

## Investigating the Method of Social Prevention of Theft in Natural Disasters in Kermanshah Province, 2023

Amir Ahmadi Roozbeh<sup>1</sup>, Roohollah Forouzes<sup>2</sup>, Masoud Ghasemi<sup>3</sup>

Date of submission: 06 Jan. 2024

Date of acceptance: 11 Feb. 2024

### Original Article

#### Abstract

**INTRODUCTION:** The occurrence of crimes after crises are numerous and diverse, and their prevention and management is essential. One of the most important of these crimes is theft, which can be committed both by those affected by the crisis and by opportunists. The aim of this research is to study the social prevention of theft in disasters and provide appropriate solutions in Kermanshah province in 2023.

**METHODS:** In this descriptive-analytical and applied survey, data was collected with a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical population included 30 experts in the field of law, sociology, psychology and crisis management of Kermanshah province, who were selected by purposeful sampling. Data were analyzed with SPSS-24 software.

**FINDINGS:** According to the findings, using the social prevention approaches will have a significant impact on reducing and preventing the crime of theft during disasters, including: creating jobs, building recreational places, improving people's living conditions, providing the minimum necessities of life, improving the condition of alleys and streets in terms of environmental design and removing them from the state of being susceptible to committing the crime of theft, taking advantage of the capacity of social institutions such as mosques and schools in strengthening people's religious beliefs, raising children and properly supervising them in choosing peer groups, determining the role of institutions and also organizations related to crisis management.

**CONCLUSION:** The results obtained from the analysis of statistical data in the studied sample show that economic and livelihood poverty, environmental chaos and disorder, high unemployment rate, high benefit and low risk of committing crime in the accident-affected areas and lack of security and weakness in establishing order and security. It has an effect of more than 50% on the occurrence of theft and its escalation during disasters.

**Keywords:** Theft; Natural Disasters; Social prevention of crime.

**How to cite this article:** Ahmadi Roozbeh A, Forouzes R, Ghasemi M. *Investigating the Method of Social Prevention of Theft in Natural Disasters in Kermanshah Province, 2023*. *Sci J Rescue Relief* 2024; 16(2): 89-99.

#### Introduction

With the occurrence of natural disasters, the focus on rescue and relief and environmental reconstruction has caused that less attention is paid to crimes after disasters; meanwhile, if a natural disaster occurs in a metropolis, it will cause many human and financial losses.

The robbery that victims of crises commit is often due to their immediate need for basic items

to continue living. This is while opportunists usually take advantage of the conditions caused by accidents to achieve their illegal and profit-seeking goals and they even rush there from places outside the disaster scene. The reasons for the occurrence or increase of theft in disaster-affected environments are numerous and mostly a feedback from the social, cultural, and economic conditions prevailing in the mentioned areas

1. PhD student of Criminal Law and Criminology, Islamic Azad University, South Tehran branch, Tehran, Iran

2. Law Department of Islamic Azad University, Islamshahr Branch, Tehran, Iran

3. Law Department of Islamic Azad University, Kermanshah Branch, Kermanshah, Iran

Correspondence to: Masoud Ghasemi, Email: [md.ghasemi@yahoo.com](mailto:md.ghasemi@yahoo.com)

before and after the crisis.

Delinquency is a social human phenomenon that all human societies have confronted from the past until now; this has followed a growing trend in the current century following traditional developments and the emergence of new components in human life. It is obvious in such a situation, only using penal tools (reactive) to deal with and manage delinquency has been ineffectual and for this reason, different criminal policy systems have resorted to non-criminal prevention tools (functional).

Iran is not excluded from this rule and this phenomenon similar to other countries is one of the most significant social difficulties. However, lack of centralized management, legal gaps and ambiguities, interference with the duties of government institutions, lack of local and national strategies and programs in the field of crime prevention have led to the adoption of policies, measures, forecasting strategies and the application of incoherent and sometimes conflicting actions in this area.

On the other hand, the present activities of public and private organizations can have a direct or indirect role in reducing or increasing the factors causing crime and social anomalies. Thus, crime prevention policy can be efficacious when it can align policies and activities of the organizations influence the factors that cause crime in times of crisis with the teachings and doctrines of crime prevention.

One of the ways of aligning the actions is a modern approach named multi-institutionalization. This approach has imported the preemptive acts pertinent to the crisis, including the Police, into one phase where, besides utilizing the tools defined in the criminal justice system, the Police attempts to benefit from the collaboration of other government, social and citizens institutions in order to prevent crime.

Disorderliness arising from the incidence of natural disasters as well as special socio-psychological situations that take place after that is the basis of social abnormality and delinquency. In other words, crises make vacuities and unusual outcomes for people's daily social life with the pains and calamities they bring to the affected people; and as a result procure opportunities for delinquency and deviance. Thus, varied kinds of delinquency, including burglary, may be observed amid opportunists and afflicted ones.

However, crisis and pandemic natural disasters

like flood, earthquakes, storm, and so forth can seriously disrupt people's daily and normal lives especially in large or regions with linguistic, ethnic, religious differences or other specific geographical and economic conditions.

The occurrence of an epidemic crisis and its intersection with the special environmental conditions governing the crisis-causing area in the metropolises can become a security-political disaster (1).

One of the most significant crimes which increase during disasters and crises is the robbery because relief items, people's properties, and on the other hand important centers such as facilities, banks, exchanges, warehouses, museums, etc. may be attacked by criminals and profiteers (2). Therefore, in order to prevent and control theft during natural disasters, appropriate measures should be taken before the occurrence of accidents and social prevention strategies should be planned in accordance with the ability to be implemented which requires the interaction of the relevant agencies in the country's crisis management in order to prevent parallel work and eventually the aggravation of crisis situations.

First of all, it should be mentioned that instances of criminal acts in affected areas are not peculiarly tabled in the country's criminal laws and merely article 658 of the Islamic Penal Code (punishment section) takes into account robbery in flood or earthquake affected areas as a kind of theft and considered aggravation of punishment for the perpetrators. According to this article: *"When the theft takes place in areas affected by flood, earthquake, war, fire, or at the scene of a traffic accident and, do not include the hadd offence, the perpetrator is sentenced to imprisonment from one to five years and up to 74 lashes"*. Due to the defenselessness of property and objects relevant to the victims of natural disasters and accidents, this kind of robbery is categorized as an intense crime in the types of theft, also in most countries of the world, the perpetrators of these crimes endure a more severe punishment than usual thefts, even if the stealing was performed with the utilize of persecution, weapons, or with other crimes. For instance, according to article 311 of the Criminal Code of France, five years of confinement and seventy-five thousand euros have been contemplated for theft perpetrator in cases like the accident-affected areas.

Social prevention is a set of preventively acts

which influence all the environments environs an individual that have a role in the process of sociability and have a social function. In this method, focusing on complementary and social plans, is trying to make an effort to better the health of family life, housing, education, career opportunities and individuals' leisure time so that the environment of the society becomes healthy and safe, and by affecting the people's personality, the formation of criminal motivations in them is hindered.

International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC) has described social crime prevention as: *"anything which decreases delinquency, violence, and insecurity through successfully aiming the well-known reasons of crime"* (3).

In another description, it includes a series of stratagems and actions which are performed to delete or diminish the reasons, factors and initial social causes of crime (4). In fact, it is an approach that attempts to prevent incidence of crime with the goal of decreasing risk factors and increasing and reinforcement protective factors in society which concentrates on the role of social institutions such as family, school, government, civil organizations and mosque in making proper situations for the growth and expansion of society and preventing acts against the law. Including crime prevention plans in our country, we can allude the program to create a coordinating council of  $\text{J}^{\text{st}}$  in the domain of crime prevention and social harm, that was implemented by Deputy of Judiciary on Social and Crime Prevention Affairs, which goal is strengthen the role of and the participation of non-governmental organizations is in this direction. Also amongst other countries, Japan has profited from social prevention as an effective solution to reduce the crime rate, and due to its culture and traditions, it emphasizes on strengthening moral values, cooperation and interaction between institutions, respect for the law, creating a positive relationship between the Police and the people, education and training from childhood.

In the domain of social prevention as well, improvement of the financial-economic condition is efficacious in decreasing tendency of citizens to commit crimes because a number of people, under the impression financial-economic disability arising from unemployment, poverty, lack of housing, turn to delinquency and social deviations (5). Hence policymakers' attention to the

dimensions and outcomes of decisions adopted in terms of the doctrines of crime prevention as well as the considerations of crime prevention should be taken into account in all phases of social and economic policymaking (6).

After examination the theft criminological in the scene of disasters, this paper proposed that the prevention of crime and the management of the aforementioned conditions require the participation of all institutions and organizations related to the category of crisis management, because it is based on the change that occurs in the priority of the inherent activities of the executive bodies and in charge of crime prevention during crises.

## Methods

This descriptive analytical research, data collected through a researcher-made questionnaire. The research statistical population comprised 30 clear-sighted specialists and experts in the field of law, sociology, psychology, crisis management in Kermanshah province that were selected purposefully. Data analyzed by utilizing SPSS-24 software. In the descriptive statistics segment, demographic characteristics of subjects (interviewees) and also research variables such as frequency, frequency percentage, median, and mean, and standard deviation were reported in the pertinent descriptive tables.

## Findings

Regardless of sustainable development and prevention of human and natural disasters, dividing areas and separating the incident area from other areas is one of the most useful measures in crisis management, which in its place raises a new type of crime prevention, and perhaps the title of geographic crime prevention can be applied to it.

**Table 1.** Frequency distribution of interviewees in terms of age and education

Variables	No.	Percentage
<b>Age group</b>	Less than 30 years	13/8 4
	31 to 40 years	55/2 16
	41 to 50 years	13/8 4
	Over 51 years	17/2 5
<b>Level of education</b>	Associate	17/1 5
	Bachelor	34/4 10
	Masters	31 9
	PhD	17/3 5

Descriptive findings from the surveys performed about the responders to the research questionnaire illustrated which 13.8 % of the total interviewed individuals were under 30 years old, 55.7% were 31 to 40; 13.8% from 41 to 50 and 17.2% were over 51 years old; as well as in terms of education level, around 17.1% had associate, 34.4% bachelors, 31% master's degree and 17.3% had PhD degree (Table 1)

The results of the descriptive analysis showed that during natural disasters, the following factors can play a significant role such as poverty and scarcity, high unemployment rate, environmental chaos and disorder, lack of basic amenities of life

in difficult conditions, change in the priority of activities of the relevant institutions, lack of security in the disaster-affected areas, etc. On the other hand, establishing security in the aforesaid areas and protecting relief items, improving the standard livelihood level of the people, organizing educational and cultural courses, paying attention to religious and moral issues, employing psychological support teams, providing social work services to the affected people, increasing interaction between the executive institutions and determining their role, etc. can be effective in reducing and controlling the theft.

**Table 2.** Descriptive results of interviewees' test analysis

	Questions	Average of comments
1.	Economic and subsistence poverty	8/737
2.	High unemployment rate	8/204
3.	Underdevelopment of the affected areas	8/677
4.	The impassibility of the affected areas	8/758
5.	Environmental chaos and disorder	8/641
6.	Political turmoil and internal security of the country	8/274
7.	High benefit and low risk of committing a crime in disaster-affected areas	8/483
8.	Executive weaknesses and important infrastructures of the country	7/966
9.	Lack of unity of command in the way of protecting the affected areas	8/274
10.	Lack of primary welfare facilities for living in difficult and critical situations	8/448
11.	Cultural poverty and lack of social education	8/960
12.	Infirmity of lawmaking in criminalization and decriminalization of some behaviors	8/207
13.	People's lack of awareness of the criminal laws of their behavior	7/925
14.	Lack of security-Police patrols to lay down order and safety	7/756
15.	Changing the work priority of the executive agents of crisis management at the scene of the disaster	7/932
16.	Existence of religious, ethnic, tribal motivations, etc.	8/173
17.	Lack of safety and guards in the affected area	8/861
18.	Low risk and ease of committing a crime	7/586
19.	Infirmity of religious, cultural and etc.	8/269
20.	Profitability and numerous profits	8/240
21.	Lack of attention and care of the affected people of their property and furniture	8/102
22.	Failure of security systems and protection of places	8/343
23.	Changing the priority of saving people's lives over their property	8/258
24.	Incidence of wrath, hate, excitements and mental disorder	7/964
25.	Providing platform and opportunity for individuals to committing a crime	7/465
26.	Inhibition rate of present laws in preventing the incidence of theft	7/447
27.	Paying attention to improving the cultural level of the society	8/001
28.	Improvement of subsistence and economic condition	8/037
29.	Presenting relief items and services to the accident victims	4/616
30.	Establishing order and safety through activation	6/002
31.	Coordination between executive agencies	8/447
32.	Utilize of electronic systems and equipment	8/966
33.	Creation of inspection station posts at city entry-exit points	8/205
34.	News coverage by reliable sources and avoid of rumor spreading	7/925
35.	Applying psychological support teams and social workers	7/756
36.	Making better the security level of sensitive and vulnerable regions	7/933
37.	Preventing any ethnic and religious tension	8/174
38.	Utilizing the capacity of people's organizations	8/863
39.	Mobilization of Police facilities, including hardware	7/584
40.	Exacerbation and certainty of punishments	8/267

In this research, Kendall's coefficient of concordance was applied to determine the degree of coordination and agreement among individuals about the used indicators used. This measure is useful for studies related to examining the experts' opinions including Delphi. The value of the scale is between 0 and 1; the value of the scale is equal to one when there is thorough agreement and zero when there is no complete agreement. For Delphi panelists of more than 10 people, even very small amounts of this coefficient are meaningful. SPSS-24 was applied to discover

Kendall's correlation coefficient. The amount of Kendall coordination coefficients in the final round was Kendall  $W=0.762$ ,  $\chi^2=395.508$  and meaningful ( $0.01/0 \geq p$ ) (Table 3)

**Table 3.** The results of the Kendall coefficient test

Sample size	29
Kendall's coefficient	0/762
Chi-square	395/508
Df	27
Significance level	0/000

**Table 4.** Classification of relevant organizations and their role against the crime prevention

Organization name	Types of approach	Prevention programs before, during and after the crime
Police	Interventional	Informing to prevent crime/ training of special forces/ crisis management training courses/ increasing patrolling in critical areas/ using CCTV cameras/ establishing drone patrols/ focusing on crime-prone regions/ setting up a public reporting system/ pursuing criminals/ etc.to prevent crime.
Judiciary	Judicial & interventional	Accelerating up the process of dealing with crimes/ training officers/ preparing of legal bills related to specific crimes/ collaboration and coordination with other forces/ prosecution and punishment of criminals/ reinforcing the context of prisons and updating relevant equipment/ creating a mechanism to provide judicial assistance services and rights to the affected people of disasters.
RCS	Relief & participatory	Timely relief/ rapid crisis management to prevent crime/ immediate provision of relief facilities/ training of individuals in crisis in order to prevention/ elimination of deprivation/ training of specialized forces/ holding training maneuvers/ dispatch of evaluation teams/ creating shelters for the affected people/ debris removal/ collaboration with others organizations/ getting help from other countries/ dispatching of psychological support teams.
State Welfare Organization of Iran/ Iranian Social Security Organization/ Ministry of Health and Medical Education	Empowerment	Sending psychological support teams to affected areas to prevent mental trauma/ forming internal organization working groups/ setting up pre-crisis training courses/ providing social security/quick compensation for damages to decrease the motivation for crime and incidence of deviance/ publicity and providing facilities for development kinds of insurance coverage/ providing health insurance for affected people without insurance
Ministry of Education	Informing and awareness	Educating families by educating their children before, during and after disasters/ interacting with other institutes to accommodate the affected ones/ holding classes for students to prevent their academic failure by activating schools.
IRIB	Awareness and news coverage	Training of people in disasters to prevent crime/ news coverage to reflect the crisis damages/ persuading people to provide financial and non-financial support to the affected people of crisis/ informing officials and institutions/ news coverage and announcing the statistics of the affected people, injured and the dead through reliable and official sources/ preparing a video report
Ministry of Roads and Urban Development/ Municipalities	Empowerment	Supervising the construction of strong and safe buildings/removing criminal architecture/ removing blind and abandoned spots/ reopening roads/prioritizing the debris removal from critical areas/ interdicting the establishment of marginalization and unlicensed constructions/ accelerating the reconstruction of damaged places.
Ministry of Interior/other ministries and organizations	Empowerment	Allocation of a special fund to support crisis victims to prevent social effects and crime/ inviting public forces like Basij to prevent crime/holding specialized crisis management working groups to determine safe spots in cities/coordinating with the Central Bank to allocate credit and providing free facilities gratuitous for giving to the affected people.

**Table 5.** Distribution of people and priority groups in terms of crime prevention

Level	Priority of checking
Individual	Offender
	Exposed to damage Victim
Family (institution)	Broken home Collapsing families
	Harmful Deprived
Society (national)	Lack of trust in society

In Table 4, the types of approaches of institutions in multiple formats under the headings of interventional, empowerment, informing and awareness, judicial and collaborative approach were reviewed and presented. On the other hand, with regard to Article 6 of the country's crisis management law, the important role of organizations such as the RCS, Police, IRIB, the Ministry of Interior, etc. was studied and pointed out. Because in the correct implementation of any crime prevention method in the society, the level of its target audience should be prioritized; therefore, in Table 5, the distribution of people, priority groups and their levels were determined, respectively, from individual, family, community and national society.

### Discussion and Conclusion

*First speech: Factors of committing & increasing crime during disasters*

Considering the loss of life and money they leave behind, the occurrence of natural disasters and accidents create special environment and conditions that usually enable and facilitate crime. On the other hand, following natural disasters, societies temporarily enter a new environment where needs and priorities have changed and its control and management are different from normal conditions. In the meantime, opportunists always try to take advantage of the situation caused by the crisis to achieve their previous or immediate goals. Therefore, the reasons for committing crimes during disasters can be examined under two separate headings.

**A) Environmental causes:** When an incident occurs and continues for a short or long time for various reasons, a platform is provided for the occurrence of crime and social anomalies due to the chaotic situation, inconsistency or lack of planning in controlling the situation by the government. In case of lack of prior preparation of

the executive organizations and change of their priorities compared to normal conditions, the focus of the institutions and organizations that somehow have the task of crime control, maintaining order and security will be directed towards helping and rescuing the victims in the crisis. And naturally, there will be a possibility that people will look for criminal acts and abuse in this opportunity. Therefore, the created space can be one of the most important reasons for crime. Imagine that due to an earthquake, the security and anti-theft systems of the doors of a jewelry store or exchange are destroyed. As a result, some people take advantage of the opportunity and steal valuable property, while most of the people in that situation are thinking about saving their lives. Preservation of property is their next priority.

On the other hand, due to the impact on people's daily life, the occurrence of epidemic crises create new needs, for example, the affected people commit criminal acts to obtain food, shelter and somehow prefer their personal interests over others. For instance, when the aid shipments sent to the victims, such as food, clothes, tents, etc., are stolen and betrayed by some, it provides a kind of opportunity for crime and the basis for it, which is similar in the 2003 earthquake Bam city and the 2017 Kermanshah earthquake was observed.

**B) Social causes:** As mentioned, due to the impact that natural disasters and accidents have on the society, they usually activate all kinds of crises and social anomalies. Gabriel Tarde in his book called Penal Philosophy (Law and Society Series) considers the influence of the environment and extremism to be important in delinquency. It seems that in the crisis-stricken environment, there is chaos and disorganization in matters related to providing the basic needs of the victims, delay and inability to return the situation to normal, disruption of the order of organizations,

especially law enforcement, security and relief organizations, as well as discrimination in providing services, etc. causing dissatisfaction, terror, anger, hunger among the affected people and leading them to mental disorders, obscenity, assault, theft, mass fighting and other crimes.

Such social situation has gradually led the society towards poverty and deprivation and is the cause of neglecting spiritual, religious, values and norms. It is very clear that if most people are economically in a situation where they cannot provide the basic and necessary necessities of their life and remain hungry, behavior in the framework of value, legal, moral has no meaning for them and their efforts are focused on solving livelihood problems. Regarding the relationship between this issue, in addition to the mentioned cases, expert criminologists have also discussed it in their theories of criminology, such as: American sociologist Merton believes that whenever the dominant culture in the society considers economic values and the facilities to access those values are not sufficient and fair, there is a very strong pressure on the deprived class to enter into illegal ways. (7)

According to the sociology of collective suffering theory in crises, incidents and mass disasters have sustainability impacts on the mental and psychological processes, behaviors, social organizations and life of the affected or suffering people. Although disasters have unique effects, but the effects that happen to the affected people have many similarities, which can be obtained by analyzing natural disasters in a way to manage the crisis caused by disasters and reduces the suffering of the affected ones. As well as, the role the sociology of collective suffering should not be restricted solely to affairs relevant to the aid afterwards the occurrence of accidents, because the new approach in the present era mentions to the generalization of its role in all steps of the crisis cycle so that the maximum prevention of the negative and destructive impacts of accidents can be performed and helped in accelerating the rehabilitation and reconstructing again of the society along with a participation-oriented pattern.

Anomie points out to the disorganization, social isolation, disruption and riot in the collective system in Durkheim's theories. In the sense when the affected society does not take the social norms and society's targets and anticipations, abnormality or anomie is shaped. He regards the reason for increasing delinquency in

three factors: population density, not separating city residents, and lack of identity of city and citizenship that it seems that these three items are in case of accidents and natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes and so forth. Thus, what Durkheim has discussed in relation to anomie and deviant behavior, involves perversion or deviance when natural disasters (8).

The researchers have realized that abnormal behaviors in young people depend on something more than personality and background of young people. Previous to the emergence of the position-oriented prevention, from 1940 to 1970, politicians and criminologists heeded to the nature of individuals rather than the other variable called the situation. From that time until now, position-oriented prevention of crime has undergone a growing procedure and evolution by inspiration from diverse criminological theories and by offering a usage ways with the aim of preventing crime via cut down delinquency conditions. (9)

Since in natural disasters, in particular floods, earthquakes, droughts, and so forth, the society faces disproportionate social and economic situations, including food rationing, creation of a black market in some essential goods, prices instability; and the economic crisis, poverty and unemployment will be rising, which leads to society members, particularly the injured and young people, to violate the values and norms of a area. On the other hand, considering that after the earthquake and other widespread incidents, several children and women get homeless and most of the young people lose their jobs, and finding a job with a secure revenue for their future is a hard task, in such societies, people will do anything to escape from unemployment and provide economic life, and if they do not find a palatable job, they slowly turn to wrongdoing and committing criminal acts like theft, fraudulent, homicide, smuggling of goods, narcotics, weapons, etc. (10). Thus, based on this theory, during the incidence of accidents and natural disasters, anomie or social anomie disperses and behavioral norms and structures in the community become contrast and disintegrated. There are three general sources of stress that cause deviation: a) Failure to achieve socially valuable goals; b) Exclusion of socially valuable events, as an example, the loss of parents and relatives; c) experiencing negative events in terms of social values.

Since the general source of pressure is

commonly not succeeding in achieving goals and the occurrence of large and socially influential events, we can be deduced that incidence of grand and efficacious events in life such as loss of parents and family members in the earthquake, floods, and so forth can be the source of stress that induces, social anomaly and committing a criminal act.

One of the most important anomalies and crimes that occur during natural disasters and accidents due to the prevalence of poverty and material deprivation is theft. Psychologically, people who suffer from a sense of inferiority and deprivation somehow hold society responsible for their material problems, and in pursuit of that, they try to make themselves poor by using illegal and anti-social means. Since natural disasters lead to intense loss to the commercial, industrial and commonly economic units of a community, and imposes huge costs and the society suffers from a set of deprivations and failures such as a decrease in the level of income and an increase in unemployment, and finally theft and its increase.

In similar studies, the role of war and natural disasters on the increase in crime (11) has been mentioned as individual and social factors affecting the commission of crime. The results indicated that collective sufferings in natural disasters and wars have an adverse effect and cause people's lives to be endangered and increase the occurrence of various crimes. As well as in another inquiry which has handled social factors

and situational prevention effective on theft crime relevant to young people (12), the results illustrate that the frequency of committing the crime of theft in urban areas is far more than rural areas, and the most criminals have low education and amongst social factors, the level of beliefs, family structure, communication with friends, apply of prevention techniques by Police force has a striking impact on crime reduction. With these elaborations, in this part, we are attempting to investigate the social prevention of theft crime and finally, in addition to determining the role of pertinent entities, present solutions and proposals in the discussion of prevention and controlling this crime in accidents and natural disasters.

Preventive actions about crises consists of two segment; a) static measures; and b) dynamic measures.

A) *Static measures* comprise compilation, execution, expansion and utilization of regulations and rules in buildings construction, proper use of land, zoning, and utilize of techniques applied in urban planning that decrease vulnerability.

B) *Dynamic measures* contain actions like public education, formulating plans to better the quality of residential houses, transfer of industries from the vulnerable points and disposition them in secure locations, diversifying economic activities in order to generate alternative potential and so forth. Some dynamic measures require to be offered in the shape of cultural and social planning.

**Table 6.** Strategies and implementation plans in the field of crime prevention

Strategy	Executive programs
<b>Reinforcing ties and civil social capital</b>	Development and formation of centers and civic institutions/ reinforcing of symbols and national values
<b>Reinforcing of the family</b>	Facilitating marriage/provide housing/social security insurance/ financial facilities/ reinforcing the counseling centers related to family issues
<b>Preventing the formation of crooked subcultures</b>	Holding school-oriented preventive programs/amending strike plans to deal with criminals and injured individuals
<b>Reinforcing NGOs in the field of crime prevention</b>	Foundation and extension of NGOs for crime prevention
<b>Increasing the interaction of responsible institutions for crime prevention</b>	Formation of jointly-owned working groups/ implementation of joint execution programs and training workshops for the bailiffs
<b>Setting up a crime monitoring and prevention system</b>	Formation of comprehensive crime prevention management organization/forming an NGO with focus on social statistics and crimes/online monitoring of crime and disaster-prone areas
<b>Development of social services to vulnerable and high risk people</b>	Identifying and attracting vulnerable and high-risk individuals to provide services/ development of social services to families in crisis
<b>Development of crime prevention services to the affected people</b>	Rehabilitation of the affected people and families/ reinforcing of psychological and motivational support plans for the affected ones
<b>Using experiences of other countries</b>	Investigating the success rate of crime prevention patterns in other countries

Amongst the cases of dynamic measures, we can point out the role of education and its considerable effect on individual propensities toward committing a crime and criminal statistics of the United Kingdom also indicates that citizens with high education level have less delinquency amount (13). As well as, a significant part of crime prevention is teaching respect for social norms and internalizing them, and changing the structure of a person's personality from childhood is achieved with the help of educational and training programs, because antisocial tendencies of children can be neutralized with effective family and social intervention. (14)

***Second speech: Classification of relevant organizations and determination of their role in crime prevention***

*The role and interaction of the relevant bodies and organizations in crisis management*

According to Article 6 of the Crisis Management Law (approved on July 2019), the RCS is known as one of the members of the Supreme Crisis Management Council of the country. According to Clause B of Article 14 of the mentioned law, the RCS is obliged to cooperate with the Islamic Council of Towns and Villages, Municipalities, IRIB, Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, the organizations responsible for cultural and propaganda affairs, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, etc. should take action against accidents and incidents based on the standards of the organization regarding the education of community members and NGOs against mishaps and incidents. Also, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the Armed Forces, the Islamic Councils, the Municipality, sports federations including lifeguarding, diving and mountain climbing. Due to the standards of the organization, it should take action to rescue the affected ones from disasters and transfer them to medical centers, emergency accommodation and provide their necessities to meet their needs and store relief items related to the aforementioned services.

During a crisis, in cooperation with the Law Enforcement and Military Forces present at the site, the RCS must take the necessary measures to distribute items and do relief work to the affected ones and prevent theft of property. Also, the RCS officials should implement the duty stipulated in Article 72 of the Criminal Procedure Law

(informing the prosecutor about the matter) if they are informed of the occurrence of any crime in their field of work.

IRIB with the participation of RCS should prepare educational programs based on the organization's standards in order to raise the level of people's awareness of the crisis, and to prevent the dissemination of rumors and false news; also prepare reports and statistics on the scene of the disasters.

The Police have very sensitive and responsible tasks and missions, which have been provided by the legislator in numerous laws and specifically in the form of Article 4 of the law of the Police force. These tasks and missions are always in sync with the development and social political developments and etc. and new responsibilities are assigned to this force in different fields (15).

Clause 19, among the 26 clauses of Article 4 of the Law on the Police involves the duty of the Police to do relief work and help people in times of need in coordination with the relevant authorities. Due to the crisis in the country and its destructive consequences and disruption in political, social, economic and other situations and disrupting the normal process of social life and in general, disrupting the order and security of society, the necessity of defining and employing the Police as one of the most important guardians of establishing order and security and providing comfort and peace for the people of the society in all stages of the crisis management cycle, including prevention, preparation, control, relief and reconstruction, is evident, such as cooperation in search and rescue operations, emergency measures to establish order and security, detection and control and dealing with crimes, traffic control and entry and exit points of the affected area, preventing other people from entering the scene of the disaster.

As a security and law enforcement organization, the Police must do the following according to their duties: preventing the commission of crimes, arresting criminals, preventing the destruction of the effects of crime, etc. as well as basic support for victims and as the first representative of criminal justice, the Police should be in contact with citizens and victims of accidents and disasters. (16)

In other words, the Police should benefit from their capabilities in various functional areas including awareness, prevention, etc., in terms of having an active presence during a crisis (17).

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the Ministry of Cooperatives, Labor, and Social Welfare also play significant roles in this field.

Since the prevention of crime requires the comprehensive participation of all institutions (18), in this regard, the judicial branch, based on Article 156 of the Constitution, has a mission to accompany other institutions in the prevention of crime. The set of these measures should not be aimed solely at the managerial powers of crime prevention, but with the help of other institutions and regardless of considerations, it should take appropriate measures to prevent crime, including theft. In fact, crime prevention requires the cooperation of all official institutions and society. (19) And this matter should be noticed by the agents of crime prevention and a step should be taken with an inter-institutional and collaborative approach of official institutions or civil society (20).

The universal hatred of killing and crisis, general surprise at the mass deaths and international aids to the affected people of natural and manmade disasters shows that mankind has distanced itself from its nature in accepting forced and deadly events as part of the general flow of life. Regardless of the discussion of sustainable development and prevention of natural and manmade disasters, dividing areas and separating the disasters area from other areas is one of the most useful measures in crisis management and proposes a new type of crime prevention, which may be called geographic crime prevention. A prevention similar to this method, the results of which were used in the design of urban spaces and public places, is the scientific determination of the location and appropriate design of the buildings map, roads, bridges, banks, parks, etc. is known as an efficient way to reduce the chance of committing a crime or being victimized.

Zoning and fencing the center of the disaster and its surroundings, and preventing the entry and exit of profiteers, is a geographical prevention of crime on a large scale. Therefore, the impoverished state of the country and the lack or slowness of sustainable strategies to prevent the destructive effects of the crisis require that at least more research be done on this branch of criminology and its results be made available to those involved in dealing with natural and manmade disasters.

By using the experiences of other disaster-

prone countries in crisis management and crime prevention, the severity of the negative effects of crimes can be greatly reduced. In addition, with proper training and holding relevant maneuvers, the capability of institutions related to crisis management and coordination between them can be increased. However, the use of social prevention approaches will definitely have a significant impact on reducing and preventing theft, such as creating jobs, building recreational places, improving people's living conditions and providing the minimum necessities of life, improving the condition of alleys and streets in terms of environmental design and leaving them out of the state of being prone to commit the crime of theft, taking advantage of the capacity of social institutions such as mosques and schools in strengthening people's religious beliefs, raising children and properly supervising them in choosing peer groups.

### Acknowledgments

This article is derived from a research project (PhD thesis) entitled Comprehensive Model of Crime Prevention in Natural Disasters and Crises with number 162450954 approved at Islamic Azad University, Tehran South Branch.

### Conflict of Interests

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### References

1. Elsan M. Prevention of the crime after the earthquake, *Environmental Risk Management*. 2020, 7(1): 1-21. (In Persian)
2. Alimardani S. A practical model for evaluating organizational programs, *Tehran quality and productivity conference*. 2014. (In Persian)
3. Palmary L. Social crime prevention in South Africa major cities, *Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation*. 2001.
4. Mohammad Nasl GH, Asghari Y, Jafari M, Managing the prevention of crime and social harm, *Social Assistance and Crime Prevention of the Judiciary*. 2012; 1(108). (In Persian)
5. Neyazpour A.H. Fundamentalization of crime prevention rights in Iran, *Criminal law research*. 2014; 6(2): 91-111. (In Persian)
6. Hemmati F. Social policy (Classical, modern, postmodern theories), *Sociologists*, Tehran. 2011; 1(77). (In Persian)
7. Merton R. *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Free Press, New York. 1960; 211

8. Ahmadi Rouzbeh A, Ghasemi M, Forouzes R. Situational prevention of the crime of theft in natural disasters and crises, *Journal of Islamic Jurisprudence and Law*.2023; 15(2): 276-308. (In Persian)
9. Cook D. Analysis of the situational crime prevention techniques used by operation Kensington on Selected Co. University of Portsmouth Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. 2008
10. Aghabakshi H. The behavior of survivors of disaster relief organizations. *Social Welfare Quarterly*. 2004; 11: 133-146. (In Persian)
11. Tabalvandani N. The role of war and disasters on the increase in crime rate, Master's thesis, University of Tehran. 2014. (In Persian)
12. Rafati A, Nourbakhsh S. Social factors and situational prevention affecting the crime of theft related to the youth of Sanandaj city. *Quarterly Journal of Police Knowledge Research*. 2019, 2:1-27. (In Persian)
13. Feinstein L, Sabates R. Education and youth crime effects of introducing the education maintenance allowance programme. *Wider Benefits of Learning Working Paper*. London. 2005; 14 (1).
14. Maughan B, Michael R. *Antisocial children grown up*. Cambridge University Press. 2001; 505-552.
15. Ghalibaf MB, Gharagozlu Z. Investigating the role of the Police in crisis management during natural disasters with an emphasis on the Bam earthquake. 2009; 14: 167-198. (In Persian)
16. Farajiha Ghazvini M. *Police protection to victims of crime*, New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publication, 2002.
17. Varvai A, Naderi A. Investigating the effect of state crime prevention measures in natural crises, *Private and criminal Law Research quarterly*. 2015; 29:73-106. (In Persian)
18. UN, *Handbook on the crime prevention guidelines (making them work)* UN publication, 2010
19. Lazerge CH. *An introduction to criminal policy*, Translated by Abrandabadi. 2013: 4
20. Jamshidi A. The perspective of Iran criminal policy in the field of collaborative crime prevention. *Journal of Legal Research*. 2009; 56 (In Persian)