The Role of Social Prevention of Crime Reduction and Recidivism

Mojtaba Mohammadi Kermaninejad
1Department law, Payam Noor University, Tehran PO BOX 19395-3697, IRAN.

Hadise Salary
Department of law, Payam Noor University, Tehran PO BOX 19395-3697, IRAN.

Mohammad Ebrahimi Nejhad
Department of law and jurisprudence, Payam Noor University, Tehran PO BOX 19395-3697, IRAN.

Abstract

Various forms of crime prevention in a division that is preventing criminal and non-criminal divided. Social prevention measures that seek to influence the factors affecting crime and criminal motivations focuses mainly on changing social environments. Social prevention focus on social determinants in the genesis of crime. It tries to prevent manipulation of the environment and the social, cultural, economic and roots of crime. Social prevention model strongly emphasizes the "root causes" of crime. And the role of social harm in reducing recidivism and lack of attention to cultural models that society, mutual relationship. Generally purpose of this article, social prevention in reducing social harm, reducing prevalence and incidence of disability prevalence and the remaining duration of the event as a social damage.

Keywords: social prevention of recidivism, the development of social security, social problems, identifying causes of mass production.

1-Email: MojtabaMohamadiKermani@gmail.com
2-This collaboration with named individuals, Written And above all writers, are responsible for the article
**Introduction**

Study and so-called social deviance, social pathology (Social Pathology) is the study and understanding of the roots of social disorder. In fact, social pathology and study of the roots of irregularities, inadequacies and damage such as unemployment, drug addiction, poverty, suicide, divorce, etc., along with the causes and methods of prevention and treatment, as well as the conditions pathological and social ills. (Sotoudeh, 1384: 54) In other words, the study of the origin of the disorders, disorder and social instability, social pathology; Because if the society does not respect the norms, deviant behaviors emerge and hurt. That is, damage occurs when the accepted social norms violations occur. Adherence to social norms is causing social harm. (Ahmadi, 1384; 142) On the other hand, if the behavioral expectations of society or a social group or organization is not consistent and more people consider it bad or wrong, is seen as a deviant. Community organization or any of its members are expected to abide by the values and norms. It's natural that people in the community have found that some do not follow the norms and values. People consensus on the values and norms of their society or organization, "tune" or "adaptation" and those who act contrary to social norms and does not adhere, people "discordance" and "incompatible" are. In fact, those deviant behavior and their abnormality is permanent and not temporary and transient, called deviant or perverted. (Stephanie, Gaston; 1377,174) This behavior or social deviation (Social Deviance) or social deviance say . Now the question is how to recognize the so-called normal behavior of normal and abnormal is turned off and the state? There are criteria. With these criteria can be distinguished from behavior in an organization, institution or society is normal and acceptable and normal, or abnormal, abnormal social and preventive role in reducing and controlling how it would be criminal behavior? In this article, we discuss this issue and the role of social prevention and control of crime we studied.

**Social prevention, prevention-based social mechanisms**

As is clear economic and social security is a major issue in modern life. However, social security is no longer just an intellectual discussion and is not limited to academia. But a necessity is inevitable that security should boil within the community. The internal security situation in the first place, social identity is protected from the various internal and external injuries. Second, social relations based on the concept of consent and not power. The prevention of victimization to reduce crime rates of interest to criminology and criminal law scholars in the world Criminal behaviors and reactions, and not limited to certain people and certain situations, but depending on the situation, opportunities are provided grounds for crime and social damage caused by the criminal acts of individuals, not only by individuals, but sometimes perpetrated by the legal consequences, the route is contrary to human rights.

Various forms of crime prevention in a division that is preventing criminal and non-criminal divided. Generally aimed at preventing, reducing prevalence and incidence of disability prevalence and the remaining duration of an event and takes place at three levels. Primary prevention refers to programs and services to the general population in order to prevent the occurrence of a covered event. Secondary prevention refers to programs and services that are offered early stages of the event, leading to timely identify and prevent long-term progress and it is. The tertiary prevention programs and services that aim to reduce the prevalence and
debilitating effects is the occurrence of the event. Criminal prevention mainly have a criminal nature and the Judiciary. This type of prevention is audience criminals. Preventive measures of crime by criminalizing behaviors and punish the perpetrators of this criminal behavior and is often done in order to prevent recidivism. Non-criminal and non-criminal nature of prevention involves measures that prevent crime rather than repeating it more in line adopted. Social prevention and situational prevention of the most recent classification of prevention is considered non-criminal.

The definition of social prevention

Social prevention measures that seek to influence the factors affecting crime and criminal motivations focuses mainly on changing social environments. Social prevention focus on social determinants in the genesis of crime. It tries to prevent manipulation of the environment and the social, cultural, economic and roots of crime. Social prevention model strongly emphasizes the "root causes" of crime.

role in the prevention of social punishment

One goal of the sanctions is to prevent crime through intimidation, as Bentham argued, if the potential benefits of the acquisition, suffering the punishment of crime are more joy potential criminals will refrain from committing a crime. That's why there are rules of fixed punishments. Intimidation aspect of punishment of two ways to prevent crime.

prevent intimidation;

Punishment by instilling fear in the populace will prevent others to commit the same crime in the future.

Of course, the impact of sanctions preventing crime rather than the fear of possible damage caused by punishment (like a few years in prison), in response to legitimate members of society and social status of the offender's punishment, if society deems bad offense and the to react, deterrence of crime is much more than when the law current crime but society does not disapprove of it; for example, in the case of tax evasion, although the law criminalizing the act of great evil in society. In general, the penetration and the success of the criminal justice system to prevent crime in the future depends on complete and absolute harmony with the norms and Criminal cultural values of society. (Sanei, 1376; 160)

Private intimidate and prevent crime

Penalties cause offense to cause hardship endured punishment to refrain in future from committing the crime. However, in some cases punished rather than have a deterrent effect, is itself a cause of crime; (Sanei, the same; 160) as security caused by falling into the prison to become a professional robber.

Safeguarding measures and the role of social deterrence of crime prevention
The sole purpose of safeguarding measures for the prevention of crime.
The reason for resorting to measures against crime, providing this is sometimes normal reaction (punishment) to continue to support the goal of crime prevention, especially in the case of irresponsible individuals.

Security measures, based on dangerous state that the show is based, meaning that there is a great probability that a person commits a crime, then we must act so that crimes are not likely to occur. (Stephanie, Gaston, Georges Lvasvr; 1377; 160)

It appears as a number of lawyers (Sanei, a former; 189) have pointed out safeguarding measures against the intimidation aspect is not punishment and to prevent through education and achieved not by supply two prevent recidivism through:

The role of social prevention to reduce the social harm

Prevention by treatment and rehabilitation of offenders

It is also the purpose of punishment and the difference between them is only in the application, in addition to the rehabilitation of offenders penalties other purposes not neglect the and intimidate them, while in the implementation of safeguarding measures adequacy of prevention, is considered only for example, educational measures on offenders, addicts to drugs and alcohol, safeguarding measures is. (Wiki, 1388; 135)

Harm reduction and caring person

Positivism and the fans neutralizing safeguarding measures and care measures safeguarding measures assumed, according to them, to protect society from dangerous criminals is enough to put them in a situation that could cause harm to society, such as maintenance offenders, criminals sexual (Castration ), the labor stray ... (Ardabil, the same; 135) and the nature of their innate desire to treat criminals and improve these people were considered a consequential matter, therefore, for preventing delivered more damage was confined to the medical community. France's previous legislation such measures are to be seen, for example, Article 44 Q former French criminal convicted and sentenced objection allowed to impair the security of the country, after conviction "under police surveillance" to be. (Stephanie, George Lvasvr ; earlier; 611) in our country and stay the deportation of criminals to become mandatory in certain areas or prohibit residence in some places have been established for this purpose. It should be noted, in most cases a securing both aimed to, any theory of general and specific prevention measures related to crime prevention in the community and at the same time prevent the offender from committing new crimes, for example addicts with the use of treated safeguarding measures also limit the risk of addiction and its social after entering the community is not faced with the hostile glances. (Nvrbha, 1388; 535)

The therapeutic measures against offenders with mental illnesses preventive effect, but at the same time by keeping patients with foil to prevent the dangerous state they are realized. (Ardabil, former; 135)
a desire for the re-offending in different people, which is why legal scholars have suggested punishments for the best results policy. (Ardabil, former; 128) in security studies, according to the field of social security and social and cultural contexts will be studied. In this study maintain favorable conditions for the maintenance of social identity and social capital is very stressed. as national security and stable social support but also be considered. In this discourse with terms such as social security, public security or the security community will face in security studies literature, as a result of the new issues arise in the case of Security Studies.

Social Security trait combinations, is with the benefit of both quantitative and qualitative, social security are provided. In fact, a key to social unit body and soul qualitative dimension to social unit, paying attention to family, social security considered sufficient, but thanks to family, love, trust and honesty and so is the qualitative dimension of social security trustee is required. "(sarookhani and colleagues, 1385: 105-104) with regard to this issue the shared culture together. "Giddens, 1386: 1017) have the obvious. "(1) the relative safety and security of military production Ast.2- dynamic social security Ast.3- immunity relies on the ban Srf.4- not measure security, social bearing capacity Ast.5- security as the most fundamental right of citizens and of the transaction can not be sustained Ast.6- security for citizens by citizens do Ast.7- social security institutions sovereignty and the right of citizens of the greatest task of cultural maturity and security Ast.8- as a whole, interconnected and interacting with the community Sayyrkhrdh systems. And follow social rules Knd.12- security systems directly with the authority and mechanisms of software, not just hardware power stations. "(Bayat, 1388: 77) internal but also external security due to internal interactions (between the various elements of society and government) will understand satisfy their needs with form and join non-governmental organizations (NGOs) .

In general, non-governmental organizations (NGO) worldwide to promote human security can not play two important roles. In the first, those organizations (NGOs) could be the cause of the spread of human security.

From this description it can be said that NGOs can play a dual role in maintaining and promoting human security "underlying" or "operating" are. Here is another point that needs to be addressed, the issue of how to play the role of NGOs in promoting human security. NGOs to fulfill any of the roles listed can have two orientations. But, if the government tends to grow some categories reasons not related to human security, non-governmental organization with "negative orientation or face" to their roles, for example in issues related to individual and collective rights Overall, NGOs have any orientation that can be the subject or the ground (the ground) or with the enforcement activities (role of the) role in promoting human security effectively.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In examining damage and social deviations, as a social phenomenon, the social causes of deviations discussed. However, the idea that the loss of religious faith a major cause of increasing crime rate in advanced Western societies, public opinion. , discrete emotional and spiritual ties between family members. However, in many families, parents have a physical presence, but unfortunately not tangible presence and their spiritual children. In such a situation, the children had been abandoned, their relationships with different people without any
supervision, regulations and rules takes place in the family. It is clear that such a situation provides grounds for the child's emotional emptiness.

In some families, the father, the mother or both, for reasons such as divorce, death of a parent and not a physical presence nor spiritual presence. In such families who are faced with the dilemma of divorce and separation, children lost their original shelter, no guide in life have, in some cases due to the lack of new shelters in the community raging sea, caught adversity Shvnd.az the most important thing in the type of job being sensitive and important jobs. Whatever one's job is more important and more sensitive, cost increases crime. It is important for government jobs. However, most jobs are independent of such sensitivity and prison sentences in the loss of jobs not mentioned. According to one study, by increasing the prison term, the number of people losing jobs.women and children and neglect their upbringing, causing a break, struggling families and provide their deviations. In a study among thieves, burglars highest density of jobs, jobs related to trade, and livestock was driving. Generally, those security jobs, jobs of lower-middle level of society. These jobs are generally labor-intensive and low-income. According to the terms of offenders, crime type, purpose and subject of the offense and the characteristics of the victim's actions to implement the process of destroying or weakening the position and opportunities will be committing a crime. In general, the sociological, modern society, a society where risk is that the risks are mainly created by man. Thus, identifying and controlling risks of man-made, is a significant concern. Naturally elevated levels of actual victimization of living in a high risk population, increased demands to control and reduce the risk of people were offended, be prevented. National Center for Crime Prevention Australia, has introduced five practices for crime risk management: risk avoidance, risk reduction, risk distribution, risk transfer and risk. Avoiding risk can be achieved by removing opportunities for crime, such as with the lack of cash. Reduce the risk of crime by reducing opportunities applicable, such as keeping cash in a safe place. The risk of cross-distribution can be called dangerous. For example, the use of security tools gold in the shop, noticed the offender's risk of being arrested. The transfer of risk can be insured property price, the risk of theft and damage caused by the insurance company notice it.

The risk is that if it is not possible to implement the above methods, you must accept risk as a social reality.
References


Ghannad, F., (1377), Criminal protection of minors against sexual crimes in the legal system of England and Wales, MA thesis of Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Shahid Beheshti University.


Sabri, N.,(1985). Theft punishment in Islamic criminal law, Tehran, Ghoghnpus publication.


Zera’at, A., (1392), Brief explanation of Islamic Penal Code, Tehran, Ghoghnoos.