

The need to change the approach of the Iranian police regarding restorative justice and victim prevention by looking at the experiences of other countries

¹Seyyed Sajjad Kazemi*² Leila Arian Parsa

¹Assistant Professor, Malayer University, Malayer, Iran Corresponding Author Email:
Sskazemi92@Malayeru.ac.ir

²Master of Criminal Law and Criminology, Hamadan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Hamadan, Iran Email:
leilaarianparsa@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Investigating the position of restorative justice in the Iranian police system and assessing the limits of police authority in appealing to the principles of restorative justice in victim prevention;

Objective: In order to quantify the need for the Iranian police to use the data of the Institution of Restorative Justice in preventing casualties; And the need to amend procedures and laws in this area, taking into account the experiences of other countries;

Method: The use of library resources, in the form of a descriptive-analytical research and through phishing, the problem and pathology of the existing authorities are examined.

Findings: The findings indicate the weakness of the powers of the Iranian police in using the institution of restorative justice to prevent casualties. However, there are signs of it in the practice of small police units and rural checkpoints. The basis for the need to use this institution by the police is: the need to reduce the vertical intervention of the criminal justice system and the police in the prevention of victimization, the impossibility of compensating all the damages caused by the crime and that prevention is better than repression.

Results: It is necessary that the criminal justice system, at the level of legislation and implementation, using the experiences of other countries, expand the appropriate authority to try to meet the right of individuals to security against crime and victimization, and to protect their right to attack. ; Because the potential of the police to use the capacity of restorative justice to prevent casualties has been largely neglected.

Keywords: crime, prevention, victimization, restorative justice, police.

participatory criminal policy; Which includes the stage of prevention and response to the criminal phenomenon (Darabi, 2016).

It can be argued that the main problem with the failure to prevent victimization is the weakness of the police and the lack of a coherent practical procedure in this regard. In such a situation, should not we have some general restrictions in this regard to achieve the desired goal? Or should we wait for the victim to happen, then provide criminal justice through punishment and compensation? In this case, will all the spiritual, mental,

Introduction

The traditional way police functioned was based on maintaining order, enforcing the law, making arrests, and providing short-term solutions to problems; In this way, the welfare of citizens and the local community and their cooperation with the police was neglected (Fisher and Pay Lab, 2014). Dissatisfaction with this approach led to the formation of preventive police affairs based on restorative justice. Issues such as community-based and problem-oriented policing took shape along with this dissatisfaction. The restorative justice approach is a manifestation of

periods for crime, the discussion of crime prevention and victimization and the powers of the police cover the first, second, and third types of prevention. The police, as the executive arm of the criminal justice system and the front line of the front against crime and disorder, can play the most important role in achieving crime and victim prevention. Granting this role to the police is mainly done by the criminal justice system; however, in some countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, the institution of restorative justice has long been used to delegate these roles and responsibilities to the police. According to the restorative justice approach, reducing vertical and coercive intervention in the criminal justice system and increasing the horizontal interactions of victims, offenders and civil society are on the agenda. Inspired by the criminology of mediation-based restorative justice, many disputes, including legal and non-criminal disputes, can be resolved before the outcome of a Resolved a criminal and irreparable incident; This was done by using the intervention of the non-criminal character of the police as a representative of the criminal justice system and even the society and the mediating factor, and prevented the occurrence of crime and victimization. It should be noted that the function of restorative justice, both in crime prevention and victim prevention, which in many cases overlap with each other, is not only focused on active prevention and the first; On the other hand, the prevention of the second and third can be much more effective.

Restorative justice and crime prevention

Restorative justice can play an active role in preventing all types of victims, especially secondary victims, recurrence of victims and even proxy victims (Riters, 2019). Involving the offender and the criminal justice system (police) in compensating the victim and reducing the effects of the initial victim actively eliminates the effects of the crime and the victim. Changing the authoritarian approach of the criminal justice system

psychological, physical, material and emotional damages of the victim and his family members and relatives and even the society as the victim victims be compensated? Shouldn't we, at least in order to prevent victimization, accept some minor restrictions on individual rights? What was mentioned; To be fair, imposing any restrictions to a certain extent is in itself an absolute good for all actors in the field of criminal justice; The suspect, the accused, the perpetrator, the person prone to crime, the victim, the person prone to victimization, and the criminal justice system and society at large all benefit from this action. Because the soul of crime prevention is also beneficial for the offender himself.

But on the other hand, granting dual powers to the opposition will be the right of individuals to provide against the principles of criminal justice (Salimi and Davari, 2019); Because, in a sense, the opposite of individual and social freedoms is the authority of the police, and this has become the basis for opposing these powers. However, the social security of the victims requires the sacrifice of some of their rights and freedoms in the shadow of granting some powers to the criminal justice system and the police for this purpose, and this is inevitable. In any case, it is necessary that the criminal justice system and the legislature, after identifying the criminological legal principles that oppose and agree with these powers, rely on the agreeable principles and use the experience of the world's successful police in this field, identify the balance between these two rights and Granting appropriate powers to the police, while striving to ensure the right to security, also protects the right to security of persons.

To date, many criminal law and criminology studies have dealt with the rights of suspects and defendants and persons prone to crime, and less has been discussed with regard to the rights of victims and persons prone to crime; Therefore, this study seeks to investigate this issue. Since there are three pre-crime, intra-criminal, and post-criminal time

Of course, it should be noted that the hegemony and authority of the police must always be observed; Because the people themselves want a compassionate, kind, yet powerful police force.

Therefore, the meaning of this article is the maximalist approach to restorative justice and not pure; Because we know that the purist approach believes that the institution of restorative justice can be a complete and 100% alternative to the criminal justice system.

Yes, it can be said that if not enough attention is paid to the police roadmap in the field of legislation and implementation, the wrong performance of the police not only does not provide security and peace for the public, but can lead to labeling and even victimization.

Philosophically, restorative justice is based on the following three ideas:

1-The crime is the aggression against individuals and the relationships between them.

2- Violation leads to obligations.

3- Justice engages victims, offenders, and members of the local community in efforts to improve matters.

The above general ideas and principles lead to the acceptance of common elements as follows among restorative justice programs:

- Attitude of the crime as an objection to the victim and the peace of society.
- Emphasis on repairing what has been damaged as a result of the crime.
- The attitude that both the victim and the offender have an active role in providing answers and solving problems resulting from criminal behavior.
- Strengthen and empower victims through their direct involvement in the criminal process.
- Influencing the offender by explaining the real effects of his criminal behavior on (victim, community, family, etc).

Encourage offenders to take responsibility for their actions and adopt an acceptable lifestyle in the community.

Based on the above principles, Marshall believes that restorative justice should have six consequences:

and the police from a vertical to a horizontal and neighborhood perspective can actively prevent the first types of self-victimization, victimization of the social environment and victimization of the natural environment; What is more, by neutralizing all kinds of deviations and social harms of the society, the first prevention of the crime victim is spontaneously achieved.

Today, in most cases, the secondary victimization of individuals and my criminal labeling of non-persons is the result of the authoritarian thinking of the police and the criminal justice system. By combining and utilizing traditional and modern restorative institutions and moving the police towards community-oriented, people-centered and problem-oriented, many of the mentioned victims will be eliminated automatically (Maguire, 2015). Institutions such as formal and informal dispute resolution units, group and family meetings, conciliation circles, victim compensation units, police and judiciary mediation units, tribal and local peacemaking institutions, police advisory units and the like. It should be noted that all of these cases can be played in a connected and chained manner, and the police, due to their special characteristics, can be the main interface.

Giving the police a special role in entering local communities and creating the belief that the police are within the people and for the people, will prevent the harm and deviations and all kinds of initial victims of crime and social anomalies; What is more, in limited materials, it causes good repair and reconstruction of material and psychological damages to the victim.

Relying on the findings of radical criminology and its various models such as interactional criminology and organizational criminology, we find that many types of victimization are due to the security and longitudinal view and performance of the criminal justice system and the police themselves; Therefore, it seems necessary to change this view to prevent such victims. The best look will replace the horizontal and restorative look.

prevention and detection are no exception to this rule. Sometimes the detection of a crime, the arrest and trial of a criminal and his punishment impose such a cost on the criminal justice system that even some thinkers in this field suggest releasing the detection of the crime and not pursuing the issue by the criminal justice system to treat this problem. They prescribe the need to pay attention to prevention.

Perhaps one of the most important foundations in this field was laid out by Bakaria in 1764 with the publication of his treatise on crimes and punishments, the well-known term "crime prevention is better than repression of crimes". This phrase is so expressive that it requires no elaboration; And it can cover all the other aspects of the debate.

It should be noted that in addition to violating public order, security and morality, the main victim of the crime is the victim, who has suffered a lot of material, spiritual and emotional damage as a result of the crime. In the real world, it is not possible to compensate for all the damage done to such victims by using criminal law measures alone. What is more, criminal law only covers victims of legal crime, and other aspects of victimization resulting from harm and deviation, victimization from the social environment, and natural activities will be overlooked.

It seems that restorative justice as a rehabilitative, compensatory and conciliatory unit between the elements of crime (criminal, apparently, criminal justice system, social) can, along with criminal policy, while preventing crime and victimization, many of the costs imposed by Compensate for the incidence of crime against society and individuals. What is more, if a coherent criminal policy is developed in the field of crime prevention and preventive powers with restorative justice measures are given to the police, it will be possible to cure the incident before it occurs; In other words, by preventing crime, it is possible to prevent the victimization of individuals and the imposition of damages on society and individuals.

First: Awareness of the crime and warning about it, the response to the crime will lead to setting boundaries after which citizens will not be left confused.

Second: Individual correction of offenders.

Third: Crime prevention in general. The principles of restorative justice enhance the role of society in controlling and reducing crime rates. The goal of restorative justice intervention should be to strengthen the social ability to play this role and develop its capacities.

Fourth: Helping the victims. In restorative justice, every effort is made to prevent re-victimization of the victim due to lack of information and lack of support.

Fifth: Healing the pain and suffering caused by it.

Sixth: Reducing the costs of justice management to implement criminal justice to a minimum (Gholami, 2013).

Although the restorative justice approach is rooted in historical rites and traditions, its modern form reappeared in the late 1970s, giving the victim rights movement a more prominent role and a significant factor in the functioning of police affairs in the 1990s.

The basis for empowering the police to resort to restorative justice to prevent casualties

Because the previous policies governing the behavior and powers of the police have not been able to prevent and even control the huge wave of quantitative and qualitative delinquency of crime, and this huge wave is spreading objective and psychological insecurity in the hearts of society and its people. The most important message from this situation can be the inefficiency of the criminal justice system and the police, which according to many activists in this field, is due to the mere reaction of police actions and the weakness and inadequacy of police powers in crime prevention; Therefore, the concern of ensuring the security of the society can be the most important objective and real basis of the discussion.

On the other hand, today we see that economic theories have found their way into all spheres of human life. Crime

ages of 12 and 15 was 6.4 per thousand, compared to zero for women 65 and older.

4- Marital status: According to the National Survey of Victims, single people, divorced people or those who live apart from their spouses are much more likely to commit any violent crime.

Other factors affecting the victimization rate based on various surveys include: personal income, type of household, status of ownership, household income, number of households, head of household, examples of this.

From one perspective, the three elements necessary to commit a crime and victimization are:

1-Motivated offender.

2-The right target (the right victim) or anything that causes him or her to be victimized.

3- Lack of effective protector. A bodyguard can be a person or thing that stands between the offender and the victim (locks, security systems, security guards).

The temporal and spatial convergence of the offender with the motive, the appropriate purpose (victim) and the lack of an effective protector create the opportunity for the crime.

Over the decades, research has shown that individual characteristics of visibility, neighborhood, target attractiveness, and protection are directly related to some types of victimization, such as property crimes. For example, people with low self-control are more likely to take risks, and as a result are more exposed to people or high-risk places. They are also a better target, as they may not have a protector.

Now that the role of the victim in the development of crime and the need to pay attention to it in order to achieve control and prevention of crime became clear, the author more precisely how to play the role of this element, as one of the four elements of crime (victim, victim, justice system Criminal, environment and society) and how it interacts with other elements; That is, the role of the victim in interacting with other components that affect the realization or prevention of crime.

In criminology and the criminal justice system, the role of the victim in interacting

This is also one of the hundreds of possible grounds on which the police can rely on restorative approaches; In addition to the fact that the role of the victim in the development of the crime and his influence and influence over other aspects of the crime (criminal, community and criminal justice system) alone can be the only convincing reason for granting a horizontal and neighborhood role, reconciliation, mediation and Be restorative to the police in preventing crime and victimization.

Of course, it should be noted that law and authority alone are not enough, and adopting a coherent, efficient and practical procedure in this regard will require the determination of senior police officers and the use of doctrine (in practice and roadmap) in this regard.

The role of the victim in the development of crime and the need to pay attention to it in order to achieve victim prevention

Examining the course of criminological developments, we will find that the focus on crime, punishment, and criminality, to which the classical schools and the scholastic school have paid much attention, has gradually diminished, and now the focus is on victim orientation and crime prevention.

Various crime and victimology surveys in the United Kingdom (British survey) and the United States (national survey) have assessed the impact of some victim characteristics on victimization rates. Features such as:

1- Gender: According to various surveys, the number of victims is generally higher in men than women. Of course, regardless of the impact of factors affecting this rate.

2- Age: Important sources of national victim information in the United States indicate that the risk of violent victimization is high between the ages of 12 and 24.

3- Age and gender: Age and gender factors are integrated in terms of affecting the risk of victimization. For example, the risk of rape is higher for women, but this risk is even more threatening for young women. In 2006, the number of girls between the

and actually at risk of victimization). Today it is observed that, for example, in the case of the elderly, women and children in the criminal justice system, a differential criminal policy (legislative, judicial and executive) is adopted. One of the reasons for this approach could be to look at this issue. Therefore, it seems that the police should have more proportionate powers in this area than the risk of victimization, and even more authority can be given to the police to impose restrictions on these people in order to protect them. For example, Article 183 of the UK Mental Health Act gives the police the power to arrest a person who appears to be mentally ill - without having committed any crime - to be transferred to a safe place for diagnostic and treatment purposes. A similar example of this article in the Iranian legal system can be considered as paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Law on Security Measures approved in 1937 and Article 150 of the Penal Code adopted in 2013. The difference is that in Iranian law these powers are post-criminal and belong to the judiciary, but in the UK they are pre-criminal and police-judicial.

3. Individual Behavioral Risk Factors: Individual behavioral risk factors mean the victim's role in the commission of a crime regardless of his or her objective personal characteristics (age, race, gender, lifestyle, etc.). Some behavioral factors such as anger, tolerance threshold, resistance, addiction and alcoholism, coming and going at specific times and places, type of clothing, manner of expression, behavior and interactions with certain people such as offenders. For example, in English law, one of the partial defenses that can be cited in the charge of murder is provocation, which changes the title of murder from intentional to

with other components affecting the realization or prevention of the crime is important from several perspectives and has a positive or negative function. A closer look at this area reveals relationships that highlight the need to pay attention to and intervene in how each of these elements is mapped in order to prevent crime by preventing victimization.

The following is the effect of each of the 3 factors:

Individual risk factors of victimization - environmental and social risk factors and the criminal justice system as a risk factor in victimhood and affect the other two factors will be examined and some strategies to change the negative function of each to a positive function will be proposed. In fact, it is these functions and characteristics that necessitate police efforts to prevent crime through victim oversight powers:

A) Individual risk factors for the victim:

1. Individual risk factors can be considered in relation to the two categories of delinquent and victim, but according to the discussion, in this section, only the factors related to the victim are discussed, which are also divided into two parts: objective individual risk factors and behavioral risk factors:

2. Objective personal risk factors: One of the major issues in victimology that was initially avoided is the objective personal characteristics of individuals, such as gender (male or female), race (color), ethnicity, age (Old, young, child and young), physical condition (healthy, veteran and disabled), mental status, being an immigrant and non-immigrant, etc .; It is very effective in their victimization. This debate highlights the need for the criminal justice system and the police to pay special attention to those at greater risk of victimization (potentially

addition to the need to try to prevent further casualties, the establishment of social emergencies and medical and rehabilitation centers and the creation of the necessary conditions for the recovery of such people will be effective measures. In the meantime, the police can use their police power through situational, social and educational preventive measures; In particular, the growth orbit should work towards hardening the goal and achieving crime prevention in accordance with these individual characteristics. What will be very helpful in the field of action and coordination of the responsible agencies. For example, in English law, the police can stop, detain and even monitor a person carrying the disease in dangerous or contagious diseases and the like to increase control at this time. The option of dispatch and compulsory medical care can be added to this.

B) Environmental and social risk factors: In addition to individual characteristics, sometimes these factors and environmental complications that play a role as a risk factor in victimization (Williams et al., 2016). From a criminal perspective and even the criminal justice system and related forces can be considered as environmental risk factors affecting the victim, but the author has discussed these factors separately and here are some specific environmental factors, other than those. This includes the following:

Media: The subject of media criminology itself requires the patience of a book to elaborate, but in this regard it is enough that psychological security and the feeling of fear of crime in society, which is a challenging discussion, are the result of the right or wrong functioning of the media. In many cases, the media, willingly or unwillingly, directly or indirectly blames the public and the private sector as a result of its own programs, and it is not its responsibility; The author calls this type of

unintentional (Mehra, 2019). Where the victim has provided the grounds for inciting the offender to commit a crime against himself (the guilty victim), the court will change the title of the offender's conviction from intentional to unintentional by accepting the victim's responsibility for the murder. How the victim interacts with the offender (whether they are both potential or actual, etc.), whether direct or reactive or indirect and practical; It is one of the behavioral characteristics of an individual that can be considered as a risk factor for victimization, which will be discussed specifically in the continuation of the discussion. Without realizing it, the person subconsciously introduces himself / herself as a suitable target of the victim with physical movements and behavior, clothing and the way he / she dresses.

4. How the police intervene in reducing personal risk factors: The role of the police to prevent injury in all cases mentioned is key, but the existence of sufficient authority for the police is especially important in order to achieve an effective protector (Mohammad Nassel, 2014). Which is explained as follows. Empowering the police to intervene in such situations can, in many cases, act as a preventative factor in eliminating the possibility of victimization and reinforcing the target. What is more, in the long run, it will have a preventative social, educational and growth-oriented function in the desired behavioral characteristics. One of the examples of victims with a high risk of objective and behavioral victimization can be homeless people, men and women addicted to corruption, prostitution, street and homelessness, who have the highest number of hidden and unreported victims. It seems that in

Associating with bad friends and engaging in criminal behavior is based on Edwin Sutherland's theory of preferential association and the theory of hard imitation. Edwin Sutherland believes that criminal behavior is learned through contact and association with criminal models. The earlier people are exposed to such environments (age of individuals), the more frequent it is (frequency of association), the closer and deeper the connection (depth of association), and the longer the duration of association (duration of association); The person is more likely to eventually become a criminal. (Yarahmadi, 2014). Nevertheless, he acknowledges that much of this learning is usually the product of a person becoming socialized in perverted cultures through his companionship and association with others who are "bearers of perverted norms." In other words, Sutherland sees the realization of perversion primarily as the need for the individual to be socialized within a system of values that guides and encourages the violation of the prevailing norms in society. For example, he argues that in most cases, deviance is learned within the first groups (family). (Giddens, 1999).

How the police intervene in reducing environmental and social risk factors: The need for the police to play a role in reducing environmental and consensus factors is necessary, but its specialization and sensitivity doubles the necessary precautions in this regard (Ebrahimi, 2019). It seems that the police system can be considered as having a series of powers over the families and children themselves to intervene in the development and socialization of such children. The police can use their experience and hold training classes for families to help them prevent children from being drawn into delinquent subcultures. These experiences of the police can be very effective in the field of first, second and even third prevention to properly monitor and control families over their members. For example, informing about some of the symptoms of addiction and abnormal behaviors, using police

victim a silent or hidden victim. For example, the victimization of cybercrime, especially its extent and nature to children, can be missed. In many cases, these influences over time lead society from morality and norms to immorality and perversions. The role of the police in this regard is necessary, but its expertise and sensitivity doubles the necessary precautions in this regard.

Family environment, parents and family members: It is noteworthy that sometimes we see delinquent subcultures and preferential delinquent associations in the families themselves, and the child is the result of growing up in such a family situation that the institutionalized definition of law violation is institutionalized and In this format, it plays a role. Unfortunately, in a brief overview, we will see this situation in a significant amount of some special urban and rural areas, including marginalized areas. Improper parenting style, family breakdown and other unfavorable family conditions are among the inappropriate family practices. These flawed behaviors set the stage for delinquency in children and adolescents (Samani and Behmanesh, 2010). The opposite of such families are control-oriented families and groups that, through informal control, pave the way for children to flourish and be constructive, and unhealthy families are the cause of behavioral disorders in children.

Friends and peers and subcultures: Adler emphasizes the social nature of human beings. He considers individuals to be inherently social beings who are strongly influenced by the social forces in their environment (Landin, 2008). Hence, another issue whose profound effect has been proven by experience and which all ethics and education scholars, especially criminologists, agree on, is the issue of friendship. Often, filthy and polluted friends and associates cause the pollution of clean people; Of course, the opposite is also true, and pure and strong-willed people have been able to invite some evil companions to purity and piety.

on to them, lacked any scientific or criminological knowledge in this field.

And why is this practice not common in larger authorities and urban centers?! It is a thought-provoking question. It seems that the industrial nature of such communities and the existence of more police-focused oversight levers in such centers could be the answer to this question. Because we said that the main legislative and executive procedure is in some way contrary to the actions of the police. In this regard, the development of forgivable crimes, the granting of legal powers to the police, the use of the experiences of the police predecessors and the elders of local communities can be very helpful. Of course, all of this is in conjunction with each other and in the shadow of a coherent executive policy and strong executive power that can play a role.

The restorative approach of the criminal justice system and the police in other countries

Citizens want the strong police of the neighborhood to be in front of their eyes, to have friendly relations with them and to be willing to solve the problems in the neighborhood (Zargari, 2017). These expectations need to be added to the existing concepts, the public policing and the central issue, criminals and, more importantly, victims.

What should be considered in drawing the roadmap for how the criminal justice system (police) and the victim interact is that in this direction, for better success, the interaction of the elements of the crime, ie: the offender, the victim, society and the criminal justice system, is essential. This interaction can be proposed in the following categories:

1- Adopting preventive laws governing the powers of the police in preventing victimization; Whether primary, secondary, proximal or recurrent victimization. In 1962, for example, following the popularization of the term "Henry Kemp Child Attack Syndrome," protectionist laws were enacted to prevent child abuse, abuse, and victimization by

counseling clinics for counseling and treatment is helpful. Giving the police an active role in solving community problems with a community-oriented, people-centered and problem-oriented approach; Especially in schools and educational centers, sometimes and sometimes, while increasing the presence and indirect supervision of the police in this area; It will prevent the formation of criminal subcultures and preferential associations in this regard.

The situation of the Iranian police in preventing casualties by relying on the institution of restorative justice

Unfortunately, in the field of police policy in Iran today, we do not see a coherent legislative and executive approach and framework in the use of these capacities; What is more, in many cases the police are explicitly and implicitly prohibited from exercising such powers.

The authority of the Iranian police is to use restorative justice measures to prevent casualties and to deal with minor offenses. A brief attention to the text of the Code of Criminal Procedure, especially Articles 44 and 46, can carry the message that the ruling legislative policy is strongly opposed to such powers (Akhundi, 2018: 64); Even in the text of the regulation on mediation in criminal matters approved in 2015, there is no special role or position for the police. However, by examining the practical and executive procedure of the police, especially small units and rural checkpoints, we see that these units, unlike urban police stations and larger centers, have a special tendency for conciliatory and mediation actions and, if necessary, look only vertically. It changes horizontally and is placed across the other sides of the offense. We see that these small police authorities and their commanders, while having effective authority, come to the concrete of society when they need it and, through a people-centered and community-oriented approach, achieve the goals of the institution of restorative justice; However, the vast majority of these people, and even their predecessors who passed this practice

the United States and the United Kingdom include

1-At the international level: According to the statement of the Council of Europe Commission on criminal mediation, one of the manifestations of restorative justice is criminal mediation, which has been introduced as a complement and even an alternative to the traditional criminal justice system.

2- In the United Kingdom: Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law on Crime and Irregularity, enacted in 1998 in the United Kingdom, the police are permitted to transport students from public places in special circumstances and to a school or other suitable place; The same law allows the authorities and the police chief to implement a blackout plan (not allowing children to pass through at certain times). Article 15 allows the police to transfer children found in the area of violation of the blackout to the place of residence and care of the children. The 2003 Antisocial Behavior Act provides another example that seeks to manage risk by restricting individual freedom; In short, areas where there is a conventional belief in the perpetration of persistent antisocial behaviors by groups of two or more people are considered as areas of action - and such restrictions may be applied (Parvizifard, 2012). Under Article 136 of the UK Mental Health Act, people with mental disorders can be detained in a public place in need of immediate assistance or control for up to 72 hours without arrest. Pursuant to Articles 138 and 18 of the 1983 Mental Health Law, persons fleeing detention subject to this law may be detained in order to be extradited. Also in English law, the police can stop, detain and even monitor a person carrying the disease in dangerous or contagious diseases and the like to increase control. The option of dispatch and compulsory medical care can be added to this.

In the United States of America

- Increase administrative and financial assistance for victim and witness assistance programs; establish a victim / witness network in Florida.

parents, family members, and even others. Examples include the following:

- The possibility of issuing custodial detention orders, even for children at risk
- Efforts to promote voluntary reporting in this area and legal protections for the reporter.
- Supportive detention: The officer was allowed to move the abused or exposed child from his or her home to safety without informing the parents or even the judiciary.
- Create an archive to record abuse of children with access to police and doctors (database).

2-Enabling reconciliation between the victim and the offender through the capabilities of the police, especially neighborhood-based, problem-oriented, people-centered and community-based police.

3-Establishing the necessary frameworks to use the capacity of institutions, governmental and non-governmental organizations with a focus on the police, in order to maximize the amount of compensation for the victim and to support him. These damages are material, spiritual, psychological and emotional. With a little attention we find that in all three of the above cases the achievement of the main goal, which is the prevention of victimization, is directly and indirectly available. The end result will be the realization of crime prevention. One of the measures considered in the discussion of how the elements of the crime interact with each other is the relationship between the victim and the criminal justice system (police), and that was to try to promote the role of mediator, people-centered and problem-oriented police as much as possible. In this way, the police can use all the elements of the crime in a logical interaction in order to implement the measures of the restorative justice approach, so that it can simultaneously prevent the victim and compensate the victim; Also to discipline and correct the offender.

Examples of measures taken to provide services to victims internationally and in

fund testing of victim-related documents such as DNA;

- Accreditation and formalization of police groups in the field of education and service to victims,

Launched the National Victims Assistance Organization (NOVA) in 1975. Interestingly, despite the formation of this organization to help victims with mental health problems, it expanded its activities to include victims of natural and technological disasters. This move could be in line with Mendelssohn's view of general victimology. According to the United States Department of Justice Victims Office, victims' service areas are moving from a primary [mere preventive] response to victimization to a "complete service and defense area that responds to the physical, economic, and psychological needs of victims and their families""They are" (Fisher and Pay Lab, 2014).

Conclusion

In view of the above, it can be concluded as follows; Pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article 4 of the police force, approved in 1990, with subsequent amendments, the prevention of crime and victimization is generally the duty of the police force, but in this case, an active and specific authority to enter the case, investigate and prevent it for the police. is not. How the police interact and create a role as the executive lever of the criminal justice system with the victim has been neglected, so in the police system and crime prevention, a specific, systematic and purposeful plan and program to prevent primary, secondary, proxy and recidivism victims, or support It is not visible from this layer; Under the laws of some countries, such as the United Kingdom, the police can directly invade the privacy of individuals and transfer such persons to a safe place until they are assigned a task, or detain those suspected of committing a crime against the person in a situation where the crime has not yet been committed.

Today, with the development of the concepts related to victimology and the recognition of the rights of the victim, it is seen that some of the mental,

- Provide technical support and training services,
- Support legislative and educational initiatives,
- Provide victim education and support, National Institute for Victim Assistance at the US Department of Justice;
- National Victims Center, Ronald Reagan Presidential Working Group on Victims in 1981,
- The Federal Victims and Witnesses Act 1982,
- Victims Act 19984 and the Establishment of Victims Assistance Fund, the 1990 Crime Control Act and the Charter of Victims' Rights,
- The 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child of Victims and the drafting of certain rights for child victims and witnesses, child protection services, support for victims, and referral to those who have received special training in this area;
- Compensation and Victims Rights Act 1990; Active interaction of the victim during the trial and issuance of the verdict and compensation of all his damages,
- Law on the Implementation of the Violent Crime Control Law 1994; Includes a comprehensive package of rights for victims of violent crime,
- Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act 1996; Allocate macro-budgets to compensate victims of terrorist crimes inside or outside the armed forces;
- Law on the application of compensation to the victim,
- Violence Against Women Act 2000; Allocate funds to prevent rape and harassment of women,
- Build shelters for battered women, temporary shelters for women victims of violence.
- Justice for All 2004; Allocate \$ 155 million to help victims and

police system and use their capacity in various types of victims and its prevention.

Set up a training and monitoring working group within the police force itself to discuss precautionary measures.

Efforts to achieve e-policing in order to provide distance services and preventive counseling to the public, especially in the field of cyberspace. Such actions can greatly reduce the secondary victimization of individuals and criminal labeling.

Giving the police an active role and preventive power in preventing the victimization of more at-risk groups; Groups such as children and adolescents, students, the elderly, women and the disabled. This role can and should be patriarchal; In such a way that, for example, in limited cases, children are deprived of the right to travel at certain hours; Or deprive the child of the right of custody of the parents in order to protect the child against their harassment. In exercising these patriarchal powers, it is also necessary to level the powers of the police according to their degree, education, expertise and experience.

Giving the police a special role in ending minor offenses leads to compromise in the same police force. In this regard, the need to amend Article 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is very necessary; This is because it severely inflates criminal cases in the judiciary. On the other hand, involving individuals in the administrative and judicial process of the criminal justice institution automatically causes their primary and secondary victimization. This debate is free from the heavy costs of enforcing this legal provision.

Use the capacity of legal and social counselors at the level of schools and universities to educate civil rights and prevent victimization.

Development of comprehensive insurance to compensate victims of crimes whose perpetrators have not been identified or do not have the capacity to compensate.

The development of forgivable crimes, the granting of legal powers to the police, the use of the experience of the police's predecessors and the elders of the local communities can be very helpful.

psychological and emotional injuries of the victim can not be compensated with any punishment, fine or damage; For example, all kinds of rape against women and children and the importance of these rights are enough to enter the field, to protect and prevent violations of these rights to give some authority to the police. At the same time, the benefit of these measures will include the general public in the first place, then the potential victim, and finally the offender himself, because by preventing his delinquency, we will prevent damages and greater losses from punishment to him. Ultimately, it seems that a differentiated criminal policy should be adopted with regard to the prevention of injury, and a series of special powers should be given to the police to prevent them; In preparing and formulating these powers and the practical approach of the police in using them, a vertical and authoritarian view should be avoided and sufficient attention should be paid to horizontal and restorative approaches.

Finally, it should be noted that a good theory is a theory that can be tested and is in the best agreement with the reasons and evidence of research (Williams and McShane, 2016); Therefore, according to the historical background of white-bearded institutions, blood of peace, bloodshed and other similar cases of restorative justice, it can be claimed that the proposal and theory supported by this research have such characteristics.

Suggestions

In order to achieve this important goal and the purpose of this article, the following suggestions have been identified as feasible:

Launching a specialized and dedicated police for crime prevention and victimization in the true sense of the word, not what we see now. In fact, the existing prevention police cover all situations before, after and during the crime and focus more on reactive measures than action; Also, their precautionary measures are often limited to reversal.

Allocate special funds in order to launch a database of local elders and trustees in the

10. Mehra, Nasrin. (2015). *The Legal System of England*, Tehran, Mizan Publications, Third Edition.
11. Mohammad nasl, Gh. (2014). *General crime prevention*. Tehran: Mizan Publishing.
12. Najafi Aberandabadi, Ali Hossein and Hashem Beigi, Hamid. (2014). *Encyclopedia of Criminology*, Tehran, Ganj-e-Danesh Publications, third edition.
13. Parvizifard, Ayatollah. (2012). *Deprivation of liberty of the accused in Iranian and British law*. Tehran: Jangal Publications.
14. Ritters, Jor. (2019). *Sociological theories of the contemporary era*, translated by Mohsen Thalasi, Tehran: Scientific Publications, 22nd edition.
15. Salimi, Ali and Davari, Mohammad. (2019). *Sociology of Deviance*, Tehran: Hozeh and Daneshgah Publications, sixth edition.
16. Samani, Siamak and Behmanesh, Zahra. (2010), *Comparison of family processes and actions in normal and delinquent adolescents*, *Quarterly Journal of Social Security Studies*. Issue 23.
17. Williams, Frank P. and McShane, Mary Lane D. (2015). *Theories of Criminology*, translated by Hamid Reza Malek Mohammadi, Tehran: Mizan Publishing, sixth edition.
18. Yarahmadi, Hossein. (2014). *Limits of police powers in Iran's criminal process*. Tehran: Amin University of Law Enforcement Sciences Publications.
19. Zargari, Seyed Mehdi. (2017). *Crime prevention*. Tehran: Look in the Mirror

Of course, all the proposals are related to each other and in the shadow of a coherent executive policy that can work.

References

1. Akhundi, Mahmoud. (2018). *Identification of Criminal Procedure*, Tehran: Dour Andishan Publications, Fourth Edition, 1 to 7.
2. Darabi, Shahraddad. (2016). *Crime prevention in the democratic model of criminal policy*, Tehran: Mizan Publishing, first edition.
3. Ebrahimi, Shahram. (2019). *Preventive Criminology*, Tehran: Mizan Publishing, Third Edition.
4. Fisher, Bonnie S. and P. Lab, Steven. (2014). *Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention*, Translator: Professors of Criminal Law and Criminology under the supervision of Ali Hossein Najafi Aberandabadi, Tehran: Mizan Publications, First Edition, Volumes 1 and 2.
5. Gholami, Hussein. (2013). *Restorative justice*. Tehran: Samat Publications, first edition.
6. Giddens, Anthony. (2009). *Sociology*. Translated by Manouchehr Mansouri. Tehran: Ney Publishing.
7. Jamshidi, Alireza. (2011). *Participatory Criminal Policy*, Tehran: Mizan Publishing, First Edition.
8. Landin, Robert William. (2008). *Theories and systems of psychology*. Translated by Yahya Seyed Mohammadi. Tehran: Edition Publishing.
9. Maguire, Mike and others. (2015). *Oxford Encyclopedia of Criminology*, Tehran: Mizan Publications, Second Edition, Volumes 1 to 3.