



## Good Governance of Supportive Police in Increasing Mental Health

Shirzad Amiri<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>. Department of Law, Islamabad-e-Gharb Branch, Islamic Azad University, Islamabad Gharb, Iran  
(Corresponding Author).

### Abstract

This study is a review of the study of police culture in crime prevention. The need to combat crime is as old as human civilization. Although crime in itself is beneficial to society. But it is a problem that involves costs and a worrying issue that affects all members of society. Therefore, a coherent and effective strategy is needed to control it. Crime prevention seems to be one of the main parts of this strategy, which in many parts of the world has engaged thousands of officials and experts in finding a solution to crime prevention, so that they can find solutions to reduce crime. In order to achieve this, according to the governing policies of each country and the laws in force, a number of institutions and organizations have been identified for crime prevention. Among these institutions, the police organization is one of those organizations that considers crime prevention as its most essential task. Throughout history, they have used different models and methods to achieve their goals based on the requirements of the time. Initially, the police method was based on the traditional model of law enforcement and was repressive. However, over time and social developments, the methods and behavior of the police organization, which has a special and valuable culture, have moved towards new and interactive methods such as community-centeredness, problem solving, and specialized supervision. In these thoughts, the police have considered the participation of society and institutions as essential for the realization of prevention, which can, in addition to reducing and preventing crime, bring order and security to society.

**Keyword;** Police, Security, Prevention, Community-Based

**Received :** 5 November 2023

**Revised :** 25 December 2023

**Accepted :** 31 December 2023

### 1. Introduction

All organizations, including the police organization, are established for a purpose. For example, the purpose of establishing hospitals for treatment is the police institution has numerous and diverse duties and goals that arise from the prevailing policy of the society and are determined based on the principles and laws of the country. One of the duties and perhaps the most important duty of the police today, considering the progress of modern science and technology, is to prevent crime. Preventing behaviors that threaten the lives and property of individuals is considered one of the most prominent duties and missions of the police. Anything that disrupts the peace of society and citizens and endangers their interests is considered a threat. In this context, the police's efforts to prevent and control crime are of great importance and are among the basic goals of the police organization, and traditional police methods in preventing crime have not been very successful in the modern era. In the past, police affairs were based on prosecution, not prevention, and the culture of the police in preventing crime. The author thinks about the question of what effect the organizational culture of the police has on preventing crime.

### 2- Definition of the police

Professor "Faralik" defined the police as follows (Kinya, 2010: 52): The police is a government organization whose mission is to protect the constitution, prevent violations, maintain public order, and protect the lives and property of individuals.

the police are not responsible for the social conditions that create crime, but rather try to prevent crime within the scope of their duties. In this article, we seek to examine the new approaches of the police and

Professor "Levasure" refers to three things in his definition of the police:

- 1- A set of regulations that are imposed by public authorities and imposed on individuals in society.
  - 2- The establishment and implementation of regulations whose purpose is to provide public comfort, security, and health.
  - 3- A group of employees who implement regulations related to peace, security, and public health adopted by competent authorities. (Ansari, 2011: 39)
- 2-1- Administrative police and judicial police

There are various divisions of the police organization, but the most common division is divided into administrative police and judicial police. The basis of this division is the nature of police actions in society. Now we will briefly examine the duties of administrative police (a) and judicial police (b).

#### A- Administrative police

Administrative police is used in two concepts. One concept, which is more general, means any type of supervision and intervention that the government implements through the establishment of regulations and rules to maintain public order and the activities of individuals in society. The more detailed concept of administrative police means a part of the police organization of any country, which is responsible for carrying out tasks related to establishing and maintaining order and preventing crime and disorder in the society. Administrative police is also referred to as police police or preventive police or precautionary police. All the affairs of the administrative police are devoted to the prevention of crime, and in fact, when the crime begins, the duties of the administrative police are considered terminated and the judicial police enters the scene.

#### B- judicial police

Judicial police means an organization that is responsible for detecting crimes and gathering evidence and arresting criminals. In fact, the duties of the judicial police begin after the crime has occurred.

Sometimes judicial police and administrative police operations have a common border with each other. For example, a police officer who is in charge of preventive patrol in the city, if he is faced with committing a crime, he immediately acts as a judicial police officer and assumes the duties related to preserving the crime scene and arresting the perpetrators. This duality of duties is one of the important features of police work. (Mohammed Nasl, 1391: 113)

**Traditional police:** Traditional police is considered as an officer of the criminal justice system, and as a law enforcer, it plays the role of identifying and arresting criminals in the prevention of crimes. In fact, this prevention, which introduces the police as the driving arm of the judicial system, relies on the need to detect crimes, arrest criminals and, if necessary, execute punishment on them in order to strengthen the intimidation and deterrence aspect of punishments. **Community-oriented policing:** Community-oriented policing is a strategy and policy, with the goals of achieving effective and efficient control of crimes, reducing the fear of crime, developing the quality of life, expanding police services and the legitimacy of police work by relying on the community, which aim to change crime-prone conditions.

The police is looking for a solution to the problem: by planning and prioritizing the news of the police departments in carrying out missions and services to the society, and the police should be in line with changing the conditions that cause the recurrence of crime and prevent the occurrence of crime.

Crime-prone areas: crime-prone areas refer to places where crimes or crimes occur more than usual and conventional, and the police in these areas seek to identify crimes and allocate forces to those areas, control crime, and prevent the occurrence of crimes.

### **3- Effective strategies of traditional police to reduce crime**

The traditional model of policing focuses on the fact that reducing crime leads to reducing fear. There is little evidence that this model can be effective in controlling crime and disorder or in reducing the fear of crime. The five traditional police strategies are:

#### **1-3- Increasing the number of police forces**

Field studies show that when suddenly, the police does not perform its duty, failure to perform this duty by this force will probably lead to an increase in crime. (Sherman, 2002:87) Although these studies are generally not very consistent in their method, they are accurate in their conclusions. But these findings that removing the police leads to an increase in crime do not answer the basic question that most researchers and politicians pay attention to, and that is, will we see a decrease in crime, disorder and fear with a slight increase in the number of police officers? The evidence in this matter is contradictory and the research methods in these studies cannot distinguish between the effects of police power and factors that are usually associated with police recruitment, such as changes in tactics or organizational structure. Most studies have come to the conclusion that variables related to police power over time have no effect on crime rates. (van Tulder, 2004:45).

#### **2-3- Irregular patrols in the security area**

Irregular deterrence patrols in the field of police protection continue as one of the traditional policing practices. Despite the continued use of irregular deterrence patrols by a number of police departments, the evidence supporting this method is very weak and the studies reviewed in this regard continue for more than a quarter of a century. Referring to an experimental experiment in Kansas City, which is consistent with this approach, Cordner concludes that the change in the number of motorcycle patrols in this city between local patrol units for each guard area that was divided between 2-3 patrol units (divided) in one year did not have any effect on people's fear of crime. why The most important factor was that people did not notice the change in the number of patrol units. Also, there was no change in the amount of crime. Because the citizens of Kansas City were not aware of any changes in the way the police were policed, and there was no change in their actual victimization rates, it is not surprising that their fear of crime did not change. (Cordner, 1990, 51).

#### **3-3- Quick response to service requests**

The third element of the traditional model of the police is to respond quickly to service requests, which, of course, does not show any special results in terms of reducing crime or even increasing the chance of arrests in most cases. The hypothesis of crime reduction in rapid response is that the police quickly arrive at the scene of the crime and arrest the criminals, therefore the deterrent factor. in committing crime. But no study has been conducted directly on the effects of this strategy on disorder and fear of crime. (Wiesburd, 2010:56).

#### **3.4- Investigation and investigation of crime after its occurrence**

No study has been conducted to date to examine the improvement of police interrogation techniques and their effect on crime, disorder and reduction of fear of crime. However, there is confidence that increasing the likelihood of crime detection and, as a result, arrest, can lead to prevention and inability to commit crime. Research suggests that the only important factor that leads to arrest is the presence of witnesses or physical evidence (Eck, 2008:22), factors that are not under the control of the police and are very difficult to provide through improvements in interrogation methods. (Wiesburd, 2003:7)

#### **3.6- Use of general severity of action when enforcing laws**

Strength of action strategies when enforcing laws and regulations are a major component of police actions in combating crime. This strategy includes three dimensions in the traditional police approach.

Dealing with disorders

Conducting street inspections

Compulsory detention policies in domestic violence

New police strategies in crime prevention

The role of the police has traditionally been conceived only within the framework of the penal system. However, in parallel with the emphasis of criminological findings on the benefit and effect of prevention in reducing the number of crimes on the one hand, and the theoretical-scientific acceptance of the institution of prevention as a new realm of criminal policy alongside its traditional realm, namely repression, on the other hand, new insights and forms of the mission and duty of the police in society have been created and proposed since the beginning of the 1970s. (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2013, 141)

Thus, new types of police, with diverse tasks and adopting measures and carrying out various actions in order to prevent the occurrence of (primary) crime and prevent the establishment of dangerous and crime-causing situations, have been created alongside the traditional police.

#### **4- Community-based police**

The theoretical foundations of community-based police were first established by Robert Peel in 1829. (Vervai, 2009, 87) The term community-based policing is composed of two words: police and society. In a community-based policing environment, the role of society is very powerful and social interaction is vital for success. In the aforementioned environment, citizens play two important roles. On the one hand, they are customers, buyers, and users of police services, and in some cases, they are considered police collaborators. (Meiss and Ortmeyer, 2010: 412)

Society needs the police and the police also needs the community. The police should not view the community as an advisory group or a silent and passive party. In fact, the essence and essence of the police role is to strengthen and support the informal needs and work of the community to control crime and disorder, and without a sense of commitment from the countless social institutions and resources, the police cannot involve people in community affairs. (Qahramani, 2011: 10).

Therefore, the goal of community-based policing (deterrence of crime) is the satisfaction of the community. The necessary condition for community-based policing is authority and discipline. A community-oriented police must have regular and comprehensive communication with the people. Community-oriented police means that the people are our police and our partners. Community-oriented police or social police must be an organization that evaluates the demands of the people, is responsive to those demands, re-evaluates the results of its actions and corrects its behavior. This police will be trustworthy and tolerant of the people. (Ahmadi Moghadam, 2011: 74).

Some citizens who expect judges, police and other organizations to solve the problem of crime in society are not realistic. Citizens should not expect police forces to achieve success without the active cooperation and support of the people (Nabat, 2010: 173) The community-oriented police approach is based on the fact that the police rely on the eyes, ears, information and influence of the people to exercise social control. Basically, the solidarity between the police and the people is due to the likelihood of success in fighting crime and enforcing the law. (Qahramani, 2010: 46)

The success of community-oriented police is strongly influenced by factors within the organization and the environment outside the organization. In order for the main pillar of community-oriented policing, namely public participation both within the police organization and in society, to be institutionalized and operational, it is necessary to explain and provide mechanisms and requirements for public participation in law enforcement to prevent crime. One of the most important components that play an important role in public participation with

community-oriented police in preventing crime is trust, which is one of the pillars of a police that is accepted by the people, and the accepted police practice is a guarantee of maintaining order and securing the lives, property, and freedom of citizens. Crime prevention is the most important and fundamental priority and goal that the police must achieve. All key efforts and strategies of the police must be directed towards achieving this goal. (Qahramani, 2011: 15)

In this regard, the community-oriented approach of the police can play a role in this sincere interaction and cooperation between society and the police. Community-oriented police are not a goal, but a means by which the police can carry out policing affairs better and more effectively with the participation of the people. The police must make efforts to improve relations between the police and citizens. Because it is necessary and decisive in ensuring social security with the participation of the people to prevent the occurrence of crime. Involving the elite of society and benefiting from collective wisdom is one of the ways to realize community-oriented police and is the most important social capital factor for gaining the trust of the people. The police must act with vigilance and precision in carrying out actions so that the place of the criminal and the people is not changed. The police's language should be completely separate and insightful with the people, criminals, and criminals. (Ahmadi Moghadam, 2011: 46) One of the signs of the police's success in preventing crime and reducing crimes is the increase in the participation and cooperation of members of society and non-governmental organizations. If the police can gain their trust and participation, they can be successful in implementing crime reduction and prevention programs because the information that such institutions provide to the police is a factor in the successful implementation of the programs planned by the police.

#### 4-1- Objectives of community-based police

Community-based police has various characteristics that distinguish it from the reactive police approach, the most important of which are: social participation, police participation, problem solving, taking people into account in security and policing assessments in order to prevent crimes, maintaining order and security in society is the responsibility of the police of a country. But an important point that should be taken into account by the government, senior police commanders and all employees, especially the frontline forces, is that the real power is in the hands of the people and if the people manage things, that will be realized. Another thing is that the main basis and origin of community-based policing is the people. Therefore, with the coordination, participation and involvement of the people in police affairs, the police will be able to realize the long-term goals of community-based policing in society, and that is nothing other than predicting and preventing the occurrence of crime, and improving the quality of life of the people. Therefore, the main purpose and goal of community-based policing is for the police to take serious, targeted and planned measures to prevent crimes from occurring and to identify, investigate and analyze crime hotspots. (Qahramani, 2011: 62)

#### 4-2- The model of community-based police strategies

Regarding the determination of strategic models of community-based police, it is important to note, first of all, that community-based policing encompasses a very wide and diverse range of tactics in the detection and control of crimes, and accordingly, it is difficult to put these measures into specific strategies. This difficulty is compounded when we know that these tactics and, consequently, the strategies that justify them, also change over time. However, in general, three main strategies can be proposed as the reference points for the community-based police approach to crime prevention and control.

##### 4-2-1- Strategy to increase the level of interaction between the police and the people

Since in the community-oriented approach, the police see themselves as from the people and for the people, they should not act separately from the body of society, but rather, in various ways and as far as possible, the police should take themselves out of the fences and towers of the police units and have an active and significant presence in different layers of society. Accordingly, increasing the number of neighborhood guards at the neighborhood level has always been the focus of attention of the community-oriented police model. Thus, it should be expected that by increasing the level of interaction between the police and citizens, we will witness

the improvement of public security on the one hand and also the improvement of the level of public trust in police organizations on the other hand.

#### 4-2-2- Strategy to pay attention to the behavior of police officers with citizens

The need for correct and appropriate behavior of police officers with citizens can also be considered as another strategy of the community-oriented approach of the police in controlling and preventing crimes. Perhaps controlling crime in society will not be possible in practice without the cooperation and participation of the general public, and the participation of citizens and their cooperation with police officers will depend primarily on the good treatment of these officers by the public. The results of various research and evaluations conducted in this field indicate the validity of this claim, including research conducted in three cities in the United States of America, which shows that when officers treat citizens with disrespect, citizens are less inclined to listen to their requests. (Sigel, 2008: 91)

#### 4-2-3- Developing the level of public participation with the police

With the belief that the implementation of police missions in crime prevention and control is not possible without community participation; therefore, since the beginning of the formation of the community-based policing model, the need for the participation of all citizens with the police in order to prevent crimes has always been emphasized as a main strategy. In terms of target groups, the efforts of community-based police organizations can be divided into three areas, which are:

1) Attracting the participation of all government institutions and social organizations 2) Attracting the participation of young age groups.

3) Attracting the participation of neighborhood residents In each of these three areas, various measures and strategies have been devised and implemented by police organizations to attract public trust for the presence of preventive police activities and programs.

Research shows that the traditional police model, which is also considered the main police strategy, relies on rapid response, increasing the number of police forces and irregular patrols. While the new police model is based on a community-based police strategy, focusing on crime-prone areas and a problem-oriented approach. (Hassanvand, 2012: 120).

#### 4-3- Community-based policing and crime prevention

One of the relatively new approaches in the model of police activity is the community-based policing approach. In the present era, attention to public participation and the need for the police to have social acceptance among the people and to identify the needs and necessities of citizens, which is actually a move towards a kind of participatory criminal policy, has cast a shadow on police regulations, policies and programs. Crime prevention is considered one of the valuable works of this approach (Bahrevar; Varvaei, 2009: 184). There are differences of opinion among experts in defining the concept of community-based policing.

In the definition of Trojanovich and Bokero, community-based policing is a new philosophy of policing based on the concept that police officers and non-governmental citizens (ordinary people not affiliated with the government) working together in creative ways can help solve contemporary society's problems and issues regarding crime, fear of crime, social and physical disorder, and neighborhood decay. This philosophy is based on the belief that achieving these goals requires police departments to create new relationships with law-abiding people in the community; allow them to have a greater say in local police priorities; and shift the focus of policing from working on preventing accidental phone calls to solving community problems and issues by involving them in efforts to improve the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods. (Hess, Karen, 2007: 49) Others, such as Farrall, Greengrich, and Cho, have also provided definitions of the concept of community-based policing. But since we are mainly looking for the scientific experiences of the police in this article and also presenting the impact of the concepts under study in crime prevention, we will limit ourselves to the following definition:

Friedman, in a relatively comprehensive definition, says about community-based policing that this concept is: a strategy and policy aimed at achieving effective and efficient crime control, reducing the fear of crime, developing the quality of life, expanding police services, and legitimizing police work by relying on community resources that seek to change crime-prone conditions. This requires greater responsibility for the police, more active and greater participation of the community in the decision-making process, and greater attention to the civil rights and freedoms of individuals. (Friedman, 2013: 46)

#### 4-4- The scientific theory of problem-solving policing

The scientific theory of problem-solving policing is based on the necessity of planning and prioritizing police departments in carrying out various missions and providing police services to the community. The problem-based approach to policing is based on several fundamental facts:

- 1) society has many demands on the police
- 2) the origins of these demands are very complex,
- 3) the police serve society better if they systematically examine these complexities,
- 4) knowledge helps to create new approaches to police services,
- 5) learning from successful and unsuccessful innovations makes the police more effective in responding to society's demands.

##### 4-4-1- Principles of Problem-Based Policing Strategy

From the perspective of problem-based policing, it consists of three basic principles:

- 1- The recidivism principle, according to which the needs of the community with which the police deal cover a wide range of problems and the community does not rely on a specific means to reduce problems.
- 2- The normative principle, which claims that the police are supposed to reduce problems, not simply react to events and simply apply criminal laws.
- 3- The scientific principle, which states that the police should take a scientific approach to problems. The police should apply analytical approaches and interventions based on evidence and acceptable theory, just as doctors should make decisions based on medical science.

Therefore, problem-based policing goes beyond simply responding to incidents reported to the police and involves the process of identifying, analyzing, and responding to the problem and assessing and adjusting the response to the problem and assessing the response. Problem-based policing avoids rushing into hasty reactions and encourages creative solutions to community problems. (Nowrozi, 2011: 110)

Problem-based policing encompasses three general principles. The first principle, which is practical, implies that the community forces the police to deal with a wide range of issues. The second principle, which is a normative principle, claims that the police are expected to mitigate problems rather than simply reacting to incidents and enforcing the law. The third principle, which is a scientific principle, implies that the police should have a scientific approach to problems. The police must develop analytical approaches and their interventions must be based on acceptable theories and evidence, just like the decisions of doctors, which are expected to be based on medical science. (Mohammad Nasl, 2009: 132)

#### 4-5- Police approach to crime hotspots

Crime hotspots, in the initial understanding, are places where a specific crime is more than a normal and usual amount. For example, some places may be known as crime hotspots for drug trafficking, car theft, etc. Some places may also be considered crime hotspots for more than one crime. For example, Weissberd et al. (2004). In examining the distribution of crime problems in the city of Minneapolis, they found that family conflicts and theft are two types of crimes that are more than normal in crime hotspots in this city. (Karimi Khozani, 2013: 81)

Police Affairs Office Crime-Prone Areas 2001.).Braga) is a new approach to the problem of crime prevention and indicates an innovation in the level of flexibility of police strategies. According to this approach, the police must first identify specific areas in their jurisdiction where crime occurs most, and then allocate their resources to those areas in order to control crime and prevent it from occurring. The history of paying attention to crime-prone areas and neighborhoods in scientific studies on the explanation of crime goes back to the 1920s at the University of Chicago in the United States. In this decade, the issue of crime and delinquency had become an increasing concern for social scientists. Accordingly, a number of professors at the University of Chicago began their research on the relationship between crime and crime-prone areas in the suburbs of Chicago, which resulted in the creation of a new theory in the field of criminology called the Chicago School. "Their primary focus was on urban development and urban problems, and they conducted several empirical studies to investigate these issues. Their work was very effective because of the usefulness of the concepts presented and because it included both extensive ethnographic surveys and theoretical studies, and led to the identification of crime-prone areas and regions in cities." (Hashembeigi, 2003: 38)

#### Effectiveness of hotspot policing:

This type of policing is relatively effective in the strategic use of police resources and crime reduction, despite the general results indicating the effectiveness of hotspot policing. Weisbord and Braga add that there is still a significant gap in our knowledge about the impact of these interventions and our knowledge about which hotspot strategies work best in which specific situations is limited.

Some researchers, considering these issues, state that general strategies (preventive patrols, drug raids, etc.) are less likely to be successful in reducing crime than strategies that consist of problem-solving components. Such findings once again remind us of other types of policing, such as problem-based policing, which can be applied in the context of hotspot policing. (Noorbah, 2009: 73) Hotspot policing is a policing approach that prioritizes both reactive and preventive measures on locations that have been identified as hotspots. The types of policing methods commonly used in hotspot policing include: problem-based, increased police patrols (targeted patrols), raid and crackdown, civil solutions, and the toleration limit approach. (Karimi Khozani, 2013: 86)

Raid and crackdown: In raid method, specific places are usually targeted; places where the source of drugs, crime and evil is abundant. Police action includes arrest and detention. Raid method is done openly and its purpose is to deter others. In crackdown, the proactive activities of the police are such that the purpose is to increase the threat and scare criminals from arrest in some places and situations.

Pay attention to criminals with a history: Paying attention to criminals with a history is done with the assumption that the following secretly observing or interrogating previously convicted criminals and those likely to commit crimes is more productive than the amount of officer hours spent on other police resources. (Weisburd, 2004: 48)

Targeted patrol: With the introduction of the hot spot theory and greater attention to the preventive approach in police duties, police patrols have changed from random patrols to preventive patrols. Today, police departments are also seeking to make preventive patrols more targeted and combine them with activities that are used in problem-based policing and the zero tolerance method, etc. The difference between guided patrol and regular preventive patrol is the use of non-committal patrol time. When not busy handling incoming calls, guided patrol officers follow instructions, the instructions are usually based on an analysis of recent criminal incidents and patterns that are specific to the community. The logic of guided patrol is rational and informed patrolling. This method is in contrast to random patrol. (Karimi Khozani, 2013: 85)

Zero tolerance: Zero tolerance means dealing severely with minor crimes. The existence of disorder increases the fear of crime, and this increased fear causes residents of the area to refuse to use public places, which potentially attracts potential criminals. (Karimi Khozani, 2013: 86)

Problem-centered: Behind every crime and disorder that occurs repeatedly, there are underlying issues and specific problems that are the cause of the crime. In a problem-centered approach, the police identify information related to crimes and disorder that occur repeatedly and design and implement an appropriate solution based on them. In a problem-centered approach, the police seek to discover the underlying causes of crime and disorder issues and eliminate these causes using innovative methods.

Civic solutions: Community-based police, in cooperation with legislative institutions, seek solutions to realize their community's responsibility in the form of civil laws and regulations; In such a way that the community is encouraged or in some cases forced to participate in preventing and combating crime and disorder. In this method, the police often consider a third party. The third party is a person who is neither a criminal nor a victim, but who can actually influence the prevention or control of crime (for example, the owner of land or parking, etc.) (Karimi Khozani, 2013: 86)

#### 4-6- Comprehensive Police

Scientific theories of comprehensive police can actually be considered one of the branches of the scientific theory of community-based police, with the difference that in this new approach, it is emphasized that it is mainly dependent on the perceptions of law enforcement at the operational level and community actors, using various information sources and analysis techniques, and is behind leadership interventions with a very high emphasis. In addition, the holistic policing approach combines old police tactics with new police strategies and takes a dual view of the traditional and modern way of doing things in police departments, including social prevention programs.

Among the innovations of the scientific theory of holistic policing in social crime prevention programs is that those who do not believe in the program or do not commit crimes will not be deterred from committing crimes. The power of direct communication with criminals is one of the main lessons of the holistic policing strategy.

Social crime prevention programs in the holistic policing approach are designed based on the fact that there are certain commonalities between police officers and lawbreakers. Just as the police are unhappy with the commission of crimes due to acts that disrupt public order, offenders are also unhappy with arrest and punishment. Accordingly, raising awareness among individuals by police departments about the consequences of violating the law and committing crimes can, to a great extent, prevent individuals from committing crimes. In fact, there is a belief that by focusing on these awareness programs, the roots of many crimes can be eradicated.

#### Conclusion

In every human society, various systems, institutions and organizations are involved and active, each of which, with its own culture and different functions, plays a significant role in the socialization of individuals, so focusing on prevention will be very useful for the police and other institutions. The important issue is that expecting crime prevention only from police units is not logical and rational, because we are faced with a variety of crimes, each of which has its own causes and factors. Therefore, in the matter of prevention, all members of society and all responsible institutions in society must cooperate and implement this issue by uniting with each other. Of course, crime prevention is one of the important tasks of the police. The police, as one of the official institutions of the country, with its knowledge, access to statistics and many years of experience, can prevent the increase in crime and increase the discipline and security of society within the framework of a prevention strategy based on logical and two-way interaction with society. However, to achieve the goals of the police's duties as a crime prevention institution, methods have been designed and implemented since ancient times, and over time, these methods have changed. Initially, the police tried to prevent crime in a traditional way, as one of the institutions of the criminal justice system, through law enforcement and simply arresting criminals and in a repressive manner. However, with the advancement of science, this method became obsolete and was not very useful in the field of crime prevention. Instead, the police and theorists sought and presented new methods that could be more effective and up-to-date. They presented and implemented police methods such as community-based,

problem-solving, and monitoring crime-prone areas. Of these, it seems that community-based police, due to involving the community, especially the public, in prevention and cooperation with the police, has been able to act more successfully and achieve the satisfaction of the community, although other methods have also been effective and fruitful in police prevention. On the other hand, due to other social changes, the police cannot master issues with the past structure, so the specialization of the police is undeniable, but under the shadow of the law and the support of other forces, the police can make the most of the cooperation and interaction of the community and social institutions outside the organization and targeted measures within the organization field of crime prevention with a community-oriented approach and analysis and evaluation of social issues.

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