal taste or uncertainty of the law enforcement officers in the non-penal prevention of crime.

Identification of Factors Contributing to Crime

Causes of crime may be due to the circumstances of crime target or due to the environmental conditions or if it is assessed in different time conditions, the focus of perpetrators in a place may cause crime and disorder. Hence, in this section, the police actions (in the form of non-penal prevention), crime targets, jurisdiction and perpetrators of crime will be discussed.

1. Crime Targets

The term "target" specifies either the subject of the offense or one of the things that allow access to this subject. Thus, the human body is the "subject target" of personal attacks, the bank bills or audio device are targeted by theft in terms of that the theft is for money or an object. On the other hand, the strongbox in which money had been reserved is "instrument target" and its broken allows the appropriation of money in the theft with breaking. (Gesens, 1998:14)

American psychiatrist named "Hans von Hanting" in his book entitled "The offender and his victim" devoted the final chapter to the victim. In the division of potential victims, he refers those who have external talent to be victim and considers factors such as age, sex, occupation, psychological states and social status at some point in time as a predisposing factor for being the victim of the crime. Police affected by this new approach and tries to take into account the special talents of potential victims in order to prevent their crime or reduce the likelihood of crime through identifying and determining the likelihood of crime and recommending and prescribing the necessary measures and providing proper facilities for them⁷.

2. Jurisdiction

The police have to prepare the complete map of jurisdiction area and determine the status of adjacent police stations because recognition of the related area and correct information cause careful planning and will raise the productivity of labor. Now, we study the general and specific areas of jurisdiction that are prone to crime:

1-2: Police should have detailed knowledge about its jurisdiction area in order to have careful planning in crime prevention. The cases that should be completely identified in the map of each police unit include: recognition of classified areas (critical-sensitive-important-protectable); identification of boundaries' opportunities and its communication ways with the area of adjacent police units; identification of public and recreation places, parks, cinemas, offices, hospitals, hotels, terminals, mosques, educational environments, banks, holy places and so on; recognition of commercial areas of jurisdiction, such as market, jewelry; recognition of foreign embassies and residences of ambassadors and political affiliates; recognition of political, economic, social and cultural position of jurisdiction. It is said that in recognition of the above areas, the communication ways and handling the nearest communication way are important to take action and help.

⁷ Parvizi, R., situational prevention and its role in the prevention of murder, Police Department of Education, 2000, p. 54

2.2. Identifying specific spots: Beside individual factors, the impact of environmental factors should not be neglected in shaping the personality. Several studies have demonstrated that when a corruption causes disturbances in the natural behavior of the family towards a child, in most cases, after a while, we will see the illegal and deviant behaviors.⁸ The researches of Clifford Shaw and his colleagues in Chicago show that the vast majority of offenders were in neighborhoods that were socially and morally corrupt⁹. Obviously, if offenders stay on favorable neighborhoods after commit a crime then the likelihood of recidivism will increase more in them. So, identifying the specific spots in each jurisdiction is important for law enforcement officers because they are the crime-prone locations and according to the same subject, they are called hot spot areas. Also, some of the areas are interpreted as marginal areas because of geographical conditions which are considerable in terms of crime occurrence; hide the traces of the crime; hiding criminals and so on. Thus, police force should identify these areas and plan in these areas in order to prevent crime.

3. Perpetrators of crime

Identification of offenders in any jurisdiction whether actual or potential, is very important. There are many ways to identify these people. Police can obtain useful information of that and use it to prevent crime; detect crime and prevent its recidivism when necessary. Identification of these people is possible through a variety of ways such as public participation or secret police measures. The examples can be as follows:

3.1 Increase cooperation between the police and people: In communities where police communicate more with citizens and it is so-called community-oriented, police will play a very important and sensitive role in crime prevention, especially in non-penal prevention that is related to eliminate crime opportunities and pre-criminal situations.

3.2 The existence of secret police (plainclothes detectives): In many cases, the presence of secret police in crime detection is considered. The influence of police force in criminal groups could be a factor to prevent and detect crimes such as murder, theft, riot and insecurity. These factors should act in a way that in each region or part, some are active such that none of the police officials in that area do not communicate with the desired person and do not familiar with him, perhaps now the information personnel are on duty in the police force with plainclothes. In some cases, they commute with organizational car and plainclothes and working in

information Bureau. In this case, many of the defenders recognize them and in the case of engagement with neighborhood residents, it can be a serious danger for people who communicate with these polices and their property and lives will be at risk.

Interactive actions of police force with people

Today, police has descended from the heights of authoritarianism and only problem solving and made interaction-oriented and problem solving as its profession. A series of measures are interactive measures that include actions which train people before crime occurrence and try to prevent crime or when a danger is imminent or a crime is likely to occur, they try to prevent crime with consulting actions. These actions indirectly resulted in the prevention of crime. They can be analyzed as follows:

1. Educational Measures: The main challenge of police in the early twenty-first century is to find innovative solutions in order to "help" the community and of course, with this goal that community can solve its own problems. In the meanwhile, police should be near the people and prevent their victimization through training them and people should try to create a safe society with their participation and cooperation. One of the tasks of police force, in accordance with clause 18 of article 4 of Naja law is cooperation with relevant organizations in the development and necessary cultural fields in order to reduce crimes and offenses and facilitate assigned duties. These organizations include the Islamic Propagation Organization, education, academic centers, trade organizations and etc.

In police force organization, units called training units are working which are responsible for inter-organizational and extra-organizational duties. Also, according to article 25 of chapter 3 (command principles and hierarchy), disciplinary regulations responsible for any part of the execution units are also obliged to promote knowledge of their collective staff. So, in the police force, there are two types of training (inter-organizational and extra-organizational) in order to prevent crime; The inter-organizational training is such that in this training, the officers were assisted in doing their duties until the police force can act with sufficient knowledge in its missions and this training is at different periods and different levels which prevent crime disciplinary infractions by the same force. It is necessary that police in collaboration with his assistants regulate a training program for its personnel and present necessary trainings during the morning and other sessions to raise their working power. The latest information should be taken by top commanders and provided to agents with protection principles. It is also necessary to use approved and issued training programs in order to promote the work power of the personnel and sent its personnel for training courses on time and in addition to approved and non-approved trainings, it

⁸Mortazavi. Sh, Environmental Psychology, Publications of Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, 1988, first edition, p. 80

⁹Valad, George, and others, theoretical criminology, translated by Ali Shojaee, Semat publication, Tehran, 2001, p. 202

should have meetings with various agents of police units to reduce theft or other problems and use their opinions for planning.

The extra-organizational training measures of police are assessed in four parts: public training and informing, training to people at risk, training in vulnerable locations, and training in educational environments. Since police is in direct contact with people and their environment, it can reduce the general crime factors in collaboration with other government agencies such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, municipalities, social institutions and etc.

1.1. Public training and informing: Today, public training as a strategy, creator of change in developed and developing societies at different levels has found a special place and political systems pay special attention to public education to reduce operating costs and implement sustainable security. Naja social deputy with scientific attitude and with respect to changes in society considers the public training debate aimed at prevention and with training approach of life skills. These trainings are divided into four levels: learning to know (knowledge), training to apply (vision correction); training to live (individual aspects of life), learning to live with others (group life).

Since, police is considered the integral part of community; it has serious responsibilities as a social institution. Hence, addressing the issue of life skills training such as teaching norms, the rule of law, social discipline and warns of the risks and damages, etc. is among measures that must accomplish in the role of social moderator¹⁰ and this action is possible through different ways that we will discuss it.

1.2. Training to people at risk: In the theory of lifestyle debate that is considered in the situational prevention of crime, it is claimed that the likelihood of victimization in high risk situations (the presence location of potential criminals) is high so the lifestyle of people is influenced by three factors in terms of victimization rate. The first factor is "social role" of people in society. The second element is "position of the person" in the social structure (the more the position of the person, the less the victimization risk) and third factor is "rationality", which will allow the people to decide about what behaviors are acceptable and what behaviors are abominable. People with regard to their social role and position in the society have a choice about limiting their daily behavior that is related to risk acceptance or living with security. Considering the above factors, the likelihood of victimization of people is predictable. Those who interact more with criminals and crime places due to their social status, the likelihood and risk of their victimization will be higher and vice versa people who belong to the upper classes of society and do not interact with criminals and crime places due to their life style then they will face with lower victimization risk.

Police can reduce opportunities for crime through informing people and predicting offenses for people or certain types of potential victims. For example, knowing the "personality and psychological profile" of killer through behavioral science and psychology is a relatively new way that has been used by FBI Behavioral Science Unit and has been able to determine the profile of serial killers to a large extent. Arresting killers and matching their real profile with predicted profile indicate the high efficiency of mentioned way. Obviously, declaration of offenders profiles to potential victims make them secure against crime. One of the cases that can be effective in the prevention of crime by police is functional examination of the victims by face to face training to people who are likely to be victim in the future and are prone to crime conditions. The human targets can be strengthened by training and awareness as well as considering the potential risks and supporting them by guards. Training heads of banks, Currency Exchange, jewelers and the physical strength of their work are of vital importance. The proposed educational content in this section include: How to stay safe in the apartment; securing alone children at home; recommendations for the elderly; recommendations for women and children.¹¹

1.3 Training about the vulnerable locations: Often criminals are looking for unsupported targets and avoid remonstrating goals with supported targets and if they cannot overcome the equipment and tools of target reinforcement then they withdraw to continue the work. Techniques to strengthen and support the targets of crime including the use of locks, barriers, fences, alarms, wired nets, motionless tools and amplifiers equipment are based on the simple concept that physical barriers can protect estate with impenetrable property and also reduce its ability for criminal activities. "Instrument targets" are protectable through a variety of security systems with remote control, CCTV, Video door phone, emergency power, alarm systems, automatic telephone and such tools and equipment. The results of mentioned actions are reduction of crime targets by strengthening and supporting them.

1.4 Training police in educational environments: Training police in educational centers can be a part of basic trainings that include the educational centers from primary school to university. Police training is briefly studied in schools. The relationship of police with school affairs is not a new phenomenon. More than half a century, the police forces of many countries communicate with schools in different ways. Most of this time is confined to the role of police in collecting the elusive-school students, securing passage of students or prevention of the abuse of children.¹² But from the beginning of the 1960s, it led to the establishment of

¹⁰Evolutionary aspect of police force of Islamic Republic of Iran, social assistance, fall 2004, P. 183

¹¹280 Circular from 2008 to the end of June 2003, Naja police deputy, Directive 284

¹² Lambert.R.D,2002,p.258

close and formal communication between local police and schools. For example, in the United States, employing special agents of the police as technician officers of schools, transferring drug prevention programs or applying zero-flexibility polices (policy based on intolerance against crime), all made the police role in the daily affairs of schools¹³. In different countries, the cooperation and participation of police force are different according to different cultures and crimes. In Australia, a program was implemented in collaboration with the Department of Education and children's services and police in primary schools in order to preventive trainings to elementary school students. The most important goals of it include children's awareness of the consequences of anti-social behaviors and having effective relationship with police and avoidance of engaging in criminal activities. According to Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) (which took place at the request of Crime Prevention¹⁴), this program had positive results in the field of prevention¹⁵. In our country, there are programs under the (Social and Culture) Education, one of which is teaching in schools that police chiefs are obligated to teach in schools, high schools and preschools every month. In most cases, this is not actually possible due to the pressure of work and lack of work force. So, it is felt that it should be paid more attention to police in school and train preventive measures of crime from childhood because it is observed according to the conducted research that many anti-social and delinquency behaviors in adolescence and adulthood roots in childhood and educations in early adolescence. Given that in the current era, schools are the main focus of activities for children and adolescence so the crime prevention measures in schools and its surroundings are important. Therefore, the actions of the police to prevent crime in this area are clear. The training that is given to students by police in schools can include respect for parents, teachers, classmates and observance of their rights and also the observance of traffic rules, the ways that prevent them from trapped by wrong hands, how to make friends, training in order to prevent drug abuse and so on.

1.5. Consulting Activities: Providing the necessary information to victims about their rights, how to file complaints, introducing competent authorities, how to pursue the case through legal advice are important needs of victims. These consultations shall be available in official institutions of criminal justice, from the police to the court. In recent years, Iranian police actions are important in this regard. Since 2000, in most centers of Iranian police, the guidance and social work units have been created. The main activities of these units include:

providing necessary guidance to victims and informing them about their rights. As well, it is attempted to create a compromise between victim and offender through dialogue with the offender¹⁶. Also, the counseling centers proceed to prevent the crime with the aim of creating a close, intimate and trusting relationship between police and the public, identifying roots and areas of abnormal behaviors and delinquency, trying to destroy bases of social problems, educating the community in order to enhance the coping skills. Referral of various conflicting people to police stations and direct contact of police with them provide a perfect opportunity to recognize signs of danger state in relationship between them. The establishment of a psychologist in police stations and introduce these people to him in order to interview and recognize danger signs and comment to judiciary and attention of judges to their views are the solutions of crime prevention by police. On the other hand, counseling and social work units in police stations have duty to help people who are referred to that units by judicial department and proceed to resolve their problem and if possible, create a compromise between the parties in addition to provide consultancy services¹⁷.

Also, another consulting measures of police to citizens is through "presence in communities" and formation of advisory committees and police conferences. Such measures cause police to be more familiar with security needs and local problems and train people and apply the candidates in order to restore order and security. Such confrontations give people the opportunity to express their anger from police without paperwork and also cause the awareness of police from its success in the society. Also, police can use these opportunities to explain the limitations and attract cooperation of the people and understand their problems and evaluate the effects and measures of crime prevention. Given the importance of the relationship between police and the public and attract their confidence and shed the fear of people from police, it is necessary to create trust and improve relations.

1.6 Consulting in educational settings: With respect to the culture and customs and the ways of education in each country, different patterns of police presence in schools are observed. An example is school's police officers. Police attend in schools as a part-time or full-time and these officers present a form of community-oriented policing by creating partnerships between police and school in non-penal prevention and intervention strategies. The consulting measures of police can be public or targeted. It can guided towards all students or it can target certain children such as school truancy students or schools located in deprived areas. Police can identify children with family problems or children who

¹³ Shaw, Margaret, police, schools and crime prevention, translated by Mohammadi. Gh. taken from prevention studies Quarterly, Issue II, Second Edition, Spring 2007, pp. 145- 172

¹⁴ www.cpu.sa.gov.au/download/exec-sch.pdf

¹⁵ Motevalizadeh Naini, N. developmental prevention, prevention studies Quarterly. P.135

¹⁶ Shiri.A. The article of munificence-oriented behavior with victims. The crime prevention studies Quarterly. Second year, Issue IV, Fall 2007, Page 46

¹⁷ Evolutionary aspect of police force of Islamic Republic of Iran. Naja Social Assistance. Fall 2004. P. 182

have mental illness or personal problems and proceeds to improve their status either through school or participation of family, institutions and local or government agencies.

1.7 Consultation in vulnerable places: In the UK police, there is a unit called prevention architecture unit whose mission is inspect and control the design of buildings in which the manufacturers and designers voluntary tend to observe natural measures of crime prevention in the building. The experts of this unit present appropriate suggestions to the builders while visiting the building in order to achieve the best preventive results in compliance with the minimum cost. At the end of work, a safety label against crime is given to these buildings and this label is installed on the building and of course these residential, commercial and administrative buildings have more utility and higher price to buyers. So, we see that the role of the police in crime prevention at the community level is increasing day by day.¹⁸ Also, in our country, based on the advice of the Cabinet as well as approvals of the meeting of June 26, 2002 of commission of preventing and dealing with theft of Country Security Council, all government agencies and banks should achieve the police disciplinary theory prior to establishing and opening of new branches. Otherwise, it is prevented from their opening¹⁹. This reflects the attention of the Security Council to the advice of the police in crime prevention that is also associated with enforcement.

3. Realization of Indirect Prevention

Today, most policing organizations of world countries proceed to do activities in order to improve their preventive measures and diligently seek new ways to prevent crime. They consult with community to review their strategies and priorities and try to achieve success in the field of crime prevention by participating different groups of society in defining and implementing policing policies. These policies can include multiple ways to achieve prevention in the form of indirect intervention of the police. The public participation in the prevention, participation of other institutions and indirect measures of police can be effective as follows.

3.1 Public Participation and Measures: Public measures about crime prevention include measures that people actively and with police proceed to combat with crime. They may involve both in crime prevention and arrest criminals.

A. District care plans (public police): The presentation of any definition of the surveillance of the police involves the idea that the police and the community must present appropriate solutions together in order to identify and

investigate issues of delinquency prevention. A logical reasoning for the participation and involvement of people is this belief that police cannot make a safe society alone and cannot protect it. Police and community can help to prevent violations, crime and delinquency by forming local voluntary activities. In this role, they are considered as assistants together (TrueJanvis, 1986)²⁰. Situational crime prevention includes local organized efforts to reduce opportunities for crime and strengthen informal social status. One of the most common forms of this type of prevention is cooperation, that's mean care of the neighborhood by its residents. For example, in a study, "Tekken, Rypo & Vahans" conducted an extensive review of the projects of street lighting and its impact on crime. The researchers found that lighting does not reduce crime. However, these practices have been effective in reducing residents' fear of crime and increasing their sense of security. "Tekken" and his colleagues pointed out that improvement of street lighting condition without the active support of citizens (reporting what they see) and the police (by reacting to reports from citizens and patrol) cannot have an impact on crime rates. Increasing social ties among residents and stimulating the sense of care from their privacy and enhancing the sense of neighborhood and feeling responsible for the environment security are one of the most important tools in preventing crime and reducing crime and reducing the fear of crime. In this cooperation, the community not only secures their residential place with different facilities but also as a pressure group, can get law enforcement to engage against crime conditions such as distribution of drugs or prostitution.

B. Citizen Cruise Control: This method involves visiting neighboring areas and buildings and includes supervisory procedures. In this way, residents seek suspicious activities with open eyes and this is part of their daily activities. According to the narrative researches and the only national assessment on citizens' patrol, it can concluded that "maybe" patrolling around the buildings can be effective in reducing crime and increasing security of housing residents. Very little empirical evidence about the effectiveness of other types of patrols exists. Today, most high-ranking officials are opposed to public interventions in violent incidents, but their support of humanism patrol as the eyes and ears of the police are increased. This change in behavior, which may reflects the impact of police- people action (police and neighborhood), is interpreted as closer relationship with citizens patrols²¹. However, the status of citizens' patrolling which is the eyes and ears of the police is different. The support of police managers from these activities is steadily increasing because these patrols are moving towards a system of community-based action

¹⁸ Parvizi, R., situational prevention and its role in the prevention of murder, Tehran: 2000 Page. 34

¹⁹ Instruction 11, Comprehensive Plan of Protection of classified facilities and places, characters and officials under police protection

²⁰ Quarterly of crime prevention studies, first year, first issue, Winter 2006, p. 68 taken from the article Fadayi Shahri, GR, school police role in controlling and preventing social anomalies.

²¹ Ruzbenam, Dennis, crime prevention, translated by Habibi.H, Tehran, Naja Educational Assistant, 2005, P. 47

which led to closer working relationship between such cares and the police force in recent years. The survival of these measures requires innovations and creativities that cause to make a network among residents and other centers and organizations inside and outside the neighborhood that ensures the program continuum (Seshlu, 1991: 68). In this way, care activities can change into the broader process that addressing the dilemma of crime is part of its duties. Research shows that the possibility of solving crime problem is reduced without witness who could identify the suspect.

3.2 The participation of the police with other institutions: The modern police, rather than reacting to crimes and accidents of event, aims to study the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of these events and intends to plan for reformation of situations prior misdemeanor and also tries to know the crime as a problem to be discussed not a problem to legally dealt with it. However, most of the crimes are rooted in conditions such as unemployment or family problems that are not solved at the local level. Therefore, police tries to prevent crimes through interaction with other institutions. The police force can apply relevant agencies such as Ministry of Information, Drug Control Headquarters, and anti-contraband and currency smuggling headquarters and institutions which are considered as judiciary executive officers in certain cases like IRGC in order to control delinquency. The interaction of these systems with police force should be determined in the commission of disciplinary prevention (crime prevention bill).

Independent Measures of Police Force

Independent measures of police force are said to be measures that led to poor showing of crime positions (remove or change crime-causing positions) and finally cost of criminal action will be more than its profit. So, in this regard, police uses actions that increase the risk of arrest for potential criminals. In other words, police uses the measures that increase the rate and extent of necessary measures for crime by the offender. Poor showing of crime positions by the police is possible through different ways. This may be through physical presence and action of the police in the community and as tangible or it may be as non-physical and a subtle action which is further discussed below:

1. Direct Actions: Actions those are immediately and passively present in the police force. The police presence in society is associated with different missions. This presence may be revealed as police patrol in society or it may be activated in the form of implementation of the checkpoint or police can proceed to prevent crime with its physical presence.

1.1. Police Patrol: Patrol and patrolling are a word that is derived from the French language. Patrol word means patrolling that harmonizes with the French word

"patroleer". Although deterrent patrolling takes 40 percent of the time of a police officer on duty, but in practice, it is infrastructure that other actions of modern police lies on it (Ruzbentam, 2005: 268). Usage of cars, wireless and computer will be necessary tools to implement patrolling by the police. In a research conducted by Gahramani, it is concluded that 89 percent of respondents consider positive the impact of regular presence of motorcycle police patrolling on the theft (Gahramani, 2007; 161). The police patrol has different types according to the type of mission that each can somehow be effective in the prevention of crime. (Dempsey, 2002:88). These patrols are: Police Patrol (prevention); Special Forces Patrol; Task Force Patrols, Security Patrols; Care Patrol, Traffic Patrols, Community and Guidance Patrol.

1.2 Inspection: In order to make problem the entry or exit of some of the objects to certain places, adoption of appropriate measures to control the inputs and outputs of that places is necessary that can be useful in prevention of some crimes. The police inspection and installation of metal locator at the entrance of airports increase the arrest risk of those who intend to take weapons, explosives or drugs into the aircraft that takes place in order to increase the risk of crime and ultimately decrease the crime occurrence. The use of entry and exit displays increases the possibility of arrest those who intend to carry weapons into the area which are controlled by police. Also, the inspection of people in the entrance of stadiums in hot racing sports before starting the race and removing items such as brick, stone, drink glasses and etc. from the venue prevent possible violence in these fields. In some cases, inspection police activities timely prevent the formation and commitment of criminal act. For example, in places that are protected and the possibility of sabotage, bombings and armed robberies exist, conducting an inspection system which is a sign of officers' presence at the scene and their readiness to deal with criminal acts makes people give up crime commitment and do not find opportunity to commit criminal acts. (Sanayeei, 2004:6). For example, the presence of inspection in places with critical and sensitive classification in order to prevent the outflow of valuable information and documents can be effective in the prevention of espionage crime.

1.3 The physical Presence of the Police: According to the theory of everyday activity (Cohen and Felsun, 1997), a key element to commit a crime is the same element for prevention and this element arises from convergence of three main pillars (potential offenders, appropriate goals and targets; lack of empowerment guards and wardens). One of the most fundamental tasks of the police force is to restore discipline and security in society. Security is when nation live free from the threat of losing all or part of the population, their property or territory (Babaei. A 2005: 51). Police force must be physically present in the community in order to establish security. This presence of crime prevention (non-penal) is considerable in the following forms:

a) Presence at places: In many cases, presence of police force in communities such as gatherings, events, shopping malls, arenas, banks, critical centers is felt. Now the question is whether this presence prevents crime? Generally, when a criminal intends to commit a crime, he is affected by main cost and benefits of criminal acts considering the target, risk, effort and pay off that is so-called OTREF (crime opportunity, Target, Risk, Effort, Pay off). When the risk of committing a crime is more than supposed benefits then crime will reduce. In short, a safe environment is an environment that less accessible objectives and targets exist there and criminals think that their risk of arrest is high and a considerable effort is required for success in crime and profits resulting from criminal acts have been reduced to a minimum. In this regard, OTREF led to the hypothesis of "rational criminal" that criminals are decided to take offense considering how much more likely to be arrested. So, the police can prevent crime through a constant presence in crowded places of business or leisure travel and avoid the traffic of unemployed people, vagrants and beggars and arrest intruders and criminal elements. (Parvizi, 2000).

b) Protection of Personality

According to the clause 6 of Article 4 of the Naja Law, protection of authorities and domestic and foreign personalities throughout the country with the exception of the barracks, military installations will be the responsibility of the police force unless in the cases where the revolution and its achievements being at risk based on the discretion of Supreme National Security Council, so in that case it will be the responsible of Islamic revolutionary guards. One of the units of police force is personality protection unit which is a subset of information police. Police officers should proceed to do their assigned missions with caution in this field in order to prevent any unpleasant incident. These officers must undergo special trainings and should always be aware that they should not release the desired character under any circumstances. Protection of the characters is done by the security team. And in connection with the mission of protecting the characters, the opinions of protection planning directors of police deputy will be used in decision-making meetings of municipal and city Security Council.

- Indirect actions

Today, in developed countries, the use of controlling equipment to control hot spots and possible activities of criminals in the patrol areas has been increased. The use of surveillance cameras and other electronic devices expand police powers in the care of the community. Technology development has caused the spread forms of care. For example, using "Lujjc" systems to prevent car theft is an effective way to increase the risk of discovery. This system is such that an instrument is implanted in different parts of the car that is activated through police

center by sending waves after theft and it sends signals with response to received waves so police can identify and discover the exact location of stolen car by receiving mentioned signals (Barani.B 1997). Some of the indirect actions of police in non-penal prevention of crime are as follow:

1.4 Installation of alarm and surveillance cameras: In some countries, such action is carried out by a police force that will have a significant impact in reducing the crime rate. For example, installation of the alarm in schools and commercial centers in CEDAR RAPIDS in Iowa State was done by CEDAR RAPIDS police office. During investigations, it was found that the reduction rate of theft in schools with alarm systems was 75 percent. However, there was no same theft reduction in the commercial centers. But the existence of alarm sirens in these places dramatically decreases the beginning of stealing. In commercial centers with warning alarm (experimental group), the reduction rate of beginning of stealing was 55 percent and in commercial centers without warning alarm (control group), this rate was 8 percent. In addition, the significant increase in arrest rate (31% in experimental group and 6% in control group) and discovery (46% in experimental group and 27% in control group) was observed. In buildings equipped with warning alarm, the violation of privacy had occurred when the mentioned instrument did not work. The effectiveness of warning systems has been emphasized more after conducting studies on thieves. It should be noted that the police can proceed to identify areas of high incidence of crime and consider the targets of crime in order to prevent the crime. Also, the use of CCTV on highways and high-traffic areas are on the agenda of highway police. This can guide the police in controlling traffic. The use of speed control cameras on highways can be a factor to prevent accidents. However, there is a need to do research in this field to prove it.

1.5 The use of symbolic signs: The use of symbolic signs and their displacement in a given time interval, such as the use of police car models or the use of fixed sphere lights on paths and roads and black spots can be a factor in the prevention of traffic accidents.

1.6 Checking environmental factors of crime: In the discussion of controlling hot spots, one of the things is that the possibility of escape and repeating crime by young people who live in halfway houses is high and this is related more to their environment rather than their personality or backgrounds. Changes in the physical environment can prevent crime. The establishment of adequate lighting in the streets and passages and dark places, complete destruction of the ruins or speed up the construction of half-built buildings are measures that reduce criminal activities and make easier the control of crimes in these areas. Police can invite builders and remind them to speed up construction, not to use non-indigenous workers and people without identity and proceed to identify places without lights and hot spots and communicate with power administration or activate

patrols in these areas in order to prevent crime. In the discussion of non-penal prevention, it should be considered that different factors may be involved regarding a single crime or according to the geography of each place in a specific time interval, for example, addiction may be caused by the lack of entertainment for leisure time in one place and it may be caused by abundance access to drug and addicted parents in another place. So, the prevention way of addiction in these two locations will be different. Each person's environment and geographical conditions are effective in the type of crime and the crime rate. It is necessary to consider this in the police plans in order to non-penal prevention of crime.

1.7 Making healthy the public environments: Preventing the formation of crime occurrence substrates in the process of dealing with injuries and offenses are measures that police force puts on its agenda and takes it seriously. In this process, keeping healthy the public places which is usually associated with population density is in fact a prevention program. As a result, the proper use of the above environments will provide security and mental peace for users. In recent years, more than 1250 health plans are prepared and are implemented in environments such as parks and recreational centers, mountains, beaches, ski resorts, passenger terminals, business environments and so on. Since, the schemes of making healthy is a cross-organizational and cross-sectorial action and it cannot have continued favorable result only by police action, thus keeping healthy the public environments is realized when all relevant organizations act to their legal actions on one hand and the possibility of criminals' parade reduces by changing the demographic composition of these environments and with presence of different groups on the other hand (Social Assistance, 2004: 221).

1.8 Remove instruments of crime: According to the clause 7 of Article 4 of the Naja law, collecting weapons and ammunition and unauthorized equipment, licensing to keep and carry personal arms and monitoring the maintenance and consumption of explosive materials with coordination of Ministry of Information equal to the proposals approved by Security Council of country are duties of police force. Another approach of non-penal prevention in order to deal with crime is to control the facilitators or instruments which are necessary to commit a crime or if they are existed then potential criminals are encouraged to commit crimes. For example, laws on arms control and ... are trying to prohibit people from accessing weapon and their buying and selling are considered as crimes. Collecting fiery weapons and controlling the production sites, their distribution and selling and identifying and arresting the perpetrators by police force are proper actions in recent years that were applied in order to protect potential victims of financial and life crimes and can be very effective in preventing offenses against the physical integrity of persons and crimes against property such as armed robbery. Removing the

instruments on the prevention of crime can include detention and prohibition of traffic of more than 2500 CC motors that can be used by violators²². In some of the cities of United States, public phones are removed from neighborhoods where people may use telephones for selling drugs (Barani Biranvand, 1998:12).

1.9 Use of obstacles: One of the measures that the police force has been done in order to prevent certain crimes such as smuggling is the use of barriers. Of course, these barriers are used more in border areas and specific locations. According to the clause 10 of article 4 of Naja law, controlling the borders of Islamic Republic of Iran is the duties of police force that is possible in many ways as follows: the use of the channel at the border bases; the use of minefields in order to prevent unauthorized entry into the country; the use of barbed wires along the border areas and classified locations; the use of barriers; creating dams and blocking secondary roads and secret passageways.

Conclusion

In article 4 of police force law, several examples are expressed and legal tasks of police force are enumerated that were studied from the perspective of crime prevention. These actions will lead to the prevention of crime, but their position is not clearly and precisely specified in the law and these tasks are generally specified for police whereas police force has different units and different tasks and limited force so the basic measures that are of interest to criminologists at crime prevention always remain neglected. Therefore, the approach of police force law to prevention is a good approach but it is not accountable to the current society in terms of quality and quantity and it should take necessary actions in order to regeneration of new rules and new police with completely prevention approach. So, the first hypothesis about unspecified legal duties of police force in crime prevention will be accurately proved. Finally, it makes officials and people to face with problems. In part "d" of clause 8, one of the duties and missions of police force in the position of judiciary is "prevention of crime occurrence". The manner of this prevention will be investigated in direct actions implemented by police, actions such as police patrols, enforcement of checkpoints and physical presence of the police. Of course, these cases are trained during the instructions and circulars to the police force personnel that their impact on the crime prevention has not been accurately evaluated because geographical conditions in each locality, the existence of different targets of crime, culture of people in control debate and crime prevention, the existence of defendants and other such conditions can be effective in the assessment of this type of prevention. Police force should plan necessary measures in order to prevent crime in non-penal prevention after identification of factors contributing to the crime. In this

²² Circular No. 11198/947/43/15 dated May 20, 2003

case, it can be modeled from police of other countries after localization. In countries where police has active role in the prevention of crime, the basis of their action is that police have the closest relationship with the people and that's why it can play the role of focus of preventive and coordinative measures between various agencies involved in the prevention as well.

Interactive actions that police has with people will influence the prevention. Now, police finds that it is not able to prevent the crime only by interactive action and it needs the help of people and other organs in prevention. This does not have a proper position in our law. In some cases, it is briefly pointed to that. Also, our law faces with problem in the responsive actions and there is not precise framework for the police actions in crime prevention. There is not certain criteria and rule regarding suspect to people and put them under control.

In most cases, our rules such as stopping people, physical inspection, and vehicle inspections and so on are not specific and this will leads to violation of privacy and loss of civil rights.

Therefore, such cases should be precisely specified in the law in order to be effective in the prevention of crime. Of course, Clark believes that people often willing to relinquish some of their freedom for security. Abandonment of some freedom must be determined in the law and police should not go further from legal framework. The law has clearly defined the duties of police force regarding the control of business and legal gatherings. The reactive duties of police force during the crime are still in good standing in order to prevent crime. There is not specific law in reactive actions in illegal gatherings and riots and the police actions will be organized according to the decisions of the Security Council. Perhaps in some cases, irreparable damages are incurred in the scene of such gatherings because of uncertainty of officers.

The reactive actions of police force after crime occurrence is very important to deterrence and prevention of recidivism. Reactive actions in hot spots are implemented by police plans and obtaining judiciary regulation. Their necessity is their previous identification that is described and it is legally specified. Also, reactive actions do not have specific legal status in our law in dealing with professional and non-professional offenders and its necessity is felt. Measures to prevent recidivism through the discovery of the crime and arresting criminals need professional and scientific police at the scene of crime and should be attempted in this context.

The police measures are specified at the time of punishment tolerance and controlling exiles by a directive and existing regulations. The law does not notice the measures that police can have after imposing penalties and it leaves this to the Care Organization. The limitation of financial resources to combat delinquency, the inability of the criminal justice system and the prison system needs to assign the necessary measures to police force in order to prevent recidivism by offenders with serious

states and rules should be specified in this regard to prevent such crimes by these people. The legal vacancy is felt in Iran in the prevention of recidivism and the police role is not specified in this area. In some cases, police reminisces these people as thugs and there are instructions in this area which are for dealing with thugs and during crime occurrence and any action is not specified before crime occurrence in order to prevention. Among the actions that can be done about such people are summoning them and get commitment from them. Surely, summoning persistent offenders and thugs and getting commitment from them can be considered as promotion of virtue and prevention vice. In this regard, the competent authorities should be used to guide these people towards a happy life. This is done by some of police units, but does not have any legal basis. Yet, it prevents the crime occurrence and in some cases detects the crime through cooperation of such individuals with the police.

At this stage, a legal material can be included regarding security and educational measures to proceeds this action legally. The conditions of summoned people should be considered and mere presence of a person once in prison does not imply the precedent for him. The enforcement regarding lack of attention of audience after summoning should be exactly specified so that these people bound to attend on time.

In general, if the police has a greater focus on non-penal prevention and works out with careful planning and practical measures along with reactive actions, it could have a significant impact in preventing crime.

Now, recommendations in the context of crime prevention by police force will be discussed:

1) Officials of the Police unit shall identify the factors contributing to the crime occurrence in order to penal and non-penal prevention which means that they shall completely identify crime targets, jurisdiction and perpetrators of crime, recognize the threats of jurisdiction to be able to appropriately plan in prevention. For example, they proceed to identify dark corners, public places and hot spots and create optimal lighting in coordination with the relevant authorities. Public places, recreation chambers, parks and other places of high traffic should be under favorable monitoring and security coverage of police. They should identify places and locations which are known as contaminated hot spots and then proceed to identify the thugs and persistent offenders and formation of birth certificates for them and control them through weekly and even daily summoning to the Jurisdictions or Law enforcement authorities.

2) create a special program for prevention police by Law enforcement agencies, so that the prevention police proceed only in the field of crime prevention (penal and non-penal). This means that the police works out with careful planning in order to take preventive measures such as patrol, school police actions and so on and does

not involve in issues such as judicial cases and their regulations. In other words, there is a distinction between administrative police (responsible for maintaining order and security and the prevention of crime) and the judicial police (retentive of judiciary), because police organization is always seen as retentive of judiciary and subset of criminal justice system. So, it has not a chance against its second role, i.e., prevention police.

3) Plan presentation by justice commission of police force to parliament to create a specific law in the field of preventive measures by police or modify legal vacancies that can refer to the following factors:

3.1 The investigation of people should be exactly referred in the legislation and if the mental and physical states and movements of people or faces and clothes are evidence of suspect, it should be accurately determined. In this regard, the legislation should be accurately and technically and with observance of legitimate rights and freedoms of citizens developed.

3.2 Identification of police actions in dealing with suspected cases should be specified in the legislation. The invitation of suspected people, their transference to police headquarters, and if necessary their physical inspection must be precisely defined in the law.

3.3 Legal actions to establish the identity of suspected people due to the police request and determination of sanctions in the case of non-compliance or prevention of its performance. Thus, "everyone who lives in Iran is obliged to put himself/ herself under the identity control of the police" and quoted from clause 6 of article 2-78, the people are requested to prove identity in the following cases:

- When symmetry assumes the relationship of a person with criminal offense (including stewardship, partnership or abetting or attempting to crime or as informed)

-To prevent the entry of harm to public discipline, particularly with respect to security of persons and property.

- In the implementation of prosecutor order, searching and prosecution of certain offenses through identity inspection of any person who was attended in specified places and times by prosecutor.

3.4. Determine the instances that the police can proceed to investigate suspected cases named reasonable suspicion.

3.5. The inspection conditions of the vehicles should be determined by legislator. For example, police can search each person or car, inside or outside of the car in order to find stolen goods, smuggle and drugs, of course, this should be done despite the reasonable suspicion.

3.6. Creation of codified law in order to use people force to discover crime and prevent crime and organize them in the form of specific groups. So, they can proceed to discover and thereby prevent the recurrence of crime in the case of difficulty in each location and region. In this case, people cooperate with police force part-time and

receive wages or bonuses for it. Also, the cooperation of public institutions with police such as mobilization forces should be precisely specified in this law.

3.7. The duties of police in controlling riots should be precisely specified in the law.

3.8. Legislation on the implementation of checkpoints to prevent and detect crime. Also, when a crime is not happened and the news are received over the possibility of a crime occurrence in a particular place, in this case police duties are not specified in the law in order to prevent crime so necessary rules should be developed in this regard.

3.9. Police should act like competent officers as a teacher and an additional source of learning about the issues and consequences of crime and law violations in our country and attend part-time or full-time in schools and universities.

3.10. Transferring control measures to the police after leaving prison and formulation of specific rules in order to summoning and obtaining their commitment and precise controlling of them and inclusion of a provision in this regard in Security and Corrective Measures

3.11. The police force should be determined as educational center in order to prevent crime in the law. It can also be included in the bill of crime prevention. Because the impact of education and a culture of respect for the law from the childhood is more than adulthood, and individuals see and know the police from childhood and deal much less with the judiciary, so training by the police can be very effective and useful.

4. Enhancement of trust and popularity of policemen among citizens increases the flow of information to the police because of the results of regular and long-term communications. This can be provided through advertising and appropriate information, holding sports activities, entertainment, school programs, TV programs, prizes and rewards, as well as guarantees them to remain anonymity in cooperation with the police. It is suggested that Department of social and guidance on law enforcement should do more activities in this field through benchmarking of the police of other countries and these measures will be done through prevention police.

5. Create educational television programs, videos, leaflets and CD-related police warnings in the field of education to the people through prevention police

6. Police force should settle as small units and stations in the streets and neighborhoods of the town and it should patrol more at night. Even, prevention police can use inhabitants to better control and monitor in the case of manpower.

7. Bureau of Properties should teach educational materials by calling on unions in various meetings. It should proceed to assess moral authority of owners and

managers in hot spots. In the case of cooperation with persistent offenders and professional criminals or creating Hangout Places, it should proceed to close their workplace through legal and judicial authorities.

8. Prevention police should have necessary coordination with the Municipal Enforcement Unit to eliminate physical and environmental hot spots.

9. Prevention police should conduct necessary coordination in any disciplinary unit with Telecommunication Company to install phone booths in entertainment venues in order to facilitate communication of citizens with the police and other rescue units and declare the required areas.

10. The disciplinary units referring to crime statistics on a weekly basis are responsible for analysis of measures taken, the performance of subordinate police units and reduction of vulnerability in the hot spots and the disciplinary forecasting and planning will be done for the next period.

11. Patrol officers must try to obtain the necessary information from hot spots, communication with businessmen and dignitaries and correct choice of rapporteur.

12. Commanders of police units investigate the causes of crime and then necessary recommendations are presented to the relevant authorities through prevention police.

13. Activate the counseling and social work centers to provide advisory and consulting services to citizens by the prevention police.

14. Law enforcement officials must identify professional thieves and expose their photo, full specifications, address and their trick to the officers and prepare an album in this case.

15. Criminal records police proceeds to prevent crime and arrest criminals focusing on scientific discovery methods of crimes and avoids trial and error methods to discover crime. These measures will reduce public confidence to the police.

16. Police attempted to separate the forces of disturbances control and special units from policing units and organize them in the form of another separate organ and under the control of another organization such as army organization; this measure could be practical through a bill by the government and its approval in the parliament.

17. Administrative and Supportive deputy of Naja proceeds to separately change the color of office

machines for operating cars in order to not reduce the efficiency of operational and disciplinary patrols.

18. Police chiefs should employ patrol officers as walk patrol in the first month of their presence in a particular region to identify and inform about geography and climate of the place and familiarity with the trustees and identify evil people in the region.

19. Reforms in dealing with people who commit to repeat offenses through parliament and exact implementation of the law through judiciary

20. Research on the causes of recidivism and comparative study of rules of Iran with other countries in this area

21. Research on school and police programs in order to prevent crime and identify the impact rate of police recommendations on the students

22. Fieldwork on the impact of physical presence of police in the community, the existence of patrols, establishment of checkpoints, quick response to phones, conduct criminal investigations by detectives and the impact of such measures on the prevention of crime and carrying out each of these actions regarding specific crimes and certain offenders

23. Comparative study on the care after leaving Iran and other countries

24. Fieldwork about calling persistent offenders by police and getting commitment of them and its impact on the crime prevention

It is suggested that police acts like competent officers in United States as a teacher and an additional source of learning about the issues and consequences of crime and law violations in our country and attend part-time or full-time in schools and universities.

Although some police units prepared agreements relating to police, school and specific programs, but the lack of a theoretical framework and clear objectives for many police and school programs is problematic. In such cases, the decision-making and action basis cannot be clear. Also, if the goals are not clearly prepared or recorded, then the monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the programs will not be easy.

The final result is that knowledge about "what works", "what is promising" and "what is ineffective" is not enough regarding the programs between the police and school.

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